GENERAL PERSHING'S CABLED NARRATIVE OF OUR ARMY'S PART IN THE WAR, ON PAGE 3.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, fresh to strong northwest winds today; Friday fair.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,230. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 600 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PRESIDENT IS AT SEA ON VOYAGE TO PEACE CONFERENCE; WHOLE HARBOR WITH WILD ACCLAIM SPEEDS HIM ON HIS WAY; ALLIES AGREE GERMANY MUST PAY TO HER FULL LIMIT

CABLE COMPANY ASKS COURT TO ANNUL SEIZURE

Charles E. Hughes, for Commercial, Asserts Burleson's Act Was Illegal.

ARMISTICE ENDED POWERS

Congress, Says Complaint, Only Bestowed Them on President During the War.

CABLE LINES NOW COMBINED

Burleson Names George G. Ward as Head, but Latter Refuses to "be a Party to It."

A suit in equity to prevent Albert S. Burleson, as Postmaster General of the United States, from retaining, operating, and amalgamating the cable lines of the Commercial Cable Company was begun yesterday when a bill of complaint, prepared by Charles E. Hughes, as chief counsel of the cable company, was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Pending a decision on the new question in constitutional law which the suit brings up, the complaint submitted that the Federal Court issue a temporary injunction, or restraining order, enjoining the Government from further control of the cable properties until a verdict in the case is obtained.

With the whole question of Government or private ownership of public utilities depending in great measure upon the outcome of the action, the main contention set forth in the complaint is that the seizure of the cables was without empowering authority. In this connection he asserted that after the armistice was signed the joint resolution, by virtue of which the Postmaster General seized the lines as a war measure, was inoperative except to wind up matters already in the hands of the Government prior to the signing of the armistice. The complaints also attacks the control of the cables as a preliminary step toward Government ownership. In the complaint Mr. Hughes says:

"The Commercial Cable Company, a citizen and resident of the City, County, and State of New York, brings this, its bill of complaint, against Albert S. Burleson, a citizen of the State of Texas and a resident of the District of Columbia. And thereupon your orator complains and says:

"That during all the times hereinafter mentioned it has been and still is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New York and has its principal place of business in the City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, and is a resident therein, and is engaged among other things in the ownership, maintenance, and operation of a system of submarine cables in the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the United States of America to Canada, Newfoundland, Azores Islands, United Kingdom, and France.

"That for over thirty years last past your orator has been and still is operating its system of submarine cables in the Atlantic Ocean in the transmission of cablegrams, and that the same constitutes interstate and international commerce, and your orator further says that it also transmits messages for the Government of the United States at one-half of the regular public rate therefor, although under no legal obligation so to do, this being the practice and custom in the operation of cables generally.

Congress Gave Power.

"That on or about the 16th day of July, 1918, the Congress of the United States by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives passed a resolution authorizing and empowering the President during the continuance of the present war whenever he should deem it necessary for the national security or defense to supervise or take possession and assume control of telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system or systems or any part thereof and operate the same for the duration of the war, but not beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the United States of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace. That a copy of the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress is attached hereto and made a part hereof and marked Exhibit 'A.'

"That on or about the 11th day of November, 1918, an armistice was signed suspending hostilities of the present war and thereupon immediately the duration of the war ceased within the letter, purpose and spirit of said joint resolution, so far as said joint resolution purported to authorize the taking of possession and control of the systems therein described. That on Nov. 11, 1918, the President officially addressed the two houses of the Congress in joint session, and formally and officially announced the termination of the war. That in

Continued on Page Thirteen.

Spend the holidays at THE GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.—Advt.

Berlin Gives Up Russian Gold, Also Wealth of Art Works

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Germans have begun restitutions. They have delivered to the Allies 300,000,000 francs gold, which came from the Russian treasury.

The French have recovered a rich collection of art works by Quentin Delatour, a famous etcher, stolen from St. Quentin, and paintings by Antoine Watteau, taken from the museum at Valenciennes.

The value of the returned masterpieces is put at a high figure.

EX-KAISER SILENT NOW THROUGH FEAR

Criminal Charges Threaten Him, He Tells Correspondent, and He Cannot Talk.

SON RIGHT ABOUT KRUGER

Famous Message Was Put Before Him to Sign, but He Takes the Responsibility.

AMERONGEN, Holland, Dec. 3, (Associated Press.)—"I am a private citizen and while in Holland will not make any statement whatever for publication." This was the ex-Kaiser's message to The Associated Press correspondent, when he called at Count von Bentinck's castle again today.

The German General acting as orderly, who was formerly Governor of Metz, brought the message direct from William Hohenzollern, who last evening was inclined to make a public declaration, but today changed his mind. The message continued:

"You must fully realize my position. I am threatened on all sides with criminal charges, which, if brought, I must face. Therefore, I must reserve any statement until charges are actually brought.

"Also, I owe a certain loyalty to the present German Government, and cannot make a declaration which might compromise others."

The correspondent requested the General to ask the former Emperor whether he would confirm the Crown Prince's assertion regarding the Kruger telegram, and the General brought back the answer:

"The Crown Prince is absolutely correct in his facts. The telegram, already written, was laid before me for signature.

"I refused to sign it for three days, but finally did so under pressure of the German diplomats and my political advisers, who advanced many reasons for sending the dispatch. Of course, having signed it, I take full responsibility."

KAISER MEANT TO HOLD RULERSHIP OF PRUSSIA

Merely Intended to Give Up Title of Emperor When He Fled to Holland.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—It now appears that the formalities connected with the abdication of William Hohenzollern were badly mixed and muddled and that both he and the German Government were ignorant of the proper formalities.

When he fled by night from Berlin to German Army Headquarters, he harbored the idea of merely abdicating as German Emperor and not as King of Prussia, and he appears to have put the supreme command in possession of his thoughts. The supreme command, however, in view of the rapid development of the serious situation at home, had come to a decision of which he was not aware—that complete abdication was imperative.

Headquarters informed the Government of this and the Government, apparently regarding the whole matter as settled, circulated the news through the Wolff Bureau in the form of a statement by Prince Max, then Chancellor. The ex-Kaiser, indeed, learned of his "abdication" through that statement, of which he knew nothing until he saw it in the newspapers.

His flight to Holland followed, and

Continued on Page Two.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION.
Remember—SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a little hot water—quick relief.—Advt.

GERMANS ANXIOUS TO AVOID RAVAGES OF WAR AT HOME

Village Officials Are Sullen, but All Promise to Help Americans to Keep Order.

WARNING BY GEN. MARWITZ

Entente Will Not Make Peace with a Bolshevist Government, He Asserts.

OUR MEN CONTINUE MARCH

Economic Conditions Everywhere Are Found to be Far Better Than Was Supposed.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TREVES, Dec. 4.—The American Army of Occupation has adopted a policy of the greatest moderation toward the population of Rhenish Prussia. Our policy, which was more or less in the making when we crossed the German border on Sunday, has become established in three days during which the Germans have given no trouble, receiving us everywhere with sullen docility, but docility nevertheless.

In his first proclamation General Pershing told the Germans that we were not making war upon civilians and that they would be disturbed as little as possible so long as they did not disturb us. And so life hereabout goes on perhaps more nearly normal than when the German Army was passing through.

In this city of 75,000 we have a garrison of about 3,500 troops, the General Headquarters Staff of about 500, and a few war correspondents. They are feeding themselves and not occupying much room.

Based on Good Behavior.

One may say that of all the allied armies occupying German territory the American Army of Occupation has the most lenient policy. But it must be understood, and the Germans are being told, that this leniency is predicated solely upon the good behavior of the population. No abuse of kindness will be overlooked.

In Treves the shops are all open, the restaurants are doing good business, street cars are running, newspapers are being issued—in other words, there is no unnecessary interference with the ordinary life of the people.

Those in a position to know tell me that the Germans are becoming less sullen. They stop Americans on the street to say that they have relatives in the United States. In fact it seems that an abnormally large proportion of the people of Treves have relatives in the United States, and the number seems to be growing hourly.

The attitude of American soldiers toward little children also is a factor in the situation. Whenever one sees a doughboy in the streets in an idle moment, one sees a group of little children about him and many of the doughboys talk German.

Americans' Personal Feeling.

One cannot wonder that American fighting men feel less hardly toward German civilians than the fighting men of other countries may, for, despite military orders, personal feeling plays the largest rôle in such a situation. The American men have not lost 2,000,000 comrades, their homes have not been destroyed, they have not been embittered by more than four years of the struggle. They came to Europe to defeat the German Army. Now that that is done, they are living up to the President's words that they have no special grudge against the German people.

The situation in occupied territory is intensely interesting from a psychological standpoint. One finds none of the personal hatred of Americans that one heard much about. One hears on all sides expressions of gladness that Americans, instead of French, are occupying the region here. This is not because the Germans hate the French, but they fear that the French hate them. One hears

Continued on Page Five.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

Allies Can't Get Ex-Kaiser, German Professor Declares

Copyright, 1918, by THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende says that Professor Kahl of Berlin denies emphatically that the ex-Kaiser can be delivered to the Allies.

According to German law, Professor Kahl sets forth, no German can be delivered to a foreign power, and Holland can only surrender the ex-Kaiser with permission from Germany, which she will not give, and it is even doubtful if Germany can demand that he be delivered to her by Holland.

EX-KAISER SPENDS HOURS IN WRITING

Sits at a Window, Covering Sheet After Sheet, as if in Great Haste.

SHOWS DEEP DEJECTION

Ex-Empress Tries in Vain to Cheer Him, Says an Amerongen Observer.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, Dec. 2.—"You see that window? It is there that he sits writing—writing as if he were in a hurry, hour after hour."

I looked through the misty atmosphere at the high "Huis te Amerongen" and saw the window indicated, which looked away over the flat lands toward the sunset. It had been a dull, mournful day, such as must make an exile feel his fate all day. "Het Huis," lying behind its ancient encircling moat and its broad, well-tended gardens, looked as depressing as a prison, depressing but fascinating.

Now and then a stranger to the village would halt and for minutes at a time look silently and wonderingly at the great mansion. But villager after villager would pass by without turning his head.

If one stops the slow-paced people who live around "Het Huis" and asks them if they have seen the ex-Kaiser, nearly all will answer, "No." His appearances in and outside the grounds, it is said, have become rarer and rarer, and Amerongen scarcely talks about him now. While the whole world discusses his fate, the village which harbors him is forgetting him and has all but lost interest in him—in William the Last of Germany.

Contrast to His Berlin Life.

It is indeed tremendously fascinating to look at this house and think of the refugee whom it holds—a refugee from the world's justice. Not indeed since it was possible to look on St. Helena, when it held Napoleon, has such a vision been presented to man's eye as that which one sees when one looks at this stately castle, the prison of the last royal and imperial ruler of Prussia and of the German Empire.

I cannot help recalling many opportunities I had of seeing him in Berlin, when to think that he could possibly fall from his dazzling position would have struck one as the maddest of thoughts. How imperial, keen, and alive he looked!

"I wonder what he looks like now," I said to some one who has come much in contact with this astounding exile.

"Looks like?" was the reply. "Why, he looks dejected. He wore an air of relief when he came, but that soon went, and even the cheery ex-Kaiserin cannot rouse him from his moodiness. She is really something of a heroine, and, though ill, tries to occupy his thoughts and make him look on the bright side of things; but in vain.

"That man has terror in his heart. More and more he keeps himself apart from the household. Less and less does he feel inclined to go about."

Seems Writing Against Time.

"And what does he do all day?" I inquired.

"Come," was the reply. I was led away around the walls to where I could obtain another view of the house across the still moat and grounds, where the vegetation runs

Continued on Page Two.

Have you dined at the Netherland lately? Best food. Efficient Service. Fifth Avenue at 59th St. —Advt.

METAL DISPLAY DEVICES. Get ideas from Beach Co., 43 Union Square.—Advt.

ALLIES CONSIDER TERMS

Committee Will Study Germany's Capacity for Repayment.

FAVOR TRIAL OF OFFENDERS.

British to Press for Firmness in Bringing On the Ex-Kaiser's Arraignment.

WILSON'S VIEW IS AWAITED

London Conference Ends After a Discussion of the Leading Peace Problems.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The allied conference finished its labors this evening.

Altogether there were four meetings in Downing Street today. At 10:30 o'clock there was a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet, at which Premier Hughes of Australia; General Smuts, and other representatives of the Dominions were present. At 11:15 this Cabinet meeting became merged in a general conference, at which all the foreign delegations were present. At 4 o'clock the Premier had a conference with the French and Italian delegations, and at 5:30 there was again a full conference, at which the foreign representatives were present, with the members of the Cabinet, including the Dominion representatives, and also Arthur J. Balfour, Winston Churchill, Walter Long, and Lord Milner.

The object of the conference was to discuss matters of common interest, and also to exchange ideas with regard to the territorial aspirations of France and Italy. In the former category may be mentioned:

(1.) Extension of the armistice.

(2.) The date of the opening of the Peace Congress and the number of delegates to be sent to it by the principal powers.

(3.) Amount and nature of the indemnities to be demanded from Germany and what was once Austria-Hungary.

(4.) Replacement by Germany of merchant shipping destroyed during the war.

(5.) The future of the German colonies.

(6.) The position of the Poles, newly emancipated Bohemia, the Southern Slavs, and other liberated nationalities.

(7.) Demand on Holland for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Daily Sketch says it is regarded in high quarters as quite possible that when the Kaiser finds that Holland is getting too hot for him, and that the allied demands for his extradition are too insistent, he will give himself up to America. Like many other Germans, he still believes that America is by no means whole-heartedly with the rest of the Allies in much that is being done.

Want Strict Accountability.

LONDON, Dec. 3, (Associated Press.)—All the nations represented at the Inter-allied Conference here today may be regarded as in agreement with the policy of Premier Lloyd George as to compelling Germany to pay to the limit of her capacity. The allied representatives were also agreed on the proposition of bringing to trial those responsible for outrages on humanity during the war.

Out of courtesy to the United States, in the absence of Colonel House, it will be necessary to acquaint President Wilson in detail with the decisions before they are made public.

Speaking at Bootle tonight, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, confirmed the statement that the British Government had decided to press the Allies as strongly as possible that the surrender of former Emperor William should be demanded and that he should stand his trial.

The Chancellor also announced that the Government had appointed a committee to examine scientifically into the question of how much the enemy would be able to pay. The Government would propose such procedure to the Allies, and he believed it would be adopted. An inter-allied committee would then inquire into the whole question and decide what amount was obtainable. Steps would be taken to secure its payment.

In reviewing the question of whether Germany is able to pay war damages and the expenditures incurred by the Allies, The Daily Mail says that the estimated allied expenditures of £25,000,000,000 are less than one-seventh of the main German assets in sight. The railway systems in the German States are the property of the various Gov-

Continued on Page Two.

"WHAT shall the Christmas Gift be? Why not something new—?" See top of page 13.—Advt.

When you think of Writing think of WHITING.—Advt.

69 Coalition M. P.'s Are Returned Unopposed; Candidate Is Named to Oppose Lloyd George.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—This was nomination day for candidates for Parliament. Among the surprises was the appearance of an opponent to Premier Lloyd George at Carnarvon, from which district Mr. Lloyd George holds his seat. He is Austin Harrison, editor of The English Review, and is standing on the plank of a league of nations and the abolition of conscription.

Another striking feature of the nominations was the large number of unopposed returns. Thus, out of 707 members to be elected to the new Parliament, 104 have already been returned unopposed—41 Coalition Unionists, 28 Coalition Liberals, 11 Laborites, 22 Sinn Feiners, 1 Nationalist, and 1 Independent.

Among those elected are A. J. Balfour, William Brace, Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Home Department; John Cobert Clynes, former Food Controller; J. Austen Chamberlain, James William Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Will Crooks, Laborite.

The Sinn Feiners elected include Professor Edward de Valera for East Clare, Count Plunkett for North Roscommon, and William Cosgrove for Kilkenny.

The success of the Sinn Feiners in obtaining 22 returns out of a total of 105 Irish seats was another of the day's surprises. They had only six seats in the last Parliament.

FRANCE CANCELS TRADE TREATIES

All of the Most-Favored-Nation Clauses Denounced, Commerce Minister Announces.

PRELUDE TO TRADE BATTLE

Says Classes Must Co-operate in Industry to Solve Problem of Raw Materials.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, speaking today in the Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of the inauguration of the new President of the Chamber, Fernand de Ribes-Christofle, said that in order to allow France to compete in the post-war economic battle the Government had denounced all commercial conventions containing most-favored-nation clauses.

M. Clementel declared that, as a result of the war, which was a real economic revolution, work would not be resumed along the lines in force prior to the war, because of the world problem of obtaining raw material, which would be solved in favor of France only with sacrifices by collective interests and the application of a new system.

Instead of liberty without restraint, the Minister said, it would be necessary to substitute organized or restricted liberty. He added that the situation showed the necessity of solving the vital question of increased production so that victorious France should not come out of the war economically conquered.

He said that among the teachings of the war there was one to which the Government attached great importance. This was the necessity to consider the new relations between the heads of industry and labor. For the idea prevalent in Germany of a struggle between classes, France must substitute a plan of co-operation of classes in the common interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The news that France had denounced all commercial conventions containing most-favored-nation clauses, to allow her to take her part in the economic struggle following the war, came as no surprise to leaders here.

Just how France's action will affect the United States could not be definitely stated tonight. Examination of the treaties between the United States and France failed to disclose any favored-nation clause.

CONCESSION TO HOLLAND.

Allies Agree to Permit Imports Under License System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Conclusions of a trade "arrangement" between Holland and the associated Governments whereby Holland would be allowed to import commodities under license was announced today by the War Trade Board.

Stipulation is made that only Dutch ships may be used, that all shipments must be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, and that exporters must obtain from prospective importers advice that an import certificate has been issued by the Netherlands trust to cover the proposed consignment.

NEW STORY OF CZAR'S DEATH

Whole Family Said to Have Been Executed in Convent Cellar.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Kiev newspapers publish a story given by the valet of the former Empress of Russia, of the murder of the entire Romanoff family by the Bolsheviki. According to this story, the once royal family was compelled to live in a single room of a convent at Ekaterinburg for weeks before the murder, under guard of Bolshevist soldiers who insulted them shamefully.

The valet said on July 17 all the members of the family were taken to a cellar of the convent and placed against the wall and shot one after the other. According to the story the murderers granted the last request of the former Emperor Nicholas that his wife, who was ill, should die in his arms.

Have you dined at the Netherland lately? Best food. Efficient Service. Fifth Avenue at 59th St. —Advt.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Bracing climate. Golf and all sports in perfection. Three delightful hotels.—Advt.

TO NAME GLASS HEAD OF TREASURY

His Nomination Is Expected to Reach the Senate Within 48 Hours.

HE DENIES HEALTH IS BAD

Secretary Lane Is Mentioned Prominently for New Director General of Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—On what is regarded as good authority, it was learned tonight that the name of the new Secretary of the Treasury would be sent to the Senate within forty-eight hours, probably tomorrow, and that the name would be that of Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Glass admitted tonight that his name had been under consideration, but declined to go farther than that. He was asked if the state of his health had been an issue so far as he was concerned.

"I see," he answered, with a laugh, "that I am reported to have stomach trouble. There is nothing to that. On my recent trip abroad I did not miss a meal in two months. When down at the front I was up two and three nights at a time and did not notice the loss of sleep. I can see how a man would hesitate to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury on account of the great responsibility, but I can say that so far as I am concerned the question of health has not been a factor in weighing the matter. My health is excellent. I believe I did have an attack of stomach trouble some twenty years ago."

Mr. Glass was then told of the report that the President had left New York for Europe without having made an appointment to succeed Mr. McAdoo.

"I think it will be found that the President did reach a decision before leaving the country," commented Mr. Glass.

The only other name mentioned today in connection with the Treasury appointment was that of Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board. According to Mr. Baruch's friends, his name can be definitely eliminated. Mr. Baruch himself is out of the city for a few days' recreation in the South.

Secretary Lane's name was brought forward prominently today in the discussion as to who would be named as the successor of Mr. McAdoo as Director General of Railroads. He was formerly a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and has since served on committees which have had to do with important railroad investigations.

Those who now think Mr. Lane's chances are good point to the commendation which the President gave in his address to Congress to the Secretary's plan for settling soldiers on public lands, reclaimed for use by irrigation and drainage. In answer to the statement that Mr. Lane could not be spared from this work at this time, those who predicted that he was likely to be named said that he could retain his Cabinet position and at the same time serve as Director General of Railroads.

In discussing reports that the President had decided before he sailed to have sent to the Senate today the nomination of Representative Glass as Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. McAdoo, Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, said last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker that, so far as he knew, no one had been chosen yet for the Treasury portfolio. He added that

Continued on Page Seven.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

PRESIDENT STARTS ABROAD

Airplanes Circle Over His Ship as She Puts Out.

WILSON WAVES FAREWELL

From Bridge of Transport the President Receives New York's Parting Ovation.

GREETS TROOPS COMING IN

Hopes for "Real Rest" in Slow Voyage to End at Brest.

President Wilson sailed for Brest, France, on the United States steamship George Washington at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning to attend the peace conference. The historic event, for Mr. Wilson is the first President of the United States to visit Europe while in office, was witnessed by thousands of persons from the waterfront of Manhattan and Staten Island, while craft in the harbor joined in a noisy farewell, the like of which New York had, perhaps, never before heard. The President, with Mrs. Wilson at his side, stood on the bridge of the great transport and waved his hands and tipped his hat time and time again to show his appreciation of New York's parting tribute.

The George Washington was escorted down the harbor by five destroyers of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla. Off Staten Island the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, flagship of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the battle fleet, and a dozen other destroyers, the last under orders to escort the liner to a point about 100 miles east of Sandy Hook, and then to return to New York, met the Presidential ship. The Pennsylvania and one flotilla of destroyers will convoy the George Washington to Brest.

The scene on the Government pier in Hoboken when the George Washington backed out into the river at high tide was inspiring. The general public was barred from the pier reservation, the only persons within the inclosure being soldiers, sailors, Government officials, employes, and press representatives.

While the George Washington was slowly making her way through the harbor two army airplanes from Mineola came out of the clouds and, swooping low, gave a thrilling touch to the wonderful picture. One of the machines came into view from the east and the other from the north. Both looped the loop, made nose dives, and performed other feats that made the thousands on snore and on ships gasp at the audacity of the pilots. Beyond the Statue of Liberty the Atlantic transport liner Minnekahda, from London, her decks crowded with returning American troops, passed the Washington and the President waved not once, but many times, a greeting to the khaki-clad host.

The Presidential special train arrived in Jersey City shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning. In addition to the President and Mrs. Wilson, those on the train included Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Mrs. Lansing, Henry White of the Peace Commission, the French Ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand, and Mme. Jusserand, Count V. Macchio di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, and Countess di Cellere, John W. Davis, the new American Ambassador to England, and Mrs. Davis, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician and naval aid. Secretary Baker and Mr. Tumulty were not of the overseas party.

President Closely Guarded.

No President was ever more closely guarded than was President Wilson yesterday. On the special train were agents of the Secret Service and of the Army and Naval Intelligence Services. The guard was increased by 1,000 soldiers, a Marine Corps guard of honor, and two-thirds of the Hoboken police force when the train arrived within the limits of Hoboken. River Street opposite the piers was closed to all traffic, vehicular as well as pedestrian, while at every gate leading into the pier reservation were from six to ten soldiers.

The President's train, drawn by a flag-decked locomotive, pulled into the pier reservation at 7:20 o'clock. The train was immediately surrounded by a battalion of the 13th United States Infantry, while other detachments of the Military Police organization took their station at strategic points in other parts of the reservation. When the train stopped, the President's car, the Ideal, which was in the middle of the train of nine cars, was directly in front of the entrance to Pier 4, from which the George Washington was to sail.

Captain John J. Henry, Acting Chief of the United States Secret Service, with half a dozen picked men, stood

guard alongside the Ideal, their strict instructions being to permit no persons to approach beyond the military limits established about fifty yards from the train by the army authorities. Brig. Gen. G. H. McManus, commanding the Port of Embarkation, was present to welcome the President on behalf of the port authorities, while Vice Admiral Gleaves, the Commander in Chief of the cruiser convoy fleets, was there to extend courtesies on behalf of the service afloat.

Admiral Grayson and Mr. Tumulty were the first persons to leave the train. They were in the Ideal. A few minutes later, at exactly 9 o'clock, President and Mrs. Wilson appeared. The sharp commands of the officers rang out and the soldiers and marines came to attention and as the President stepped from the car the Camp Merritt Band, which had been brought from Tenafly struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the President stood rigid with his hat held over his right side. There was no demonstration of any kind, no hand clapping, no cheers. It was a purely military welcome, dignified and simple and strictly, according to army regulations.

When the last bar of the National Anthem had been played General McManus stepped forward and greeted the President and Mrs. Wilson. The President lifted his hat and smilingly said "Good morning" to the soldiers and sailors and other persons who faced him. He went immediately on board the ship. To reach the gangplank he passed through a great arch made up of American and allied flags. From the roof of the pier shed hung hundreds of American, British, Italian, Belgian, and other allied banners. It was a fairy-like scene and the President told one of his escorts that he had never seen decorations which were in better taste.

On either side of the flag draped arch stood the soldiers of the 18th Infantry with bayonets fixed and arms at present. Three hundred Army Transport Service girls, in khaki, wearing the natty overseas caps of the service, lined the arch at the western end and to these young women the President extended a cordial greeting. He was not so cordial to the rigid soldiers who with shining bayonets stood like so many automatons.

On the ship the naval band which is crossing the Atlantic with the President wilcomed him with "Hail to the Chief," switching into "The Star-Spangled Banner" as he started up the gangplank. The President went immediately to his suite and after breakfasting with Mrs. Wilson came into the saloon and chatted with Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and other members of the party. Later he held a conference with Secretary Baker and, just before the ship sailed, with Secretary Tumulty.

Only Government officials and a few personal friends of the President were permitted to go on the transport after the President went on board. Just before the vessel sailed the President, according to one of his friends, said that he was looking forward to his trip across the Atlantic as an occasion which would afford him the first real rest he had had since he became President. He admitted that his rest might be "enforced for a few days," thus acknowledging his reputation for being a very poor deep sea sailor. In order that the President may get as much rest as possible the George Washington will take the southern course by way of the Azores, instead of following the northern transatlantic passenger track. A storm was blowing off the coast yesterday when the Washington put to sea, but it was not very heavy, and Captain McCauley of the ship expected to get out of the troubled zone and into more tranquil waters within twenty-four hours.

The hour set for the departure of the Washington was 10:15 o'clock, which was the flood tide. At 9:30 the warning siren was sounded for all not of the party, to leave the ship. The last hampers of baggage were swung aboard and the sailors were at their posts on the decks waiting the signal from Captain McCauley to cast off. The Camp Merritt Band took up its position on the bulkhead and started a program that was not to end until the Washington was beyond the Statue of Liberty and well on her way to Sandy Hook.

The Red Star liner Lapland came along at about this time, and cheering for that soldier-laden craft caused many persons to think that the George Washington was underway. The George Washington joined in the welcome to the Lapland, but the latter vessel was too far away to permit those on board to make out the slim figure of the President, who went up on the bridge with Captain McCauley to witness the demonstration in honor of the returning soldiers. Subsequently when his ship passed the Minnehaha the situation was different, as the two ships passed with less than fifty yards separating them.

Beginning of the Voyage.

At exactly 10:15 o'clock the George Washington's great sirens started and a moment later the ship began backing out into the river. Then started a demonstration such as the harbor never before heard. Ferryboats, tugs, and other craft blew continuous blasts with their whistles and crews and passengers shouted and waved flags and handkerchiefs.

As the big liner reached midstream the President's flag—the national coat of arms on a field of blue—was broken on the mainmast, and as the square bit of bunting spread to the breeze the guns on the five escorting destroyers began thundering out the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns, to which the forward guns of the Washington responded. The destroyers, one of which preceded, two flanked, and two followed the Washington, were the Wilkes, Commander J. H. Earle; Woolsey, Commander F. V. McNeil; Lea, Commander David Worth Bagley, a brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, who commanded the Jacob Jones when that destroyer was sunk by a German submarine; Tarbell, Commander Halsey Powell, and the Yarnell, Commander W. F. Halsey.

At 10:20 o'clock the President's ship was swinging down stream and five minutes later she had headed south and was on her way to the Hook and France. It was then that the airplanes from Mineola appeared, two little specks in the sky, one coming from the west and the other from the north. The aviator who came from the north swooped down until he was within 50 feet of the water and then ascended until he was directly above the George Washington. Then he started to climb. When he was perhaps 1,000 feet above the ship he began to loop the loop and execute other aerial feats of a startling nature. All the time the syrens were sounding and crowds on the waterfront shouting. On the Manhattan side from every window in skyscrapers overlooking the waterfront could be seen men and women waving American flags at the big slate-colored transport, on the bridge of which, hat in hand, stood the President.

The transport was opposite Barclay Street, Manhattan, when the airplane from the west came out of the clouds. The aviator did a nose dive and headed, it seemed, straight for the Washington. When he was perhaps 500 feet above the deck he suddenly swung back and went aloft in a series of thrilling evolutions. At more than 1,000 feet the two airplanes passed each other, both executing the loop-the-loop. The airplanes followed the ship all the way to the Hook, and did not head for the home aviation fields until the ship was in her course and headed for Brest.

10,000 Persons at the Battery.

On the Battery perhaps 10,000 persons jammed the seawall to join in the farewell to the President, while on Governors Island the soldiers rushed to the western shore and shouted their respects to the Commander in Chief. Other great crowds lined the Staten Island shore and gave the President a greeting. It was off Staten Island that the Washington passed the Minnehaha and the President got his first opportunity personally to wave a welcome home to the men who went overseas to fight.

The flagship Pennsylvania and the rest of the escorting destroyers waited for the Washington off Staten Island. As soon as the vessel came into view the Pennsylvania, with the four-starred pennant of Admiral Mayo stretching to the breeze, got under way. The destroyers which were with the Pennsylvania, with orders to leave the Washington when about 100 miles off the Hook and return to New York, were the Radford, Mahan, Breese, Craven, Dorsey, Robinson, Walke, Montgomery, Lamberton, and Perkins. Of these, the Radford, Breese, Dorsey, Robinson, and Montgomery are new vessels of the most powerful type of their class and are among the fastest naval craft afloat. The commander of the Radford is Commander Carpender, who commanded the Fanning when that destroyer destroyed the first German submarine to the credit of the American forces. Commander Carpender was personally decorated with the British Distinguished Order by King George.

The George Washington and her naval escort passed Quarantine at 11 o'clock, the Pennsylvania leading the destroyers deployed on either side and in the wake of the transport. Several gunboats in the lower bay laundered out the Presidential salute as the George Washington passed by, and the compliment was repeated by the coast artillerymen when the George Washington was abreast Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

As the squadron passed through the gate in the anti-submarine net within 500 feet of the Staten Island shore a group of 500 children waved flags, and this was the last of the tributes accorded the President as he left his home shores for those of France.

The crew of the George Washington, which, it was recalled yesterday, sailed on the third anniversary of the departure of the Ford peace ship, comprises seventy-five officers and 1,049 men of the Navy and Marine Corps. Captain Edward McCauley, U. S. N., is in command, with Commander F. M. Perkins as executive officer, and Lieutenant Commander John H. Peters as navigator. Major David H. Miller, U. D. M. C., commands the Marine Guard of Honor.

Members of the Party.

Following is the personnel of the party aboard the George Washington:

IN THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL PARTY.

President Wilson.
Mrs. Wilson.
Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N.
Charles S. Swemm, Confidential Clerk to the President.
Irving H. Hoover, Head Usher of the White House.
Miss Edith Benham, Secretary to Mrs. Wilson.
George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Jusserand.
Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador; the Countess de Cellere, and two children.
John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Davis.
Mrs. Francisco Quattrone of the Italian Ambassador's party.
Rear Admiral H. K. Knapp, U. S. N.
Captain William V. Pratt, U. S. N.
Mrs. William S. Benson, wife of Admiral Benson, the Chief of Operations.
Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, daughter of Colonel Edward M. House.
Mrs. Joseph C. Grew and Mrs. David Hunter Miller.
L. C. Probert, representing The Associated Press.
R. J. Bender, representing the United Press.
John E. Nevin of the International News Service.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretary of State Robert Lansing, accompanied by Mrs. Lansing.
Henry White.
Leland Harrison, Assistant Secretary of the Commission.
Philip H. Patchin, Assistant Secretary of the Commission.
Sydney Y. Smith, Chief of Bureau, Department of State, attached to the Commission.
William McNeir, Chief of Bureau, Department of State, Disbursing Officer of the Commission.
George H. Harris, Assistant Disbursing Officer of the Commission.
William C. Bullitt, attached to the Commission.
R. O. Sweet, Secretary to Secretary Lansing.

SPECIALISTS.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Territorial Specialist.
Allyn A. Young, Specialist on Economic Resources.
Charles H. Haskins, Specialist on Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium.
Clive Day, Specialist on the Balkans.
W. E. Lunt, Specialist on Northern Italy.
R. H. Lord, Specialist on Russia and Poland.
Charles Seymour, Specialist on Austria-Hungary.
W. L. Westermann, Specialist on Turkey.
G. L. Beer, Specialist on Colonial History.
Mark Jefferson, Cartographer.
Dr. S. E. Mezes, President, College of the City of New York, and Mrs. Mezes.
J. T. Shotwell.
Major James Brown Scott, Technical Adviser, and Mrs. Scott.
George A. Finch, Assistant to Major Scott.
Professor Amos S. Hershey, Assistant to Major Scott.
George D. Gregory, Confidential Clerk to Major Scott.

ASSISTANTS TO SPECIALISTS.

Captain S. K. Hornbeck, J. Storck, A. K. Lobeck, H. A. Lybyer, O. G. Stratton, P. J. Kerner, W. J. Blank, F. T. Moon, J. B. Stubbs, L. H. Gray, D. P. Fray, R. B. Dixon, P. W. Slosson.

WAR DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.

Brig. Gen. William H. Harts.
Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, Chief of Army Intelligence Service.
Colonel Richard H. Jordan, General Staff.
Colonel L. P. Ayers, General Staff.
Major Hunter S. Marston, Adjutant General's Department.
Major C. W. Furlong, U. S. A.
Captain T. M. Childs, U. S. A.

CLERKS IN AMERICAN COMMISSION.

J. K. Huddle, L. T. Alverson,
R. B. Macatee, H. C. Coney,
C. B. Welch, L. W. Rontinus,
H. E. Forstermacher, L. E. Mundy,
S. Y. Skinner, H. Goldstein.

IN CHARGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Major John M. Campbell, General Staff.
Major Frank J. Griffin, Signal Corps.
1st Lieut. Victor Fleming, Signal Corps.
1d Lieut. L. F. Fleto, U. S. A.
Ruth W. Higgins, Special Stenographer.

ON BOARD BY AUTHORITY SECRETARY OF WAR.

Raymond B. Fosdick.

SECRET SERVICE OPERATIVES.

Joseph E. Murphy, John J. Fitzgerald,
Edmund W. Starling, Walter G. Ferguson,
John D. Sive, John L. Sullivan.
W. A. Landvoight.

ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY.

Sergt. W. E. Copeland, Sergt. Robt. Williams,
Sergt. L. D. Smith, Sergt. Clyde Kuhn,
Sergt. V. Braegger, Private H. S. MacFall
Sergt. L. J. Morra, Private D. Pronalone.

President Wilson and his party are not expected to reach Paris before late next week, probably not until Saturday. The trip across, it was said, would be made at ordinary cruising speed, as there was no occasion for haste.

While no official announcement of the destination port was made, it was understood that the George Washington and her convoy were going to Brest, France, one of the American ports of debarkation for the army, where Rear Admiral Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, has his headquarters. Among the vessels to meet the President's ship off Brest will be a squadron of American destroyers to give adequate protection against the possibility of drifting mines or other perils.

The steaming schedule laid out by Admiral Mayo is based upon knowledge that too quick a passage is not desired. French officials will be in the redeemed provinces of Alsace-Lorraine in the middle of next week for a great celebration there and they want the President's arrival so timed that all of the Government heads will be at the capital.

Last Glimpse of the President's Ship, 60 Miles at Sea

The George Washington and Her Consort, the Battleship Pennsylvania, Photographed from a Seaplane.

Battleship Pennsylvania, Leading the President's Ship 60 Miles at Sea. A Part of the Seaplane from which the Photograph was Taken is Shown. (Photographs © International Film Service.)

The George Washington on her way to France with President Wilson. Photograph taken from a Seaplane 60 Miles at Sea at 2 P.M.

POINT TO GRANT'S VIEW AS DEFENSE OF WILSON

Held in 1874 That Absence From Capital Was No Bar to Performance of His Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—For the first time in the history of the nation Washington is confronted by the situation in which the President is absent from the capital of the nation on the high seas en route to European soil to attend an international conference.

President Wilson is not expected to arrive in Paris before Saturday, Dec. 14. Although the George Washington is capable of making the voyage in seven days, Admiral Mayo understands that there is no occasion for haste.

One of the most interesting developments of the day, apropos of the actual departure of the President, is the discovery of a precedent which supports the contention of those who think that Congress may not question the President as to where or how he discharges the duties of his office. This is found in a message which President Grant sent to the House of Representatives on May, 1874, challenging its right to question the legality of his performing the functions of his office outside of Washington. President Grant not only took the position that a President might perform the functions of his office outside of Washington, but showed that every President from Washington to Lincoln had performed acts and functions of their office outside of Washington.

Wilson May Spend Christmas in London.

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 4.—President Wilson, The Guardian today says it understands, will spend a few days conferring with Colonel E. M. House in Paris and will go thence to Rome, returning from Italy to spend Christmas in London and going again to Paris for the remainder of his visit.

EX-KAISER SPENDS HOURS IN WRITING

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

riot somewhat and the trees are parted to allow the sunset to throw its light on "Het Huis."

"You see that window on the second floor? It is there that he sits, writing as if he were in a hurry, hour after hour, sheet after sheet, often all the forenoon or afternoon. It is as if he were writing against time."

These words made the house behind its aged most still more fascinating. It is indeed difficult to take one's eyes away from that window where the fallen despot William of Hohenzollern, the exile, sits writing—what? An apologia pro vita sua? An answer in anticipation to the grand indictment which the nations will bring against him? What a manuscript that will be!

At the main entrance people come and go silently, as if oppressed with the tragedy of it all. Some one in a travel-stained motor car arrives with a portmanteau bespattered with German labels. The ex-Kaiserin and her ladies return silently from a walk.

Has Suite of Twenty Rooms.

The guardian at the gate knows little and is uncommunicative. "No free entrance," says the notice on the ponderous portal. The visitor may see over the grounds, but is kept at a distance from the house and altogether away from that side where is the ex-Kaiser's suite of twenty rooms, which, when his arrival was suddenly announced, was being prepared for Belgian refugees.

A tall, aristocratic looking man passes through the gate.

"That is the cook, brought here for the ex-Kaiser," says some one, and I recognized Holland's most famous chef.

And, as darkness feel, I went again to see that window. All the windows of the ex-Kaiser's suite save that one were dark. Was he sitting there writing his defense for the biggest trial that history has ever seen or will ever see; writing as if he were writing against time?

There, I am told, he signed his abdication; and, sitting there, in the midst of that tremendous manuscript, he may one day soon receive an imperious command such as no man on earth has ever received.

CALLS ON PRESIDENT TO EXPLAIN TERMS

Senator Frelinghuysen Offers Resolution Asking Interpretation of Fourteen Points.

LEADERS CURB CRITICISM

Senator Borah Moves for Open Discussion of Treaties When They Are Drafted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Debate of President Wilson's fourteen peace points, open diplomacy and other considerations of the Paris conference occupied the Senate for five hours today.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey offered a resolution calling on the President to make known his own interpretation of his fourteen points.

Senator Borah of Idaho introduced a resolution to have the Senate publish the peace treaty or treaties when received and throwing open the doors of the Senate whenever these treaties are under consideration or discussion.

Practically no reference was made to the President's trip abroad in the debate. Now that the President is on the sea, there appears to be a disposition to refrain from further criticism on this point. The disposition to embarrass the President while abroad is also vanishing.

All Resolutions Laid Over.

Consideration of the Cummins resolution calling for the selection of a bipartisan committee to go to the Paris conference as "observers" was postponed by the Foreign Relations Committee today. Senator Knox also asked that his resolution, introduced yesterday, seeking to confine the subjects to be discussed by the American plenipotentiaries to matters concerned with the war aims, be laid over for another week as he is leaving the city temporarily.

During today's debate Senator Lewis asserted the President had consulted including Senators and House members also in the Peace Commission, but had decided otherwise. He said:

"I can speak of my own knowledge that it was the wish of the President of the United States to have members of this body and some from the other upon that tribunal, and not until close investigation and reflection revealed to him the difficulties that undoubtedly would confront them, was he compelled to dismiss that consideration. I only mention that now that it might be known that at no time was there contumely or indifference cast upon this body by the mere omission to make those appointments."

Senator Lewis contended that to have put Senators upon the commission would have been like putting attorneys in a case upon the judicial bench.

Frelinghuysen's Stand.

Senator Frelinghuysen stated that the purpose of his resolution was to prevent the President from expressing to the Peace Conference his interpretation of the fourteen points until he has submitted such an explanation of them to the American people.

"The President is the chosen leader of the United States," said Senator Frelinghuysen. "Any proposal which he may make will naturally carry with it great weight. If he proposes in behalf of the United States the use of its army and navy to preserve the peace of the world, or if he assents to any such proposal if made by another nation, what position will the Senate be in should such a proposal be adopted? Constitutionally we will be free to exercise our own judgment and to accept or reject any treaty which the Executive may negotiate. Will we, however, be free from embarrassment should other nations say to us, your Chief Executive spoke in behalf of the American public and supposedly voiced their views?

"Is the President sure that his interpretation of the bases of peace is the interpretation of the people of America? As he has never made known such interpretation how can he be sure? Should he not, in all justice, before he makes any proposal on such momentous questions, make known to the public what interpretation he places and should he not afford the public an opportunity to voice its opinion?

"Though we are not bound by any treaty which he may negotiate, still, in view of the fact that he was chosen by the people to the highest position in the country, other nations may not recognize that his proposals are subject to our review, and may feel affronted should we differ with him. It is his duty as well as ours to act for the people and to avoid misunderstanding. It seems to me that the people should be told by him what is the interpretation which he placed upon his bases of peace."

Today's debate was precipitated by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota. Immediately after the Senate met he made a set speech on the project for a League of Nations.

"If you mean by a League of Nations," asserted Senator Kellogg, "that there shall be established a world superGovernment, with Legislatures and judicial tribunals—under which the signatory powers will be to some extent vassal States—with power to legislate or interfere with our internal affairs, our foreign trade, our tariff duties, our regulations of commerce, the development and disposition of the great natural resources of this country, I say emphatically I am not in favor, and I know of no one, except possibly some extreme, impracticable dreamer, who would favor such a scheme.

"As far as I am able to judge, the consensus of public opinion among the allied nations today is in favor of the general principles of a League of Nations to prevent war. You may say this is generalization. I think we may go further, and say that the consensus of opinion is that there should be a league by treaty, binding all the signatory powers, which shall provide not only for mediation, but shall make it the duty of the powers joining to offer mediation between contending nations.

"I believe the conditions for conciliation and arbitration have never been as favorable as today, and as they will be in the future. That there should be a world police or armed force is, in my judgment, impracticable and unthinkable."

Walsh Replies to Critics.

Senator Walsh asserted that up to six weeks ago no criticism was made in the Senate of the fourteen points of peace.

"Now," continued Senator Walsh, "we shall be under an added embarrassment by reason of the fact we did not speak earlier in relation to these fourteen points. If the address to which we have listened this morning by the Senator from New Jersey had been made immediately upon the address of the President in January, of course, the world would have been put upon notice that the President did not speak the universal voice of the people of America; but it seems to me that in the absence of any particular criticism of the address down to recent times, the people of the world very justly assume that the views thus expressed by the President were indorsed by this great nation."

Senator Poindexter of Washington asked Senator Walsh if much criticism of the President was not made last January "for discussing terms of peace while we were endeavoring to concentrate our energies upon victory."

Senator Knox said that instead of the Senate being estopped from criticism, "the action of this body, at least technically, stands averse to the points," because the Foreign Relations Committee had pigeon-holed a resolution by Senator Lewis, supporting the fourteen points.

"The fact remains," insisted Senator Walsh, "that until the Senator from New Jersey spoke today no one has risen to express the slightest dissent."

"You do not mean that the American public is irrevocably committed to the fourteen points, do you?" inquired Senator Frelinghuysen.

"No, I have not said so," replied Senator Walsh. "But I do say that any Senator who has remained silent for a year after these views of the President have been expressed and after the people of the world have just reason for believing that he spoke the views of the American people, ought to hesitate a bit now about voicing his criticism."

Senator Johnson of California, denied that any one was prevented from criticising the President's peace points. He said:

"The American people do not know the President's interpretation of his fourteen points. Some of them are nebulous; some of them are yet indescribable; some of them are as yet not understood, and the President of the United States has departed to foreign shores leaving the American people neither understanding what he meant nor knowing what he goes for."

Reed and Williams Clash.

Senator Reed of Missouri contended that as a league of nations would be reciprocal, American interests would necessarily be confided to a conference, the majority of which would be foreign.

He and Senator Williams indulged in a debate over the purposes of a league of nations. The Mississippian said the purpose of the league would be "peace, order, law, justice, and righteousness."

"Any nation violating the laws of humanity should be the enemy of mankind," said Senator Williams.

"Does the Senator think if one nation violated the laws of the league we should be one of its conquerors?" asked Senator Reed.

"Yes," replied Senator Williams, "if necessary, send my boy to whip them into order. If the nation violates the law, if he goes mad, kill him; yes, kill him like a mad dog!"

"Then," said Senator Reed "the Senator is back in the slaughter house of the ages. I believe the nations of the world could recodify international law so that any nation violating the law would be a leper and outcast before the world."

Here is the text of Senator Frelinghuysen's resolution:

Whereas, the President has informed Congress that the bases of peace outlined by him on the 8th of January last, have been accepted by the allied governments and by the Central Empires, and that it is his duty to see that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and

Whereas, The President has never stated his own interpretation of such basis and the same, particularly those relating to a "League of Nations" and the "Freedom of the Seas," is open to various interpretations, some of which may be in conflict with the established national traditions, and

Whereas, The President has announced that the various steps in the approaching negotiations abroad shall be promptly made known to the American people; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby respectfully requested to make known his own interpretation of his proposed peace terms, as presented to Congress, Jan. 8, 1918, and not attempt to impose such interpretation upon the international conference

Whereas, This was a clear denunciatunity is presented to the American public to become acquainted with the same, to the end that this nation may not be committed to policies in contravention of the traditions of the United States.

Resolved, further, that a copy of this resolution be forthwith transmitted to the President.

For Open Peace Debate.

The Borah resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, the President of the United States on Jan. 8, 1918, declared that the first prerequisite of a durable peace was "open covenants openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed almost frankly and in the public view," and

Whereas, this was a clear denunciation of secret diplomacy, the chief weapon of despotism and the most prolific source of the world's disturbance, and,

Whereas, No covenant of peace can be concluded or be binding upon the people of the United States except through treaties ratified by the Senate of the United States, and,

Whereas, The people who waged and won this war in behalf of democracy are entitled to know in advance of their being bound, the terms of any treaties of peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, That when such a treaty or treaties of peace relative to the termination of this war are transmitted to the Senate of the United States for consideration it or they shall at once as soon as received be made public and that the publication of same and all discussions relative thereto shall be in the open session of the Senate.

The resolution was sent to the Foreign Relations Committee.

EX-KAISER MEANT TO HOLD PRUSSIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

on his arrival in this country both he and the German Government were under the impression that the entire matter of abdication had been fully and legally settled.

This ignorance, however, was dispelled in the Kaiser's mind, first of all, by state affairs arising out of his presence on Dutch soil and by the consequent necessity for legalizing his position. On Nov. 20, therefore, he wrote out an act of abdication as far as he himself was concerned. This first draft of the document was written by the ex-Kaiser himself on a sheet of foolscap and in pencil.

The Berlin Government, hearing of this, went into the question and only then found out that a full and legal abdication was lacking. Its legal advisers, therefore, drew up the document in proper terms, sent it to Amerongan, and on Nov. 28 the royal exile signed it.

The ex-Kaiser would only sign a document settling his own fate, holding the opinion that he could not bind the other members of his family.

ALLIES CONSIDER TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

ernments, which, in addition, own forests, mines, and large areas of land. The paper says that a moderate estimate of the value of German mineral deposits is £191,000,000,000.

In 1871 Germany made France pay not only the cost of the war, but exacted a fine of £36,000,000 and the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine. The Daily Mail says that the Allies ask for no fines, but require "reparation" only.

An Amsterdam dispatch says that Prince Henry of Prussia has addressed an announcement to all the members of the Prussian royal house, in which he says:

"I am forced to recognize the King's abdication, and will assist in the policy for order and the Constitutional Government. But on the other hand I consider myself personally attached to my King to the end of my life, and shall do everything to preserve him from harm and shall recognize him absolutely as the sole family head."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It was confirmed at the State Department today that any action looking to a demand upon Holland for the extradition of William Hohenzollern will be held in abeyance until President Wilson reaches Europe. President Wilson, so far as officials now in Washington are aware, never has expressed himself on the subject.

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TWO NOTED WRITERS.

Conan Doyle and Gilbert Parker have brilliant articles on the war in the December issue of Current History Magazine. 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year by mail. On news stands. Published by The New York Times Co.—Advt.

A wise step during reconstruction

BUSINESS history, as well as political, is being made rapidly in these tremendous days. Business men are pressed by new conditions which change daily, almost hourly.

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General Pershing's Complete Story of Our Army in France

From the Organization of the Expeditionary Force Until the Capture of Sedan, When "We Had Cut the Enemy's Main Line of Communications and Nothing but Surrender or an Armistice Could Save His Army from Complete Disaster."

Cabled to the Secretary of War and Published as an Appendix to the Secretary's Annual Report, Made Public This Morning.

NOVEMBER 20, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

In response to your request, I have the honor to submit this brief summary of the organization and operation of the American Expeditionary Force from May 26, 1917, until the signing of the armistice Nov. 11, 1918. Pursuant to your instructions, immediately upon receiving my orders I selected a small staff and proceeded to Europe in order to become familiar with conditions at the earliest possible moment.

The warmth of our reception in England and France was only equaled by the readiness of the Commanders in Chief of the veteran armies of the Allies, and their staffs, to place their experience at our disposal. In consultation with them the most effective means of co-operation of effort was considered. With the French and British armies at their maximum strength, and when all efforts to dispossess the enemy from his firmly intrenched positions in Belgium and France had failed, it was necessary to plan for an American force adequate to turn the scale in favor of the Allies. Taking account of the strength of the Central Powers at that time, the immensity of the problem which confronted us could hardly be overestimated. The first requisite being an organization that could give intelligent direction to effort, the formation of a General Staff occupied my early attention.

General Staff

A well organized General Staff, through which the Commander exercises his functions, is essential to a successful modern army. However capable our division, our battalion, and our companies as such, success would be impossible without thoroughly co-ordinated endeavor. A General Staff broadly organized and trained for war had not hitherto existed in our army. Under the Commander in Chief, this staff must carry out the policy and direct the details of administration, supply, preparation, and operations of the army as a whole, with all special branches and bureaus subject to its control. As models to aid us we had the veteran French General Staff and the experience of the British, who had similarly formed an organization to meet the demands of a great army. By selecting from each the features best adapted to our basic organization, and fortified by our own early experience in the war, the development of our great General Staff system was completed.

The General Staff is naturally divided into five groups, each with its chief, who is an assistant to the Chief of the General Staff. G. 1 is in charge of organization and equipment of troops, replacements, tonnage, priority of overseas shipment, the auxiliary welfare association, and cognate subjects; G. 2 has censorship, enemy intelligence gathering and disseminating information, preparation of maps, and all similar subjects; G. 3 is charged with all strategic studies and plans, movement of troops, and the supervision of combat operations; G. 4 co-ordinates important questions of supply, construction, transport arrangements for combat, and of the operations of the service of supply, and of hospitalization and the evacuation of the sick and wounded; G. 5 supervises the various schools and has general direction and co-ordination of education and training.

The first Chief of Staff was Colonel (now Major Gen.) James G. Harbord, who was succeeded in March, 1918, by Major Gen. James W. McAndrew. To these officers, to the Deputy Chief of Staff, and to the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, who, as heads of sections, aided them, great credit is due for the results obtained, not only in perfecting the General Staff organization, but in applying correct principles to the multiplicity of problems that have arisen.

Organization and Training

After a thorough consideration of allied organizations it was decided that our combat division should consist of four regiments of infantry of 3,000 men, with three battalions to regiment and four companies of 250 men each to a battalion, and of an artillery brigade of three regiments, a machine-gun battalion, an engineer regiment, a trench-mortar battery, a signal battalion, wagon trains, and the headquarters staffs and military police. These, with medical and other units, made a total of over 28,000 men, or practically double the size of a French or German division. Each corps would normally consist of six divisions—four combat and one depot and one replacement division—and also two regiments of cavalry, and each army of from three to five corps. With four divisions fully trained, a corps could take over an American sector with two divisions in line and two in reserve, with the depot and replacement divisions prepared to fill the gaps in the ranks.

Our purpose was to prepare an integral American force which should be able to take the offensive in every respect. Accordingly, the development of a self-reliant infantry by thorough drill in the use of the rifle and in the tactics of open warfare was always uppermost. The plan of training after arrival in France allowed a division one month for acclimatization and instruction in small units from battalions down, a second month in quiet trench sectors by battalion, and a third month after it came out of the trenches when it should be trained as a complete division in war of movement.

Very early a system of schools was outlined and started, which should have the advantage of instruction by officers direct from the front. At the great school centre at Langres, one of the first to be organized, was the staff school, where the principles of general staff work, as laid down in our own organization, were taught to carefully selected officers. Men in the ranks, who had shown qualities of leadership, were sent to the school of candidates for commissions. A school of the line taught younger officers the principles of leadership, tactics, and the use of the different weapons. In the artillery school, at Saumur, young officers were taught the fundamental principles of modern artillery; while at Issoudun an immense plant was built for training cadets in aviation. These and other schools, with their well-considered curriculums for training in every branch of our organization, were co-ordinated in a manner best to develop an efficient army out of willing and industrious young men, many of whom had not before known even the rudiments of military technique. Both Marshal Haig and General Pétain placed officers and men at our disposal for instructional purposes, and we are deeply indebted for the opportunities given to profit by their veteran experience.

American Zone

The eventual place the American Army should take on the western front was to a large extent influenced by the vital questions of communication and supply. The northern ports of France were crowded by the British Armies' shipping and supplies, while the southern ports, though otherwise at our service, had not adequate port facilities for our purposes, and these we should have to build. The already overtaxed railway system behind the active front in Northern France would not be available for us as lines of supply, and those leading from the southern ports of Northeastern France would be unequal to our needs without much new construction. Practically all warehouses, supply depots and regulating stations must be provided by fresh constructions. While France offered us such material as she had to spare after a drain of three years enormous quantities of material had to be brought across the Atlantic.

With such a problem any temporization or lack of definiteness in making plans might cause failure even with victory within our grasp. Moreover, broad plans commensurate with our national purpose and resources would bring conviction of our power to every soldier in the front line, to the nations associated with us in the war, and to the enemy. The tonnage for material for necessary construction for the supply of an army of three and perhaps four million men would require a mammoth program of shipbuilding at home, and miles of dock construction in France, with a corresponding large project for additional railways and for storage depots.

All these considerations led to the inevitable conclusion that if we were to handle and supply the great forces deemed essential to win the war we must utilize the southern ports of France—Bordeaux, La Pallice, St. Nazaire, and Brest—and the comparatively unused railway systems leading therefrom to the northeast. Generally speaking, then, this would contemplate the use of our forces against the enemy somewhere in that direction, but the great depots of supply must be centrally located, preferably in the area included by Tours, Bourges, and Châteauroux, so that our armies could be supplied with equal facility wherever they might be serving on the western front.

Growth of the Service of Supply

To build up such a system there were talented men in the regular army, but more experts were necessary than the army could furnish. Thanks to the patriotic spirit of our people at home, there came from civil life men trained for every sort of work involved in building and managing the organization necessary to handle and transport such an army and keep it supplied. With such assistance the construction and general development of our plans have kept pace with the growth of the forces, and the Service of Supply is now able to discharge from ships and move 45,000 tons daily, besides transporting troops and material in the conduct of active operations.

As to organization, all the administrative and supply services, except the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, and Judge Advocate General's Departments which remain at general headquarters, have been transferred to the headquarters of the services of supplies at Tours under a commanding general responsible to the commander in chief for supply of the armies. The Chief Quartermaster, Chief Surgeon, Chief Signal Officer, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Air Service, Chief of Chemical Warfare, the general purchasing agent in all that pertains to questions of procurement and supply, the Provost Marshal General in the maintenance of order in general, the Director General of Transportation in all that affects such matters, and the Chief Engineer in all matters of administration and supply, are subordinate to the Commanding General of the Service of Supply, who, assisted by a staff especially organized for the purpose, is charged with the administrative co-ordination of all these services.

The transportation department under the Service of Supply directs the operation, maintenance, and construction of railways, the operation of terminals, the unloading of ships, and transportation of material to warehouses or to the front. Its functions make necessary the most intimate relationship between our organization and that of the French, with the practical result that our transportation department has been able to improve materially the operations of railways generally. Constantly laboring under a shortage of rolling stock, the transportation department has nevertheless been able by efficient management to meet every emergency.

The Engineer Corps is charged with all construction, including light railways and roads. It has planned and constructed the many projects required, the most important of which are the new wharves at Bordeau and Nantes, and the immense storage depots at La Palice, Montoir, and Gièvres, besides innumerable hospitals and barracks in various ports of France. These projects have all been carried on by phases keeping pace with our needs. The Forestry Service under the Engineer Corps has cut the greater part of the timber and railway ties required.

To meet the shortage of supplies from America, due to lack of shipping, the representatives of the different supply departments were constantly in search of available material and supplies in Europe. In order to co-ordinate these purchases and to prevent competition between our departments, a general purchasing agency was created early in our experience to co-ordinate our purchases and, if possible, induce our Allies to apply the principle among the allied armies. While there was no authority for the general use of appropriations, this was met by grouping the purchasing representatives of the different departments under one control, charged with the duty of consolidating requisitions and purchases. Our efforts to extend the principle have been signally successful, and all purchases for the allied armies are now on an equitable and co-operative basis. Indeed, it may be said that the work of this bureau has been thoroughly efficient and businesslike.

Artillery, Airplanes, and Tanks.

Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation, and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of seventy-fives, one fifty-five millimeter howitzers, and one fifty-five G P F guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibres mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 seventy-five millimeter guns.

In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French Government came to our aid until our own aviation program should be under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation, and bombing planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1,379. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on Aug. 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

It should be fully realized that the French Government has always taken a most liberal attitude, and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation, and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories.

The welfare of the troops touches my responsibility as Commander in Chief to the mothers and fathers and kindred of the men who came to France in the impressionable period of youth. They could not have the privilege accorded European soldiers during their periods of leave of visiting their families and renewing their home ties. Fully realizing that the standard of conduct that should be established for them must have a permanent influence in their lives and on the character of their future citizenship, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the Jewish Welfare Board, as auxiliaries in this work, were encouraged in every possible way. The fact that our soldiers, in a land of different customs and language, have borne themselves in a manner in keeping with the cause for which they fought, is due not only to the efforts in their behalf, but much more to other high ideals, their discipline, and their innate sense of self-respect. It should be recorded, however, that the members of these welfare societies have been untiring in their desire to be of real service to our officers and men. The patriotic devotion of these representative men and women has given a new significance to the Golden Rule, and we owe to them a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

Combat Operations

During our period of training in the trenches some of our divisions had engaged the enemy in local combats, the most important of which was Seicheprey by the 26th on April 20, in the Toul sector, but none had participated in action as a unit. The 1st Division, which had passed through the preliminary stages of training, had gone to the trenches for its first period of instruction at the end of October, and by March 21, when the German offensive in Picardy began, we had four divisions with experience in the trenches, all of which were equal to any demands of battle action. The crisis which this offensive developed was such that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed.

On March 28 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request the 1st Division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin. As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the allied Premiers and commanders and myself on May 2 by which British shipping was to transport ten American divisions to the British Army area, where they were to be trained and equipped and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

On April 26 the 1st Division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battlefront. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counterattacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible.

The Germans' Aisne offensive, which began on May 27, had advanced rapidly toward the River Marne and Paris, and the Allies faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the previous March. Again on every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the 3d Division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Château-Thierry. The 2d Division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Bouresches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions. In the battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

Meanwhile our 2d Corps, under Major Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and in the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further advance of the enemy in that direction.

The great June-July troop movement from the States was well under way, and, although these troops were to be given some preliminary training before being put into action, their very presence warranted the use of all the older divisions in the confidence that we did not lack reserves. Elements of the 42d Division were in the line east of Rheims against the German offensive of July 15, and held their ground unflinchingly. On the right flank of this offensive four companies of the 28th Division were in position in face of the advancing waves of the German infantry. The 3d Division was holding the line of the Marne from the bend east of the mouth of the Surmelin to the west of Mézy, opposite Château-Thierry, where a large force of German infantry sought to force a passage under support of powerful artillery concentrations and under cover of smoke screens. A single regiment of the 3d wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while; on either flank, the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counterattacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

The great force of the German Château-Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counteroffensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our 1st and 2d Divisions in company with chosen French divisions. Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout the action. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days' fighting the 1st Division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Berzy-le-Sec. The 2d Division took Beau Repaire farm and Vierzy in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery.

The 26th Division, which, with a French division, was under command of our 1st Corps, acted as a pivot of the movement toward Soissons. On the 18th it took the village of Torcy while the 1st Division was crossing the Marne in pursuit of the retiring enemy. The 26th attacked again on the 21st, and the enemy withdrew past the Château-Thierry-Soissons road. The 3d Division, continuing its progress, took the heights of Mont St. Père and the villages of Chartèves and Jaulgonne in the face of both machine gun and artillery fire.

On the 24th, after the Germans had fallen back from Trugny and Epieds, our 42d Division, which had been brought over from the Champagne, relieved the Twenty-sixth and, fighting its way through the Forêt de Fère, overwhelmed the nest of machine guns in its path. By the 27th it had reached the Ourcq, whence the 3d and 4th Divisions were already advancing, while the French divisions with which we were co-operating were moving forward at other points.

The 3d Division had made its advance into Roncheres Wood on the 29th and was relieved for rest by a brigade of the Thirty-second. The Forty-second and Thirty-second undertook the task of conquering the heights beyond Clerges, the Forty-second capturing Sergy and the Thirty-second capturing Hill 230, both American divisions joining in the pursuit of the enemy to the Vesle, and thus the operation of reducing the salient was finished. Meanwhile the Forty-second was relieved by the Fourth at Chéry-Chartreuve, and the Thirty-second by the Twenty-eighth, while the 77th Division took up a position on the Vesle. The operations of these divisions on the Vesle were under the 3d Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard commanding.

Battle of St. Mihiel

With the reduction of the Marne salient, we could look forward to the concentration of our divisions in our own zone. In view of the forthcoming operation against the St. Mihiel salient, which had long been planned as our first offensive action on a large scale, the First Army was organized on Aug. 10 under my personal command. While American units had held different divisional and corps sectors along the western front, there had not been up to this time, for obvious reasons, a distinct American sector; but, in view of the important parts the American forces were now to play, it was necessary to take over a permanent portion of the line. Accordingly, on Aug. 30, the line beginning at Port sur Seille, east of the Moselle and extending to the west through St. Mihiel, thence north to a point opposite Verdun, was placed under my command. The American sector was afterward extended across the Meuse to the western edge of the Argonne Forest, and included the 2d Colonial French, which held the point of the salient, and the 17th French Corps, which occupied the heights above Verdun.

The preparation for a complicated operation against the formidable defenses in front of us included the assembling of divisions and of corps and army artillery, transport, aircraft, tanks, ambulances, the location of hospitals, and the molding together of all of the elements of a great modern army with its own railheads, supplied directly by our own Service of Supply. The concentration for this operation, which was to be a surprise, involved the movement, mostly at night, of approximately 600,000 troops, and required for its success the most careful attention to every detail.

The French were generous in giving us assistance in corps and army artillery, with its personnel, and we were confident from the start of our superiority over the enemy in guns of all calibres. Our heavy guns were able to reach Metz and to interfere seriously with German rail movements. The French Independent Air Force was placed under my command which, together with the British bombing squadrons and our air forces, gave us the largest assembly of aviation that had ever been engaged in one operation on the western front.

From Les Eparges around the nose of the salient at St. Mihiel to the Moselle River the line was roughly forty miles long and situated on commanding ground greatly strengthened by artificial defenses. Our 1st Corps, (82d, 90th, 5th, and 2d Divisions,) under command of Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, restrung its right on Pont-a-Mousson, with its left joining our 3d Corps, (the 89th, 42d, and 1st Divisions,) under Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, in line to Xivray, were to swing toward Vigneulles on the pivot of the Moselle River for the initial assault. From Xivray to Mouilly the 2d Colonial French Corps was in line in the centre, and our 5th Corps, under command of Major Gen. George H. Cameron, with our 26th Division and a French division at the western base of the salient, were to attack three difficult hills—Les Eparges, Combres, and Amaramthe. Our 1st Corps had in reserve the 78th Division, our 4th Corps the 3d Division, and our First Army the 35th and 91st Divisions, with the 80th and 33d available. It should be understood that our corps organizations are very elastic, and that we have at no time had permanent assignments of divisions to corps.

After four hours' artillery preparation, the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 A. M. on Sept. 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with bangalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches, in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog.

Our 1st Corps advanced to Thiacourt, while our 4th Corps curved back to the southwest through Nonsard. The 2d Colonial French Corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground, and the 5th Corps took its three ridges and repulsed a counterattack. A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a division of the 5th Corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our 4th Corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiancourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre. At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination, and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz. This signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, First Phase

On the day after we had taken the St. Mihiel salient, much of our corps and army artillery which had operated at St. Mihiel, and our divisions in reserve at other points, were already on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the forest of Argonne. With the exception of St. Mihiel, the old German front line from Switzerland to the east of Rheims was still intact. In the general attack all along the line, the operation assigned the American Army as the hinge of this allied offensive was directed toward the important railroad communications of the German armies through Mézières and Sedan. The enemy must hold fast to this part of his lines or the withdrawal of his forces with four years' accumulation of plants and material would be dangerously imperiled.

The German Army had as yet shown no demoralization, and, while the mass of its troops had suffered in morale, its first-class divisions, and notably its machine-gun defense, were exhibiting remarkable tactical efficiency as well as courage. The German General Staff was fully aware of the consequences of a success on the Meuse-Argonne line. Certain that he would do everything in his power to oppose us, the action was planned with as much secrecy as possible and was undertaken with the determination to use all our divisions in forcing decision. We expected to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them while the enemy was held under grave apprehension lest our attack should break his line, which it was our firm purpose to do.

Our right flank was protected by the Meuse, while our left embraced the Argonne Forest, whose ravines, hills, and elaborate defense, screened by dense thickets, had been generally considered impregnable. Our order of battle from right to left was the 3d Corps from the Meuse to Malancourt, with the 33d, 80th, and 4th Divisions in line, and the 3d Division as corps reserve; the 5th corps from Malancourt to Vauquois, with 79th, 87th, and 91st Divisions in line, and the 32d in corps reserve, and the 1st Corps, from Vauquois to Vienne le Château, with 35th, 28th, and 77th Divisions in line, and the 92d in corps reserve. The army reserve consisted of the 1st, 29th, and 82d Divisions.

On the night of Sept. 25 our troops quietly took the place of the French who thinly held the line in this sector, which had long been inactive. In the attack which began on the 26th we drove through the barbed wire entanglements and the sea of shell craters and advanced into No Man's Land, mastering all the first-line defenses. Continuing on the 27th and 28th, against machine guns and artillery of an increasing number of enemy reserve divisions, we penetrated to a depth of from three to seven miles and took the village of Montfaucon and its commanding hill and Exermont, Gercourt, Cuisy, Septsarges, Malancourt, Ivory, Epinonville, Charpentry, Very, and other villages. East of the Meuse our 33d division, which was with the 2d Colonial French Corps, captured Marcheville and Rieville, giving further protection to the flank of our main body. We had taken 10,000 prisoners, we had gained our point of forcing the battle into the open, and were prepared for the enemy's reaction, which was bound to come, as he had good roads and ample railroad facilities for bringing up his artillery and reserves.

In the chill rain of dark nights our engineers had to build new roads across spongy, shell-torn areas, repair broken roads beyond No Man's Land, and build bridges. Our gunners, with no thought of sleep, put their shoulders to wheels and drag-ropes to bring their guns through the mire in support of the infantry, now under the increasing fire of the enemy's artillery. Our attack had taken the enemy by surprise, but, quickly recovering himself, he began to fire counterattacks in strong force, supported by heavy bombardments, with large quantities of gas. From Sept. 28 until Oct. 4 we maintained the offensive against patches of woods defended by snipers and continuous lines of machine guns, and pushed forward our guns and transport, seizing strategical points in preparation for further attacks.

Other Units With Allies

Other divisions attached to the allied armies were doing their part. It was the fortune of our 2d Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, which had remained with the British, to have a place of honor in co-operation with the Australian Corps on Sept. 29 and Oct. 1 in the assault on the Hindenburg Line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The 30th Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the 27th pushed on impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Gouy. In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell craters and under crossfire from machine guns the other elements fought desperately against odds. In this and in later actions, from Oct. 6 to Oct. 19, our 2d Corps captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced over thirteen miles. The spirit and aggressiveness of these divisions have been highly praised by the British Army commander under whom they served.

On Oct. 2-9 our 2d and 36th Divisions were sent to assist the French in an important attack against the old German positions before Rheims. The 2d conquered the complicated defense works on their front against a persistent defense worthy of the grimmest period of trench warfare and attacked the strongly held wooded hill of Blanc Mont, which they captured in a second assault, sweeping over it with consummate dash and skill. This division then repulsed strong counterattacks before the village and cemetery of Ste. Etienne and took the town, forcing the Germans to fall back from before Rheims and yield positions they had held since September, 1914. On Oct. 9 the 36th Division relieved the 2d, and in its first experience under fire withstood very severe artillery bombardment and rapidly took up the pursuit of the enemy, now retiring behind the Aisne.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Second Phase

The allied progress elsewhere cheered the efforts of our men in this crucial contest, as the German command threw in more and more first-class troops to stop our advance. We made steady headway in the almost impenetrable and strongly held Argonne Forest, for, despite this reinforcement, it was our army that was doing the driving. Our aircraft was increasing in skill and numbers and forcing the issue, and our infantry and artillery were improving rapidly with each new experience. The replacements fresh from home were put into exhausted divisions with little time for training, but they had the advantage of serving beside men who knew their business and who had almost become veterans overnight. The enemy had taken every advantage of the terrain, which especially favored the defense, by a prodigal use of machine guns manned by highly trained veterans and by using his artillery at short ranges. In the face of such strong frontal positions we should have been unable to accomplish any progress according to previously accepted standards, but I had every confidence in our aggressive tactics and the courage of our troops.

On Oct. 4 the attack was renewed all along our front. The 3d Corps, tilting to the left, followed the Brieulles-Cunel Road; our 5th Corps took Gesnes, while the 1st Corps advanced for over two miles along the irregular valley of the Aire River and in the wooded hills of the Argonne that bordered the river, used by the enemy with all his art and weapons of defense. This sort of fighting continued against an enemy striving to hold every foot of ground and whose very strong counterattacks challenged us at every point. On the 7th the 1st Corps captured Chatel-Chénéry and continued along the river to Cornay. On the east of Meuse sector one of the two divisions, co-operating with the French, captured Consenvoye and the Haumont Woods. On the 9th the 5th Corps, in its progress up the Aire, took Fléville, and the 3d Corps, which had continuous fighting against odds, was working its way through Brieuelles and Cunel. On the 10th we had cleared the Argonne Forest of the enemy.

It was now necessary to constitute a second army, and on Oct. 9 the immediate command of the First Army was turned over to Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett. The command of the Second Army, whose divisions occupied a sector in the Woevre, was given to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who had been commander of the 1st Division and then of the 3d Corps. Major Gen. Dickman was transferred to the command of the 1st Corps, while the 5th Corps was placed under Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who had recently commanded the 1st Division. Major Gen. John L. Hines, who had gone rapidly up from regimental to division commander, was assigned to the 3d Corps. These four officers had been in France from the early days of the expedition and had learned their lessons in the school of practical warfare.

Our constant pressure against the enemy brought day by day more prisoners, mostly survivors from machine-gun nests captured in fighting at close quarters. On Oct. 18 there was very fierce fighting in the Caures Woods east of the Meuse and in the Ormont Woods. On the 14th the 1st Corps took St. Juvin, and the 5th Corps, in hand-to-hand encounters, entered the formidable Kriemhilde line, where the enemy had hoped to check us indefinitely. Later the 5th Corps penetrated further the Kriemhilde line, and the 1st Corps took Champigneulles and the important town of Grandpré. Our dogged offensive was wearing down the enemy, who continued desperately to throw his best troops against us, thus weakening his line in front of our Allies and making their advance less difficult.

Divisions in Belgium

Meanwhile we were not only able to continue the battle, but our 37th and 91st Divisions were hastily withdrawn from our front and dispatched to help the French Army in Belgium. Detraining in the neighborhood of Ypres, these divisions advanced by rapid stages to the fighting line and were assigned to adjacent French corps. On Oct. 31, in continuation of the Flanders offensive, they attacked and methodically broke down all enemy resistance. On Nov. 3 the 37th had completed its mission in dividing the enemy across the Escaut River and firmly established itself along the east bank included in the division zone of action. By a clever flanking movement troops of the 91st Division captured Spitaals Bosschen, a difficult wood extending across the central part of the division sector, reached the Escaut, and penetrated into the town of Audenarde. These divisions received high commendation from their corps commanders for their dash and energy.

Meuse-Argonne—Last Phase

On the 23d the 3d and 5th Corps pushed northward to the level of Bantheville. While we continued to press forward and throw back the enemy's violent counterattacks with great loss to him, a regrouping of our forces was under way for the final assault. Evidences of loss of morale by the enemy gave our men more confidence in attack and more fortitude in enduring the fatigue of incessant effort and the hardships of very inclement weather.

With comparatively well-rested divisions, the final advance in the Meuse-Argonne front was begun on Nov. 1. Our increased artillery force acquitted itself magnificently in support of the advance, and the enemy broke before the determined infantry, which, by its persistent fighting of the past weeks and the dash of this attack, had overcome his will to resist. The 3d Corps took Ancreville, Doulcon, and Andevanne, and the 5th Corps took Landres et St. Georges and pressed through successive lines of resistance to Bayonville and Chennery. On the 2d the 1st Corps joined in the movement, which now became an impetuous onslaught that could not be stayed.

On the 3d advance troops surged forward in pursuit, some by motor trucks, while the artillery pressed along the country roads close behind. The 1st Corps reached Authe and Châtillon-Sur-Bar, the 5th Corps, Fosse and Nouart, and the 3d Corps, Halles, penetrating the enemy's line to a depth of twelve miles. Our large-calibre guns had advanced and were skillfully brought into position to fire upon the important lines at Montmedy, Longuyon, and Conflans. Our 3d Corps crossed the Meuse on the 5th and the other corps, in the full confidence that the day was theirs, eagerly cleared the way of machine guns as they swept northward, maintaining complete co-ordination throughout. On the 6th, a division of the 1st Corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, twenty-five miles from our line of departure. The strategical goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster.

In all forty enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between Sept. 26 and Nov. 6 we took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 37th, 42d, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82d, 89th, 90th, and 91st. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The 1st, 5th, 26th, 42d, 77th, 80th, 89th, and 90th were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.

Operations East of the Meuse

On the three days preceding Nov. 10, the 3d, the 2d Colonial, and the 17th French Corps fought a difficult struggle through the Meuse Hills south of Stenay and forced the enemy into the plain. Meanwhile, my plans for further use of the American forces contemplated an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy by the First Army, while, at the same time, the Second Army should assure the offensive toward the rich coal fields of Briey. These operations were to be followed by an offensive toward Château-Salins east of the Moselle, thus isolating Metz. Accordingly, attacks on the American front had been ordered, and that of the Second Army was in progress on the morning of Nov. 11, when instructions were received that hostilities should cease at 11 o'clock A. M.

At this moment the line of the American sector, from right to left, began at Port-sur-Seille, thence across the Moselle to Vandieres and through the Woevre to Bezonvaux, in the foothills of the Meuse, thence along to the foothills and through the northern edge of the Woevre forests to the Meuse at Mouzay, thence along the Meuse connecting with the French under Sedan.

Relations with the Allies

Co-operation among the Allies has at all times been most cordial. A far greater effort has been put forth by the allied armies and staffs to assist us than could have been expected. The French Government and Army have always stood ready to furnish us with supplies, equipment, and transportation and to aid us in every way. In the towns and hamlets wherever our troops have been stationed or billeted the French people have everywhere received them more as relatives and intimate friends than as soldiers of a foreign army. For these things words are quite inadequate to express our gratitude. There can be no doubt that the relations growing out of our associations here assure a permanent friendship between the two peoples. Although we have not been so intimately associated with the people of Great Britain, yet their troops and ours when thrown together have always warmly fraternized. The reception of those of our forces who have passed through England and of those who have been stationed there has always been enthusiastic. Altogether it has been deeply impressed upon us that the ties of language and blood bring the British and ourselves together completely and inseparably.

Strength

There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian Army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,109 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel of ten have been used as replacements, leaving thirty divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each.

The losses of the Americans up to Nov. 18 are: Killed and wounded, 36,145; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 179,025; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160. We have captured about 44,000 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers, and trench mortars.

Commendation

The duties of the General Staff, as well as those of the army and corps staffs, have been very ably performed. Especially is this true when we consider the new and difficult problems with which they have been confronted. This body of officers, both as individuals and as an organization, have, I believe, no superiors in professional ability, in efficiency, or in loyalty.

Nothing that we have in France better reflects the efficiency and devotion to duty of Americans in general than the Service of Supply, whose personnel is thoroughly imbued with a patriotic desire to do its full duty. They have at all times fully appreciated their responsibility to the rest of the army, and the results produced have been most gratifying.

Our Medical Corps is especially entitled to praise for the general effectiveness of its work, both in hospital and at the front. Embracing men of high professional attainments, and splendid women devoted to their calling and untiring in their efforts, this department has made a new record for medical and sanitary proficiency.

The Quartermaster Department has had difficult and various tasks, but it has more than met all demands that have been made upon it. Its management and its personnel have been exceptionally efficient, and deserve every possible commendation.

As to the more technical services, the able personnel of the Ordnance Department in France has splendidly fulfilled its functions, both in procurement and in forwarding the immense quantities of ordnance required. The officers and men and the young women of the Signal Corps have performed their duties with a large conception of the problem, and with a devoted and patriotic spirit to which the perfection of our communications daily testifies. While the Engineer Corps has been referred to in another part of this report, it should be further stated that the work has required large vision and high professional skill, and great credit is due their personnel for the high proficiency that they have constantly maintained.

Our aviators have no equals in daring or in fighting ability, and have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our army. While the Tank Corps has had limited opportunities, its personnel has responded gallantly on every possible occasion, and has shown courage of the highest order.

The Adjutant General's Department has been directed with a systematic thoroughness and excellence that surpassed any previous work of its kind. The Inspector General's Department has risen to the highest standards, and throughout has ably assisted commanders in the enforcement of discipline. The able personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Department has solved with judgment and wisdom the multitude of difficult legal problems, many of them involving questions of great international importance.

It would be impossible in this brief preliminary report to do justice to the personnel of all the different branches of this organization, which I shall cover in detail in a later report.

The navy in European waters has at all times most cordially aided the army, and it is most gratifying to report that there has never before been such perfect co-operation between these two branches of the service.

As to the Americans in Europe not in the military service, it is the greatest pleasure to say that, both in official and in private life, they are intensely patriotic and loyal, and have been invariably sympathetic and helpful to the army.

Finally, I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country.

I am, Mr. Secretary, very respectfully,

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander in Chief, American Expeditionary Forces.

To the Secretary of War.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Tomorrow every fault is to be amended; but that tomorrow never comes,"

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FUTURE OF ARMY DEPENDS ON PEACE

Baker Says Our Military Needs Cannot Be Determined Until Conference Ends.

WILL PRESENT PLANS THEN

Recommends in His Report an Expansion of Facilities for Educating Officers.

SKETCHES OUR PART IN WAR

Transportation of Troops to Europe Called an Epochal Chapter in History.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The question of permanent organization of the army has been deferred for consideration after the close of the Peace Conference. Secretary Baker, in his annual report made public tonight, says this course is determined upon since "the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently assessed until that conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world."

For temporary purposes, however, Mr. Baker announces that he will lay before Congress a plan of organization for the regular army "which shall continue as the nucleus of any future military establishment."

The Secretary also indicates his intention to press for perpetuation by law of the strong General Staff organization built up during the war.

"I have refrained in this report," Mr. Baker says, "from making specific recommendations for future legislation for two reasons. In the first place, the signing of the armistice has not formally closed the war. We have at present a great military establishment, which cannot be immediately dissolved, and the activities of the department for some time at least must be concerned with what we have. In the second place, the Peace Conference is about to assemble, and the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently assessed until that conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world. The department will present to the Congress a plan for the maintenance of a regular army, which shall continue as the nucleus of any future military establishment, pending the time when the experience through which we have gone can be digested and the future needs of the nation maturely considered.

"In any case it is clear that the education of officers and a constant study of the science of warfare will be necessary, and it is my hope that the great Military Academy at West Point can be supplemented by an enlargement and broadening of the special schools which are at present organized, but should be made to take on more the character of post-graduate courses and to develop and train research specialists in the several arms. This subject, however, is one upon which casual comment is not helpful and I refer to it only because it seems the one clear indication from our experience as to our future policy."

The story of the American Army's part in the war overseas Secretary Baker leaves very largely to General Pershing, whose report covering operations up to Nov. 20, following the cessation of hostilities, is attached to that of the Secretary, as is the report of Chairman Fosdick of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Capture of Sedan Climax of War.

In his brief recital of the events of the war, Mr. Baker selects the battle of the Meuse as "from the viewpoint of military strategy America's greatest contribution to the successful outcome of the war," since by that attack of the American armies the Sedan-Mezières railway, the main artery of the German supply system, was cut. The entire available strength of the American Army in France, twenty-eight divisions, was in line in the second week of October, he says, making yard by yard progress against desperate enemy resistance, which finally was worn out, "and on Nov. 1 the American troops broke through." The object of the drive, the strategic conception of which included the British drive at the northern end of the railway system and the French advance in the centre, was accomplished on Nov. 7, when the Americans entered the outskirts of Sedan, to be joined there the next day by the French.

In sketching the building up of the war army, Mr. Baker selects a few striking figures as illustrations of what each step meant and what has been accomplished. On the day the armistice was signed, he declares, more than 25 per cent. of the entire male population of the country between the ages of 18 and 31 was in the military service, the army having reached a total of 3,664,000 men, more than 2,000,000 of whom were in Europe, as compared with a strength of 189,674 in March, 1917, a week before war was declared.

Greatest Undertaking in History.

To illustrate the speed of this expansion, the report cites the fact that the British Army in France had reached its high mark in the Summer of 1917, three years after the beginning of the war, and that figure was "slightly more than 2,000,000 men." It took nineteen months for the United States to reach the same strength there, but Mr. Baker points out that during those years of battle British manpower had been heavily called upon to replace casualties, while for many months the flow of American troops all went to augment the force being assembled.

"No troop movement such as that of the last Summer has ever been contemplated," says the Secretary, "and no movement of any such number of persons by water such a distance and in such a time has ever occurred. The performance stands unique in the world's history. Furthermore, this performance wrought a decisive effect upon the world's history at one of its great critical junctures."

Recapitulating the total American casualties, 236,108 men as already announced, Mr. Baker said the deaths due to battle alone were 36,000, and that half of the wounded reported "probably suffered slight injury."

Under the heading of "Fighting Equipment for the Army," Mr. Baker gives a summary of what was accomplished in providing ordnance for the army. When the armistice was signed 30,881 complete units had been contracted for. On Nov. 1, 10,634 had been delivered, divided as follows: Trench, 5,000; light, (field guns,) 3,850; medium, 1,070; heavy, 695; railway, 19. The contracts were divided as follows: Trench, 11,700; light, 10,113; medium, 5,385; heavy, 3,472; railway, 211.

Success of Browning Gun.

As to rifles, Mr. Baker shows that 2,137,025 of the modified Enfields had been accepted prior to Nov. 1. Browning machine gun production is given as follows: Light, 47,019; heavy, 39,546. The following cablegram is quoted to show the performance of the Browning guns in action:

"Experience of 79th Division in offensive operations Sept. 25 to Oct. 21, Browning machine guns. Thirteen machine gun companies engaged, weather conditions continuous rain and mud. * * * There was not one instance where the guns failed to operate due to muddy and wet belts. * * * On the whole it may be said that the performance of the Browning machine gun and automatic rifle in active operation has been so satisfactory as to create an insistent demand for these weapons from machine gun units and from division commanders."

Mr. Baker gives much space to the aircraft problem, including the production figures published from time to time in the past. He shows that 3,189 De Haviland and 101 Handley-Page machines were produced in this country and 1,900 planes had been shipped to France before the armistice was signed. On the other side, 2,676 planes of service types had been provided for the American squadrons by the French Government. On Sept. 30 General Pershing had thirty-two air squadrons at the front, the first of them to be equipped with American planes having reached the battle areas in July.

Air service casualties, the report says, have been higher than in the artillery and infantry and reports to Oct. 24 showed 128 battle fatalities and 224 by accident overseas. A total of 262 men had lost their lives in this service while in training in the United States.

The general health of the army has been surprisingly good, the report shows, the death rate for all forces at home and abroad up to Aug. 30 having been at the rate of 5.9 per 1,000 per year, or little more than the civilian rate for men of the same age groups. It compares with a rate of 65 per 1,000 per year during the civil war and 26 during the Spanish war. Pneumonia caused 56 per cent. of the deaths.

19,800 Influenza Deaths.

There were 316,000 cases of influenza among the troops in the United States during the late Summer and Fall, and of the 20,500 deaths between Sept. 14 and Nov. 8 19,800 are ascribed to the epidemic.

In closing his report Mr. Baker speaks this word for the men who fought the war at home:

"I desire again to express regret for its (the report's) insufficiencies. I am conscious of how far it falls short in the matter of just recognition of the accomplishments of my associates, of exhibiting in adequate measure the heroic achievement of our soldiers abroad, or of our soldiers and civilians at home, who have worked together to make this demonstration of America's purpose and efficiency successful.

"Perhaps a special word ought to be said in recognition of those who from civil life have come at the country's call to places of exacting toil and have been denied the opportunity to participate abroad in the heroic adventure, but have, nevertheless, worked on, sometimes in uniform and sometimes without even that badge of distinction. Theirs has been in an unusual degree the call to self-sacrifice, but they have been none the less soldiers and have contributed in no small way to whatever success has attended our arms."

CRUEL TO AMERICANS.

Prisoners Reaching Holland Tell of Their Treatment by Germans.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—One hundred and twenty American prisoners have arrived at Nymegen, Holland, where they will remain until transport accommodation from Rotterdam to England is available. These men are from the 106th and 107th Regiments and mostly from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and North Carolina.

Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, they said they came from the Bulmen camp. Their one idea is to celebrate Christmas at home. The prisoners were captured between Sept. 25 and 30, but were kept in a detention camp behind the lines until a week before the armistice, when they were sent to Bulmen.

All stated that their treatment was barbarous at the detention camp, many who were only slightly wounded dying owing to gross neglect. The German doctors refused to give adequate attention to slight wounds which they said could wait. This was inexcusable, as plenty of doctors were standing around doing nothing. They appeared to be only interested in frightfully mutilated cases.

The wounded were often obliged to walk many miles with undressed wounds. One man had a slight bullet wound in the arm. Attention was refused and he was made to walk miles, his wound getting worse till blood poisoning set in and he died. The prisoners bore their treatment philosophically and uncomplainingly.

They say the universal question put to them in Germany was "Why did America declare war?" and that whereas their treatment before the armistice was abominable, it improved after its signature and they heard that America favored Germany and would send more provisions. In fact, it was asserted that three boatloads of foodstuffs had already left America for Germany.

According to one American to whom the freedom of the town was given because of his knowledge of German, the accounts of food conditions in the papers were much exaggerated and the people openly admitted that this was done to make America send food. They all agreed that the reports of food conditions were exaggerated.

RETURNING TROOPS SPEED PRESIDENT

5,070 Arrive on Two British Ships—Lapland Delayed by Heavy Storms.

BAKER AIDS IN WELCOME

The Minnekahda, Arriving Four Hours Later, Passed and Greeted the Wilson Party.

Two more British steamships arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool, bringing a total of 5,070 officers and men who were chiefly from aviation training camps in England. There was one death on each vessel from pneumonia, following Spanish influenza, but the general health of the soldiers was good. The ships were delayed thirty-six hours by rough weather.

The first to arrive was the White Star liner Lapland, with 2,030 officers and men and some casuals. She had just got to the head of Pier 60, North River, when the transport George Washington pulled out from Pier 4 on the opposite shore with President Wilson on board. When the soldiers on deck heard the salutes from the five destroyers in the river they cheered enthusiastically for the President, and the band played the national anthem. Although it was the second transport to arrive with troops returning to be mustered out, the men were welcomed just as heartily as those who got in Monday on the Mauretania. They were met at Quarantine by Grover Whalen, Secretary to the Mayor, who conveyed greetings on behalf of the city. All the way up the harbor the passing craft saluted the soldiers cheerily and noisily.

Later, when Acting Police Commissioner John A. Leach was introduced to them, and asked if there was anything he could do to make them happy in New York, the soldiers yelled, "You bet there is; tell them to open up the town and let us have some good beer!" Then the fireboats Thomas Willett and George B. McClellan came up and escorted the Lapland to the Battery, throwing columns of water 125 feet up into the air on either side of the bow of the transport. George B. McClellan, former Mayor, who has been serving in France with the Ordnance Department, was on board.

The soldiers cheered the Statue of Liberty and were cheered themselves by the thousands waiting on the Battery seawall to welcome the soldiers and speed the President on his way to France. At the pier there were more than 100 American Red Cross workers waiting with steaming cans of hot coffee, sandwiches, and cakes. They had also a band to play popular airs during the debarkation.

Two hundred of the soldiers had been on the transport Tuscania when she was sunk off the Irish Coast last Winter. Although there was no danger from submarines, the Lapland still had her ports and deck windows painted over to keep out the light, and did not send out any wireless to say where she was.

On Sunday, Nov. 24, one day out from Liverpool, Lieutenant James McIlwee of Denver, Col., died from pneumonia. He was 36 years old and was a construction engineer. All the men had to wear gauze masks below decks to stop the spread of the influenza, and twelve slight cases were in the ship's hospital when she arrived at the pier. There were several wounded American aviators on board who had distinguished themselves at the western front by flying low and spraying the enemy in the trenches with machine guns. Among these were Lieutenant Clarence Merrill of Newark, who was in the fight at Aublay Woods when his machine was shot down and he was hit in the right shoulder, and Captain Eugene Seeley S. Coler, nephew of Commissioner Bird S. Coler, who was hit in the neck and head when he was flying low at Cambrai on Sept. 16. In that fight, he said, four American airplanes had been attacked by forty Hun machines. The Captain got three German planes.

Soon after the Lapland was docked, and with the men going down the gangplank to the pier at double time, the Sergeants shouting, "Come on, 'over the top,' a little pep there," Secretary of War Baker walked on board, unrecognized until some of the men from Cleveland shouted, "Oh, you Cleveland." Then he called out to them, "Are you glad to be home again, boys"? and reply came swift and strong from hundreds just like one great voice, "You bet."

Later the Secretary told the reporters that he had seen the President away on the George Washington and then decided to take a look at the Lapland, as it was the first time he had seen a shipload of soldiers returning. He said he was pleased with their healthy appearance. He shook hands with many of them, and with the wounded aviators. After spending half an hour on board he went to Washington on the 3:30 o'clock train.

Lieutenant Howard Baldwin of 79 Madison Avenue, who has been serving with the Royal Flying Corps, returned after serving two and a half years in the war and being wounded three times. He was with the Lafayette Escadrille and also on the Italian front, and is credited with bringing down sixteen Hun machines. He holds British, French, and Italian decorations for gallant conduct in flying over the enemy lines. His arm and shoulder were bandaged and he will go to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for special surgical treatment.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnekahda arrived from Liverpool four hours after the Lapland with 3,040 American troops. None of these was wounded. She left on Nov. 23 with the Lapland and the Orca, and all three transports were escorted through the minefields by destroyers. Captain Thomas Gates said he passed the George Washington off Coney Island at 11:45 o'clock and hoisted the signal "Wish a pleasant voyage to President Wilson and the peace party," and received the reply, "Thank you." Looking through his glasses the Captain said he could see the President and a group of persons standing under the bridge on the "A" deck looking toward the Minnekahda.

On Monday last Walter L. H. Malakoff of Texas, attached to the 19th Construction Company, died of pneumonia, following influenza. There were a number of American aviators on board who had been flying at the western front and on the Piave in Italy. The men from both transports were taken by ferryboats to Long Island City and thence by train to Hempstead Crossing, where they were met by bands which played during the half-mile march to Camp Mills.

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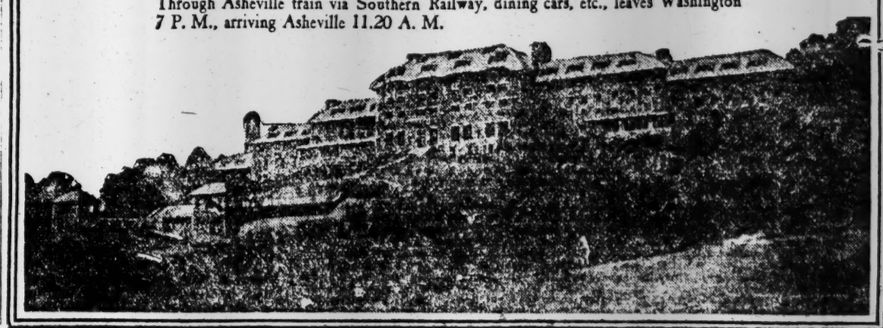

SOLF'S ENEMIES FAIL IN CABINET TEST

Berlin Commissioners Drop the Fight to Oust Him from Foreign Office.

FEAR OF EISNER'S TACTICS

Hessian Ministry Protests Against Endangering the Unity of Germany.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 30, (via The Hague.)—Yesterday's session of the People's Commissioners has not brought a solution of the Foreign Office question. It seems, however, that a tacit understanding has been reached between the Commissioners that the matter shall rest.

The resignations of Barons von Sturm and von dem Busche Haddenhausen, which were announced today, have nothing to do with the crisis, it is said, these men having announced their intention to retire long before.

Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, who has demanded Solf's resignation, is still a target for attacks. The papers are beginning to make a regular feature of the publication of protest against him, the most important today being that of the Cabinet of the Republic of Hesse. The Hessian Ministers say that they see in Eisner's action a great danger to German unity, and that they expect the Bavarian Cabinet to compel its chief to cancel his extreme measures.

It is also announced that the Swiss Government refuses to recognize Eisner's Government or his representative in Berne, Professor Förster.

A number of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils, among which are those of Breslau, Mayence, and Cologne, have sent vigorous protests against Eisner. Bavarian clerical, peasants, and bourgeois papers condemn him in scathing terms.

It will be remembered that Eisner also demanded the resignation of People's Commissioner Scheidemann and Under Secretary David. Both, however, remain in office and declare that there is no reason why they should resign.

The only paper fighting Eisner's battle is Die Rote Fahne. It accuses Solf of having entered a protest against the publication of the Lerchenfeld letters without first mentioning it to his Socialist Deputy, Kautsky. The Foreign Office answer is that it did not protest against the publication as such, but merely the publication by Eisner in incomplete form, and that, as its offer to the Entente proved, it was ready to submit all evidence and documents pertaining to the origin of the war to an impartial court.

FEAR BERLIN RISING BY BOLSHEVIST GROUP

Extremists Said to Have Hidden Arms—Leipsic Demand for Hindenburg's Arrest.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Berlin Government, according to the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin, seriously fears a Bolshevist outbreak under the leadership of Dr. Liebknecht, the Radical Socialist. The extremists are said to have a quantity of artillery and munitions concealed.

The newspaper demands that the Government act energetically before it is too late, and declares that Premier Ebert and Philip Scheidemann will be responsible if one drop of blood is shed.

The Soldiers and Workers' Council at Leipsic has voted that German General Headquarters shall be dissolved and Field Marshal von Hindenburg arrested, the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin says.

Premier Eisner of Bavaria, an official dispatch from Munich states, has telegraphed to Premier Ebert and Herr Haase of the German Government that the Bavarian Cabinet is unanimously of the opinion that a conference of the representatives of the German Government should be summoned immediately at Jena or some other meeting place to agree on a program of foreign and internal policies. Indispensable points, it is added, include the questions of the national assembly, of the Foreign Ministry, and the publication of documents.

GERMANS ANXIOUS TO AVOID RAVAGES

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

at all times the stock expressions of hate for England.

Americans in Bitburg.

Especially interesting was the entry of the 32d Division into the zone just north of Treves. Many men of this division from Michigan and Wisconsin speak German and from this region many emigrants have gone to America. In the town of Bitburg I found that five of eight families questioned had relatives in the United States. They boasted of the fact that Detroit has a Bitburg Street and Captain Charles Liederpruyn of the divisional intelligence reached Bitburg to find his uncle Mayor of the town.

Perhaps it was because the Americans had been there for thirty-six hours, but when I visited Bitburg today it seemed that the population was on the most friendly of any I had seen. Hundreds asked the Americans why they had come into the war, and in their conversations I overheard Americans in every case tell them, to rid the world of Prussian militarism. This sounded not bad to people who themselves now have about enough of it.

Food conditions continue to appear far better than reported across the line. The population needs flour, but if the rich wer emade to divide with the poor there would be no starvation this Winter.

Breathing the atmosphere hereabouts, one feels that the rich are going to share whether they will or not. The revolutionary authorities have an extraordinarily firm and withal dignified grip on the situation and those authorities are not controlled by Berlin or by the upper classes.

Indeed, the German revolution seems to have been surprisingly well done. American occupation is intelligently, if sullenly, accepted everywhere. As a local dignitary expressed it to me:

"Now that you are here, we are going to make the best of it."

When I remarked that it did not appear that the population needed to be so sullen, he replied:

"Well, you don't expect us to shout about it, do you?"

All in all, the German people in our sector seem to be on their good behavior. They are now getting a square deal from the Americans, and the German generally knows how to grasp an opportunity for self-welfare.

Good Economic Conditions.

The advance of the American Army of Occupation into Rhenish Prussia continued today.

Everywhere economic conditions are being found far better than was supposed. There is a lack of wheat to make good bread, but that lack also obtains in France and England as well as in the enemy countries.

This is a region of great natural beauty. The touch of Falltime has been brought out in full glory. Nature truly smiles upon it and gives to the Germans hereabouts dwelling places as untouched by the ravages of war as the spirit of the Germans who walk the streets of this city.

I have just come from a trip to Saarburg, a little city in the foothills at the southern end of the Hochwald fringe of the Ardennes. As I looked at the lovely vineyards that covered he hillsides, I recalled the barren and ravaged hillsides of the right bank of the Meuse, north of Verdun. The sight of spick and span Saarburg recalled the ruins of Grand Pré. For every village in such excellent condition I thought of some tearful ruin in France. When I reached Treves in all its magnificence there came back the memory of Rheims. Seeing the self-satisfaction of the Germans, one can but think they have not learned of these things.

Land Untouched by War.

The German went unbidden and unprovoked into Northern France and destroyed its beauty spots, while the beauties of his own country remained untouched and his life was orderly and his stomach was not empty and his wife and children had a roof over their heads.

American commanders are pleased with the manner in which they have been able to take control of the civil affairs in German towns and villages. Everywhere we are received with sullen acquiescence, but the authorities everywhre promise every assistance in maintaining order. The population have been warned by authority to start no trouble. Here is part of the proclamation of General von der Marwitz:

"The Entente is determined not to make peace with a Bolshevist Government. If quiet and order cannot obtain in Germany it will enter the Fatherland with troops and will restore order by force.

"Comrades, through years of persistence, you have held the enemy away from our homes and have saved from the terrors of war your wives and children. You know war and the marks it leaves behind. Who desires that now at the last moment our most precious, our most priceless Fatherland should be destroyed? Who should bring about order, the enemy or we who have fought for it?"

Pershing's Firm Policy.

General Pershing's proclamation to the German population tells them that the Americans have no desire to wage war against civilians and that if the civilians behave there will be no oppressive restrictions. He warns them, however, that misbehavior will be dealt with firmly and severely.

The people of Treves have been greatly relieved to learn that they would not have to feed the American Army. They had been under that impression, and when they found that the Americans would feed themselves they were greatly pleased.

One may comment on the apparently successful operation of the Soldiers' Councils, which generally include workmen. The radical elements are evidently being held down, and the conservative Socialists manage affairs. A statement by the Soldiers' Council says:

"This is not a bloody revolution, as was that of Russia, but merely the instituting of a new and cleaner form of government."

These councils have in every case thus far done their part in complying with the requirements of the American commanders and in taking precautions against disorders. Generally they appear to be able to handle the situation, although the interest of the population as to the form of government appears rather lackadaisical. They seem mostly anxious to make sure that the war is over.

B. Altman & Co.

Balta Shoes for Women

represent, admittedly, the ne plus ultra in feminine shoedom.

They are the tangible result of patient years devoted to intensive study of the foot requirements of the fashionable woman, and to the evolution of lasts that are at one and the same time good style and "different." Invariably they are constructed of materials of the finest qualities, while the workmanship is the best obtainable anywhere.

Balta Shoes are made in the high and low models. In view of the scarcity of leather and the expressed desire of the Government as to its conservation, the use of low shoes is a real economy in every sense of the word.

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

New Winter Models

WOMEN'S COATS and WRAP-COATS

Unusually good values considering quality of fabrics and fine workmanship

Nutria Fur Collared Coats

Also ten other distinctive models

NUTRIA fur collared coat of suede wool velour coating; shawl collar of natural or taupe nutria or French seal fur. The other models of various wool fabrics are fur trimmed or without fur; silk lined, warmly interlined. *Unusual at* 45.00

High-Class Winter Coats

Including coats of "Worumbo" Kashmir Velour

SMART winter coats or wrap-coats of "Worumbo" kashmir wool velour, crystal cord cloth, silvertone wool velour, suede wool velour or other wool fabrics; nutria or French seal fur trimmed, also strictly tailored; silk lined, warmly interlined. *Unusual at* 50.00

Chiffon Velvet Evening Wraps

Fur trimmed or with velvet throw-scarf

TWO distinct models in sapphire blue, American beauty, victory red, grass green, Quaker gray and black; one wrap has large collar and banded cuffs of taupe nutria fur; the other a smartly draped wrap without fur; silk lined, warmly interlined. *Unusual at* 79.50

Will Close Out To-day

Women's Exclusive Model Coats

Mostly one of a Style and Color

75.00

Heretofore $89.50 to $125.00

DRESS coats or wrap-coats enriched with fashionable furs, made of various soft wool fabrics in new winter colorings; silk lined, warmly interlined.

NO CREDITS NO EXCHANGES

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—Fourth Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.

The Paris Shop of America

PRESENT

Luxurious Apparel

for the Resumption of Social Activities

and direct attention to

An Extensive Collection of

Christmas Furs

For Personal Wear ... or as Holiday Gifts which will be offered at

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

during the month of December

FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH STREET ·· NEW YORK

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise, at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 6:00 P. M.

New Furniture For the Home

Gifts For Wife And Husband:

Console Table With Mirror

Exquisite examples of Jacobean design worked into two very practical articles. The table is constructed with a deep body cabinet, concealing two removable tray drawers with handles for accommodating them to individual use. A cane shelf below adds further capacity to the table.

Mirror and table, $60.25

Walnut Cellarette, $38.25

A novelty American walnut cellarette and humidor, having for its novelty feature a glass-tray-top provided with handles to permit its being used apart from the cellarette proper. Cabinet fitted with metal lined humidor, extra shelf and decanter rack, pivoted so as to revolve.

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Men's Bulletin —Today—

BLOCK INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Six for $2.97.

These are handkerchiefs of Pure Irish Linen, hand embroidered and initialed in either block or script. A CHRISTMAS PRESENT THAT IS ALWAYS APPRECIATED.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Gifts of Stamps

Is there anything to be said against the presentation of a book of War Savings or Thrift Stamps as a Christmas Present? MIGHTY FINE IDEA! Sold in our Public Information Booth, in all department stores and in hundreds of other places.

Finer Underwear For Men

Imported Silk and Wool Underwear. Long sleeve shirts and ankle length drawers. Medium heavy. $7.49 a garment

Men's Spring - needle ribbed worsted UNION SUIT. In natural color, medium and heavy weights. Regular and stout lengths. All sizes, from 34 to 50 inches. Per suit, $4.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Christmas Gloves For Men

Men's chamois gloves, in the natural color. Prix-seam sewn, one clasp, embroidered backs in self color or black. $1.74 pr.

GENUINE MOCHAS, $3.44

These are decidedly unusual gloves, prixseam sewn or pique, with various styles of embroidery, self color or black. Also, prixseam sewn silk lined, one clasp gloves. Street shades of gray. $3.44

Macy's—Main Floor, Front, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Fourth of a Series of Talks on the Problems of the Average Mother Concerning Her Young Hopeful.

Watch Him Grow!

Here's Where He Determines That the Clue to Boydom Is a Snappy Salute or a Mysterious Signal.

No half way. It's either one or the other. He will be a soldier or he will be a detective. He either lives in unconcealed admiration of every man in uniform, or clandestinely worships at the shrine of every hero who wears a badge. He learns military "tactics" in the daylight or sleuth tactics in the dark. If he owns a soldier suit he's as happy as a lark; if he owns a badge—but words fail us.

Soldier Suits

Made So That the Most Militaristic Boy Will Look as if He Were Poured In and Set to Cool. That's the Kind We Sell, Made After Uncle Sam's Own.

Soldier Suits of fine cloth in O. D. shade, $7.49 to $19.74. Sailor Suits of heavy serge, $8.94 to $11.74.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St., Rear

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

PIN this up: Clothing that is made to please Joplin, Missouri and New York at the same time (which all nationally advertised brands must do) will come nearer to the tastes of Joplin than to the tastes of New York.

As New Yorkers, we have no complaint with Joplin—but we have with Joplin styles!

Saks Clothes are made in the Saks Work-rooms in New York expressly for New Yorkers

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Holiday Gifts

AT PRICES NO HIGHER

THAN ELSEWHERE

Nenette and Rintintin Handkerchiefs	$1.50 Each
Colored French Handkerchiefs	1.50 "
Imported Initial Handkerchiefs (per one-half dozen)	10.00
Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs (per one-half dozen)	15.00

FIFTH AVENUE, 44th and 45th Sts.

Furs for Christmas

HAPPINESS and triumph! Charvet has caught the spirit of his beloved France and embodied it with rare skill and exquisite artistry in fur wraps.

He has wrought beauteous pelts of squirrel, seal, mink, ermine, and baby caracul into wondrous garments for the opera, evening or street wear. And there are scarfs and muffs of Russian sable, Hudson Bay and loveliest foxes. Glorious gifts for this Victory Christmas!

Charvet et Cie

FOURRURES

18 West 57th Street New York

HARDEN DESCRIBES GERMAN COLLAPSE

Says General Breakdown Began In August, and Ballin Tried to Advise the Kaiser.

LUDENDORFF BEHIND MOVE

Steamship Man Had 'Terrible Scene' with Emperor—Threatened by 'a Lady's Fan.'

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The London Times quotes from the issue of Maximilian Harden's Die Zukunft of Nov. 23, a speech which Harden delivered a few days before, containing an account of the revolution. Harden dates the German collapse from August, and adopts the common version of a sudden military loss of morale and complete breakdown of the whole system of lies and artificial optimisms.

He says that Albert Ballin was called in by one of Ludendorff's satellites in August as the only man who could tell the Kaiser the truth. Ballin, who in the first weeks of the war had been banished from the sun because he recommended immediate peace negotiations.

At that time, according to Harden, "there was a terrible scene, and a lady's fan threatened the cheek of the shipowner, the only German who had defeated England in his world-field and yet had won and kept British confidence."

In August Ballin traveled to Wilhelmshohe, but the Kaiser would not see him alone. The conversation took place in the presence of the Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, Herr von Berg, and Ballin went away with nothing done.

Ludendorff's next move was to tell Admiral von Hintze, then Foreign Secretary, that he must make peace; but weeks went by without Hintze making any progress. In September the number of German deserters was constantly growing, and it became ever clearer that the morale of the army was breaking down.

Suddenly Ludendorff's demand that Germany should ask for an armistice broke upon the Reichstag and the people "with the violence of an unexpected thunderstorm." The military world generally did not know that the proposal came from Ludendorff, and attributed it to "cowardly bourgeoisie" and Jews, and so hatched a plan of sending out the fleet "to fall upon the English," and if need be, "to die in honor."

Harden then describes this naval scheme as the definite beginning of the revolution. He states that no political party had anything to do with planning the revolution, and he proceeds:

"I had occasion in the first week of November to see and hear the only men who could have been suspected of stirring up the revolt, and I can bear witness that they had not the slightest idea of what was in the making. No politician had any share in it. The sailors were told that a revolutionary movement was 'being prepared.'

"It is not true that the plan of attack was discovered through any striking preparation. The suspicion of the sailors first was aroused when they noticed that in spite of the importance which was to be attached to the coming operation many older officers, especially married ones, had received leave for the period of the revolution.

On the Markgraf and Baden the bluejackets put their heads together and whispered, 'What is up?' The stewards overheard the conversations, which confirmed their suspicion that the navy was to attack and go under. Then the resolve was taken: 'We will neither oppose the will of the Government nor let our lives be thrown away for a cause which can no longer be saved in this way. We will do everything that is necessary for defense of the coast, but we will not make an attack which the civil authorities regard as no longer necessary and even as harmful, and which would be bound to befog afresh the aim of getting peace.'

Harden, after describing how the sailors obtained control and the sparks of the revolution spread inland, continues:

"When the flame had spread and news came of Bavaria's nobly stubborn rising, when earthquakes marked the coming collapse of the military monarchy, the sparks burst into fire at the water's edge, but then was seen the wonderfully comforting fact that even at such fever heat these men were ready to stake everything, if German soil was really to be threatened by the enemy.

"It may have been a false rumor or it may have been tactics which one can almost call brilliant, but suddenly the cry was raised, 'The English are coming. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Kiel will be attacked. Their ships have already been sighted.'

"The whole picture was changed. All at once they felt themselves again the protectors of German soil,—sailors, officers and signalers. All hearts beat in harmony. At Wilhelmshaven and Kiel the greatest secrets were packed up and sent to Berlin.

"'English attack? No, my boy, that must not be. That is contrary to the armistice, contrary to all good faith, and we should be rascals if we stood it.'

"The 'mutineers' of yesterday now cried 'Hoch' for our German Fatherland, and since then the sailors, including a thousand in old Berlin Castle, have been the pillars of the order which was created by the revolution."

Most interesting are Harden's reflections of the sudden conversion of the Bureaucracy. He says:

"Shame, where is thy blush? Nobles who, during the French Revolution, laid down their powdered heads with a smile before the executioner, were more worthy of respect. Converts of today are as vermin. Let everybody take off his hat to those who rendered technical service to the old order, and now because they love their country and their people, gladly place their technical skill at the services of the new which they may not have welcomed; but I can feel no respect for those who sat in press offices and sent truth abroad and emptied the warehouses of truth. Some who sought to befog us more and more with their verse and their prose now place the same tricks and intrigues at the service of a system that has been fundamentally changed.

"Where are the honest nobles of 1918 who would rather die than throw off their opinion like a dirty shirt? All round us are nothing but Democrats. Soon there will be nothing but Republicans.

"I will name no names, point to no particular professions or particular newspapers. Yesterday they were bloodthirsty with the will to victory in every trousers pocket. Today they are knights of the spirit, raising 'disgraced civilization' up to pure glory.

"Neighbor, your smelling bottle, quick, or I cannot stomach it!"

BELGIAN ENVOY TO SAIL.

Louis de Sadeleer and Family Will Leave for Home Today.

Louis de Sadeleer, Minister of State for Belgium, who has been in the United States since 1914 as a member of a special mission sent by the King of the Belgians to President Wilson, will sail today for his own land. A few days ago President Wilson and Secretary Lansing received the Belgian Minister at Washington.

M. de Sadeleer, who was rendered distinguished service for Belgium and for the Allies generally while in America, will be accompanied by his wife, their eldest son, Paul, a volunteer in the Belgian Army, and their daughter, Miss Marie Louise de Sadeleer, who has been engaged in Belgian relief work in this country. Etienne de Sadeleer, another son, was killed last March while fighting as a volunteer in his country's army.

Berger's Seat Is Contested.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman-elect today was notified of a contest of his seat by Joseph P. Carney, Democrat, on the ground of ineligibility. Carney was second in the three-cornered race.

LIEBKNECHT GROUP ATTACKS WILSON

Calls Him Representative of Capitalism — Extremists Active Against Ebert.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht and his followers of the Spartacus group of Socialists are carrying on a vigorous campaign against Premier Ebert and his colleagues, whom the Spartacus Socialists accuse of having "induced the mortal enemy of the German revolution, namely international capitalism, represented by President Wilson, to make the delivery of food conditional on the maintenance of order."

The Bolshevist organ, the Red Flag, says:

"This is treachery against the revolution. Any attempt to send food to Germany must be opposed as a capitalistic effort to beat Bolshevist aims."

The article demands the dismissal of officers and the choosing by soldiers of their own leaders. It also demands the immediate arming of the revolutionary workmen and the disarming of other organizations. The program includes the destruction of capitalism, the annulment of war loans and the socialization of all business. The Government declares that Liebknecht has no followers outside of Berlin and only a few here.

In interviews with the correspondent today leading men of Berlin showed pessimism over the situation, taking the ground that the Government was not displaying the vigor and determination required to cope with the danger.

Greece Gets $23,764,036 Loan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Greece received a credit of $23,764,036 today by the Treasury. This made the total of the Greek Government's loan from the United States $39,554,036, and the total of all Allies' loans $8,220,340,702.

Wildcats

In Washington they are talking about regulating issues of securities for the next few years.

They fear that all sorts of wild cat stocks and so-called securities will be issued at high rates of interest to tempt people to trade off their Liberty Bonds.

We advise you to hold on to your Liberty Bonds and for your future savings consider Guaranteed Mortgages and Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates.

They pay 5% and are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company. They are for sale at any of our offices. Things that pay better are quite apt to involve the risk of your principal.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital $5,000,000
Surplus $11,000,000

176 Broadway, N.Y., 176 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

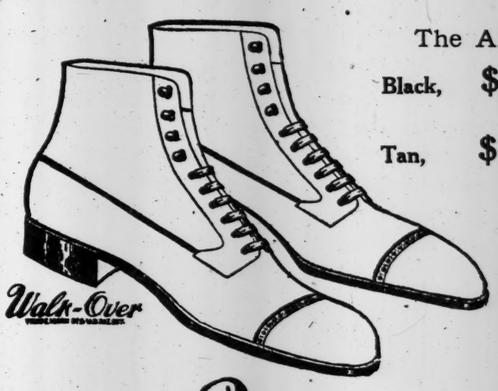
A NEW ERA HAS STARTED

Louisa Dash Sale

Send for Booklet to

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. & 3rd Ave.

WINNING OF ZEEBRUGGE.
The famous mole of Zeebrugge, showing the gap where it was bisected by the British, photographed in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times, next Sunday.—Advt.



The ARCHRITE
Black, $4.95 and up
Tan, $6.45 and up

Shoes for Peace

Walk-Over SHOES

The Archrite last is made for thin-heeled fellows, because close-fitting through arch, instep and heel. Your feet will sit back into the heel and stay there.

Drop in and venture your right foot into this shoe. The comfort it takes will make the price seem even lower.

The name "Walk-Over" means good shoes the world over.

TRADE MARK REG U.S PAT OFF

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES

New York City		Brooklyn	Bronx
179 Broadway	144 Bowery	1355 Broadway	557 Melrose Ave.
1173-75 B'way	252 W. 125th St.	565-7 Fulton St.	Newark, N. J.
1439 Broadway	622 W. 181st St.	5406 Fifth Ave.	795 Broad St.
Yonkers, N.Y.—9 N. Broadway		Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.			

The second cup is tempting after you have tried the first and you may drink as many as you please without harm.

INSTANT POSTUM

Metric TRADE MARK

Shirts for Men

ARE masterpieces of shirt making and studies in style. They offer you originality, exclusiveness and selection, as far as fabrics are concerned; absolute guarantee as regards color and design, and downright perfection when it comes to fit—clean cut, close fitting cuffs, slender shapely sleeves, snug-hugging armholes, generously cut body, accuracy of measurement and perfect balance.

And this applies to every Metric Shirt irrespective of price, YOUR MONEY BACK if it does not measure up to your expectations in every respect.

From $1.75 to $11.00

Brill Brothers

Metric Shirt Distributors in New York.

1456 Broadway Broadway at 49th Street 44 E. 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street at 3d Avenue

"Sure— The Same Thing!"

The service rendered our fighting men by aluminum utensils under the rigorous conditions of war on land and sea has strikingly shown that **"Wear-Ever"** aluminum utensils will withstand the severest kind of usage.

It emphasizes what so many thousands of women know: —that, although perhaps higher in first cost,

"Wear-Ever"
Aluminum Cooking Utensils

are far cheaper in the end, because their enduring service makes unnecessary the constant buying of new utensils.

Aluminum Cooking Utensils are *not* all the same. There *is* a difference. **"Wear-Ever"** utensils are made in one piece from *thick*, hard sheet aluminum. They cannot chip, scale or break—are pure and safe.

It soon will be possible to resume manufacturing a complete line of **"Wear-Ever"** in quantities sufficient to meet the ever-growing national demand for these sturdy, dependable utensils —some of which have been unobtainable during the war, because thousands of tons of aluminum have been used in making cooking utensils for soldiers and sailors.

Look for the **"Wear-Ever"** trademark on the bottom of each utensil.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
Dept. 3638 New Kensington, Pa.

Low Meat Prices *vs.* High Cattle Prices

If the farmer cannot get enough for his live stock, he raises less, and the packer gets less raw material.

If the consumer has to pay too much for his meat, he eats less of it, and the packer finds his market decreased.

The packer wants the producer to get enough to make live-stock raising profitable, and he wants the price of meat so low that everyone will eat it.

But all he *can* do, and what he would *have* to do in any case to stay in business, is to keep down the cost of processing the farmer's stock into meat so that the consumer pays for the meat and by-products only a little more than the farmer gets for his animals.

For example, last year Swift & Company paid for its cattle about 90 per cent of what it got for meat and by-products (such as hides, tallow, oils, etc.)

If cattle from the farm were turned miraculously into meat in the hands of retailers (without going through the expense of dressing, shipping and marketing), the farmer would get only about 1⅛ cents per pound more for his cattle, or consumers would pay only about 2¼ cents per pound less for their beef!

Out of this cent or two per pound, Swift & Company pays for the operation of extensive plants, pays freight on meats, operates refrigerator cars, maintains branch houses, and in most cases, delivers to retailers all over the United States. The profit amounts to only a fraction of a cent, and *a part of this profit* goes to build more plants, to give better service, and to increase the company's usefulness to the country.

Keep Your Pledge
Make Good for Our Fighting Men
BUY WAR-SAVING STAMPS

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Ten Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue
G. J. Edwards, District Manager

Unconditional Surrender of Care and Responsibility in exchange for Unconditional Guaranty of Principal and Interest

That is the meaning of a Policy with this Company

It is no MERE scrap of paper.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Variety

Notwithstanding the difficulties of importation, these last four years, your favorite china can be found in a wide variety of beautiful patterns, at reasonable prices *HERE*—

Haviland China

So you may distinguish it, each piece is stamped under glaze—

Haviland France

The decorated Chinahasanadditional stamp *on the glaze*—

DECORATED BY Haviland & Co. Limoges

Haviland & Co
Founded 1837
11 East 36th St. 10 East 37th St.
New York

Scotch Whiskies
Imported Gins
Brandies—Liqueurs
ALL LEADING BRANDS.
Quotations upon application.
Grosvenor Nicholas & Co.
INCORPORATED.
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Ide COLLARS
have — exclusively —
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N.Y.

Willis Fletcher Johnson in the New York Tribune says of

Simple Souls
By John Hastings Turner

"Well, read it, and read it again, and keep it carefully for many future rereadings; and, please, be just a little grateful to the present reviewer for directing your attention to one of the authentic masterpieces of this year's fiction."
$1.35 net.

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Brown Cordovan Shoes
$7.00 to $11.00
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THE STUDIO GRAND PIANO
FIVE FEET OVER ALL.
An Acoustic Marvel.
The possession of one guarantees the owner 'that tone the artists rave about.'
Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, dull or polished.
Steinway, 88-Note Player.....$450
Bargain—1 Mahogany Baby Grand..... 350
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CHRISTMAN SONS,
Grand Piano Specialists,
753 5th Av., Bet. 42d & 43d Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

PREVENT THAT COLD
IT MAY DEVELOP SERIOUSLY
HURLBURT'S CAMPHOR PILLS
TAKE ONE AT ONCE
If you sneeze, snuffle, or feel a chill coming on. Carry the small bottle at all times.
Price 25 cents.

BOYS WON LEMBERG FROM RUTHENIANS

Battle Begun by Young Polish Man and Three Mere Children Without Weapons.

TOOK ARMS FROM SENTRIES

Other Boys, Then Women, Joined Them, and Finally Men from Other Towns—Routed 6,000.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special correspondent of The London Times, who has returned to Vienna from a visit to Galicia, describes the fighting between the Ruthenians and Poles for supremacy in Lemberg. He says in one way and another from 5,000 to 6,000 Ruthenians were concentrated in and around Lemberg toward the end of October, all armed, and most of them wearing Austrian uniforms with a blue and yellow cockade.

At 4 A. M. on Nov. 5, Ruthenian troops seized all the public buildings of Lemberg except the railway station, and their armed troops took possession of the town. The Ruthenian army was a mob. Half of the men were Bolsheviki. Half were persuaded to remain under arms by the payment of from thirty to fifty crowns a day and the promise of three acres of land.

Suddenly what seemed impossible occurred. Though the Poles had not one soldier in all the city, resistance to the Ruthenians sprang up. Rarely, if ever before, could a fighting force have been so formed out of nothing and of such a type. Not only were there no soldiers, there were no weapons.

The first to strike for Poland seems to have been a certain young man of 27, named Victor, a general's son. He had been invalided from the army. He gathered together three boys, and the four, going up a side street, rushed a stationary motor car, attacked with their fists a Ruthenian soldier sitting in it, pitched him out and seized the motor. They drove at a breakneck pace to a munition depot near the station where they treated a lounging sentry similarly and while other Ruthenians were hurrying up, swiftly seized some revolvers and, leaping into the car, made off again.

On their way other boys joined them and they barricaded themselves in a primary school called after Sienkiewicz, the great Polish author. News of the resistance spread through Lemberg and another group of boys—15 to 20 was the range of their ages, and the most were near 15—formed a second center of resistance at a small hospice. There were thirty of them here, and such was the spirit that animated them that later they were swollen by reinforcements to about 200.

They made a sally of about a mile and a quarter toward Ulitza or the Street of Leo Sapieha. The sally was entirely successful and they made prisoners.

Women joined the boys. I have seen quite a number of them—strong women in soldiers' clothes, for they raided the equipment stores later—with their hair escaping curiously from under the heavy Austrian steel helmet.

As for the boys, they are an incredible sight. The city was full of them the day I arrived and I can guarantee that the masses of them were about 14 years of age and some younger. They had military uniforms which hung like curtains about their small bodies and were rifled and bayoneted.

The first real victory gained by the boys—for there was plenty of real hard fighting with the Bolshevist wing of the Ruthenians—was on the 2d, when a group of them with hand grenades, took their first machine gun. On the 3d the station, which had been temporarily lost, was retaken by them.

The Ruthenians then asked for an armistice which the boys granted for twenty-two hours. This enabled them to organize a little, and some adult help began to arrive from the vicinity. The Food Administration armistice came to nothing and fighting began again.

On the 5th a Polish youth by accident found a large secret arms store. This helped them considerably and they extended their occupation around the cathedral. The Post Office was the scene of a determined struggle. Its façade was chipped to pieces and great pieces torn out of the walls by machine-gun bullets. On the 18th a second armistice began.

A delegate from the French Legation at Jassy had arrived to try to stop the fighting. He found the Ruthenians intractable and clearly Bolshevist in their temperament. They said Clemenceau was assassinated and also Lloyd George, and added, as completing the news, that General Denikine, who in Russia represents the element of order, was defeated and in flight.

The second armistice proved abortive and the last few days of fighting was severe. Chrysanovska was known as the street of death, as a sniper in a German uniform, whether German or not, picked off every one that passed, including two old men, a woman, and a boy of seven who were shot dead. Even dogs that passed in the street were shot dead.

Meanwhile at Przemsyl, at Jaroslav and other towns further west, men had thrown up all work. From most of the industrial townships workmen were marching on Lemberg to relieve it. The Ruthenians put up a last defense at the citadel, but lost much of their artillery and on the morning of the 22d finally abandoned the conflict and fled.

TO NAME GLASS HEAD OF TREASURY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

no nomination had been left with him to be forwarded to the Senate.

Although the George Washington is equipped with wireless telegraph and telephone to keep the President in close touch with his secretary and other officials in Washington, Mr. Tumulty said last night he had not been in communication with the ship.

WILSON RELEASES BARUCH.

Agrees to Resignation and to Ending of ndustries Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. — President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Bernard M. Baruch as Chairman of the War Industries Board, effective Jan. 1, and has agreed that the War Industries Board cease to exist as a Government agency on that date.

In the correspondence made public today the President expressed the hope that Mr. Baruch would remain in Washington so that the Government might continue to have the benefit of his advice. After agreeing with Mr. Baruch as to when the work of the board should be discontinued, the President said:

"It is with a feeling of very sincere regret that I see this admirable and efficient agency discontinued. I have constantly felt the spirit and quality of the work it has been doing, and it has ben a source of great confidence to me in the prosecution of the war that the tasks of the board were in such hands."

Mr. Baruch gave as his reason for resigning the fact that with the signing of the armistice and the "consequent cancellation of contracts, there was no longer a shortage of materials, and the War Industries Board immediately removed its curtailments. In like manner the necessity for maximum prices is disappearing, except in a few isolated cases which can best be regulated through the War Trade Board."

Mr. Baruch said the facilities of the board had been put at the disposal of the various contracting agencies of the Government and that the activities believed to be of lasting value were being transferred to permanent departments of the Government where they might be carried forward. He suggested that the various heads of commodity divisions might render much valuable assistance in the future as trade advisers to the Department of Commerce and the War Trade Board. The President indicated that he concurred.

Deny Hoover Has Resigned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Flat denial that Herbert C. Hoover, now in Europe, had resigned as Federal Food Administrator was authorized tonight by the Food Administration.

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Helps Weak Arches

One of the most important Coward Shoe models is the famous Coward Arch Support Shoe, designed and made only by James S. Coward.

This Shoe comes for Men, Women and Children and is a wonderful help to weak or fallen arches. It supports the arch in the RIGHT place, distributes the weight of the body and is exceedingly comfortable.

If you have weak ankles or pains in the instep you need this shoe without delay.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)

McGibbon & Co.
3 West 37th St. Handy to Fifth Ave.

Practical Suggestions for Christmas Gifts

Ladies' Hemst'd and Embroidered Handkerchiefs in PURE LINEN—$3.00 per doz. and upward

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with Initials $3.50 per dozen and upward

Gentlemen's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with Initials—$3.75 per dozen and upward

Ladies' Scalloped and Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs from Madeira
Unusual Value 75 cents each

Gentlemen's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with Tape borders—$6.00 per dozen to the Finest French at $42.00 per dozen

Fine Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Blankets and Comfortables in Large Variety.

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

A Half-Price Sale of MILITARY GOODS

Officers' and Men's Uniforms, Overcoats, Raincoats, Trench Coats, Ponchos, Shirts, Puttees, Insignia and Hundreds of Miscellaneous Items.

A great opportunity to secure military equipment of unusually high standards as to style and quality and absolute "regulation," appealing to men in the military service who will be in uniform for many months to come, as well as to military clubs and societies and civilians who like military raincoats, puttees, etc. From what were, undoubtedly,

The Largest Military Stocks in New York

Officers' Blouses and Breeches

Officers' Serge Suits,	$65.00	Now $32.50
Officers' Serge Suits,	$60.00	Now $30.00
Ofifcers' Serge Suits,	$55.00	Now $27.50
Officers' Serge Suits,	$52.50	Now $26.50
Officers' Serge Suits,	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Serge Suits,	$39.75	Now $19.88
Officers' Whipcord Suits,	$60.00	Now $30.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits,	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Gabardine Suits,	$65.00	Now $32.50
U. S. Regulation Private Suits,	$9.00	Now $4.50

Officers' Raincoats and Trench Coats

Officers' Raincoats,	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Raincoats,	$45.00	Now $22.50
Officers' Raincoats,	$35.00	Now $17.50
Officers' Raincoats,	$30.00	Now $15.00
Officers' Raincoats,	$20.00	Now $10.00
Officers' Raincoats (wool linings),	$60.00	Now $30.00
Officers' Raincoats (wool linings),	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Raincoats (wool linings),	$30.00	Now $15.00
Trench Coats (sheepskin linings),	$50.00	Now $25.00
Officers' Capes,	$9.50	Now $4.75
Officers' Mackinaws (sheepskin linings),	$38.50	Now $19.25
Officers' Mackinaws (full lined),	$28.50	Now $14.25
Officers' Mackinaws (one-half lined),	$25.00	Now $12.50
Officers' Leather Coats,	$65.00	Now $32.50
Officers' Leather Coats,	$75.00	Now $37.50
Leather Lined Short Coats,	$35.00	Now $17.50
Rubber Ponchos (regulation tan),	$8.75	Now $4.38
Regulation Cotton Khaki Shirts,	$3.95	Now $1.98
Regulation Wool Khaki Shirts,	$7.00	Now $3.50

Officers' Leather Puttees

$5.00	Now $2.50	$5.75	Now $2.88
$7.50	Now $3.75	$11.75	Now $5.88
$15.00	Now $7.50		
Sam Browne Belts,	$10.00	Now $5.00	

Officers' Barrack Caps,	$5.50	Now $2.75
Campaign Hats,	$2.50	Now $1.25
Hat Straps,	20c	Now 10c
Folding Buckets,	$2.50	Now $1.25
Folding Basins,	$2.95	Now $1.98
Officers' Overseas Caps,	$5.00	Now $2.50
Officers' Rubber Cap Covers,	$1.00	Now 50c
Officers' Stock Collars, 3 for	$1.00	3 for 50c
Officers' Hat Cords,	$2.00	Now $1.00
Officers' Hat Cords,	$1.50	Now 75c
Privates' Hat Cords (silk),	50c	Now 25c
Privates' Hat Cords (cotton),	25c	Now 13c
Officers' Clothing Rolls,	$8.50	Now $4.25
Officers' Clothing Rolls,	$6.00	Now $3.00
Officers' Bedding Rolls,	$11.75	Now $5.88
Officers' Bedding Rolls,	$13.50	Now $6.75
Sheep-lined Vests,	$9.75	Now $4.88

All Insignia at Half Price

Wool Sweaters—		
$8.50 Now $4.25	$6.00	Now $3.00
$6.75 Now $3.38	$4.50	Now $2.25
$6.50 Now $3.25	$2.95	Now $1.98
Wool Wristlets,	$1.00	Now 50c
Wool Wristlets,	50c	Now 25c
Wool Gloves,	$1.50	Now 75c
Wool Gloves,	$1.00	Now 50c
Air Cushions,	$2.50	Now $1.25
Money Belts,	$1.95	Now 98c
Money Belts,	$1.50	Now 75c
Money Belts,	$1.00	Now 50c
Tobacco Pouches,	50c	Now 25c
Trench Mirrors,	$1.50	Now 75c
Trench Mirrors,	$1.00	Now 50c
Helmets,	$2.95	Now $1.48
Theroz Mess Kits,	$5.00	Now $2.50
Periscopes,	$8.75	Now $4.38
Unfilled Kits,	$3.50	Now $1.25
Unfilled Kits,	$2.50	Now $1.25
Unfilled Kits,	$2.00	Now $1.00
First Aid Kits,	$2.00	Now $1.00
Housewives' Kits,	$1.25	Now 68c
Filled Kits—		
$10.00 Now $5.00	$6.00	Now $3.00
$7.50 Now $3.75	$5.00	Now $2.50

Genuine Fox Puttees

$5.00	Now $2.50	$6.50	Now $3.25
$7.50	Now $3.75		

Every Item ½ Original Price

No C. O. D. No Returns Mail Orders Filled

GIMBELS Military Section—Fourth Floor

No More Restriction On Platinum For Jewelry

A Government order removing the ban on platinum has been signed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Red Cross has been notified to abandon the collecting of old articles of jewelry containing platinum.

National Banks have been ordered not to receive any more platinum for the Government.

THE most thorough-going American may now feel free to buy and wear platinum jewelry.

Official notice of the removal of the ban on platinum has been issued. Collecting and reclaiming of old articles containing platinum has been summarily discontinued.

Manufacturing jewelers who patriotically offered their platinum supply for war work have resumed production of the exquisite and fashionable articles of jewelry for which platinum is so uniquely essential.

Christmas Gifts of Platinum, Gold or Silver, including many articles of utility, are to be had at your jeweler's.

RETAIL JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION
OF GREATER NEW YORK

The Ban on Platinum Is Removed by Government Order

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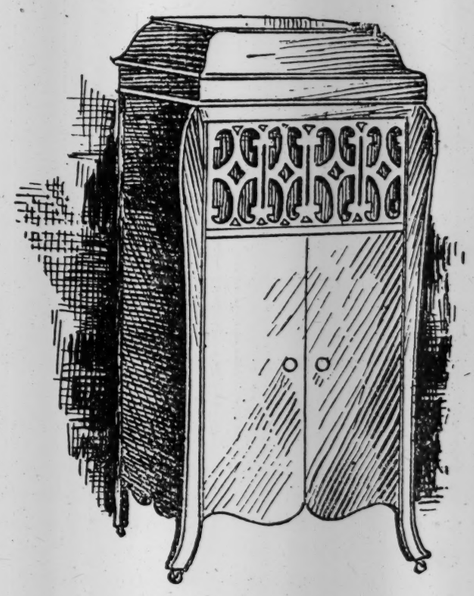

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A big, beautiful instrument, finished like a grand piano, and as beautiful a piece of furniture as any home might wish Plays all records—*Victor, Columbia, Edison and Pathe.*

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GIMBELS are Headquarters for Victrolas

GIMBELS Music Salons—Eighth Floor

John David Shirts Are Gifts A Man Will Gladly Take To His Bosom

A SHIRT is only cloth, thread and oyster pearl, but a John David Shirt is a Shirt *plus* the talented touch of the tailor; *plus* the sure color sense of the artist; *plus* the keen knack and knowhow of the stylist; *plus* the high pride of custom handiwork without its high price.

$2.00 for John David Striped Madras Shirts on White Grounds—good enough for the chestiest chest.

$3.00 for John David Plain-Colored or Hair-Lined Madras Shirts, with Stiff Collars to match—a spruce New Yorkish touch.

$5.00 for John David Pure-Silk Pleated Bosoms "a la Paris," in Blendings of Tan, Green, Pink, Blue and Gray; Body of Fine Chambray to tally with the Bosom.

$10.00 for John David Superlative Heavy-Weight Silk Shirts, wholly different from any to be met in a stroll from Greeley Square to Gettys Square, Yonkers.

$13.50 for John David Super-Superlative Silk Shirts executed in patterns of intense individuality and striking smartness worthy of a munition millionaire.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

REPORTED CASUALTIES IN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES NOW TOTAL 114,605

2,473 Named in the Latest Army Lists Include 1,268 Dead and 938 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 2,473 names, bringing the total for the army up to 109,933. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 4,672, bringing the total for both the army and the Marine Corps so far announced up to 114,605.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 263 killed in action, 347 died of wounds, 27 died of accident, 631 died of disease, 234 severely wounded, 399 wounded to a degree undetermined, 305 wounded slightly, and 267 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 4.	Total.
Killed in action	21,605	263	21,868
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	8,418	347	8,765
Died of accident	1,802	27	1,829
Died of disease	11,640	631	12,271
Total	44,197	1,268	45,465
Wounded	51,142	938	52,080
Missing	12,121	267	12,388
Total	107,460	2,473	109,933

Casualties Announced Dec. 4.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died of Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bugler. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

Army Casualties Announced Dec. 4.

NEW YORK CITY.

ABELER, A. B., 1,224 E. 92d St., Bkln.(KA)
ABERLE, J. H., 878 Hancock St., Bkln. —Sgt.(WU)
ALBER, CHAS., 55 Cook St., Bkln.(KA)
ALBRECHT, FRANK, 889 Cypress Av., Brooklyn—Corp.(WU)
ARDIRI, G., 194 Rockaway Av., Bkln.(WL)
BALBA, SALVATORE, 41 Bedford St..(MA)
BARTEL, E. A., 251 Windsor Pl., Bkln.(DW)
BAUM, WM., 1,295 Fulton Av.(WS)
BAUM, WM., 34 Hayward St., Bkln.(DW)
BERGMAN, CHAS., 151 West End Av.(WU)
BARRETT, JOHN, 317 E. 78th St.(WU)
BEHRE, H. A., 840 Park Av.—Corp.(WU)
BLUMBART, JOHN, Jr., 608 E. 11th St.—Wagn.(WL)
BONDELINO, J., 23 Cheever Pl., Bkln.(KA)
BOSS, GEORGE, 1,187 Hoe Av.(WU)
BRAWLEY, JOHN J., 3,011 Heath Av.(WL)
BRODSKY, H. M., 700 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn(WU)
BROWN, E.F., 159 Huntington St., Bkln.(WU)
BYRNES, H. T., 588 Crescent St., Bkln.(WU)
CARNEY, 240 60th St., Brooklyn.(DD)
CASSARILLI, A. A., 375 W. 48th St.(DD)
COHEN, H., 629 Lafayette Av., Bkln.(DD)
COHEN, I., 541 Saratoga Av., Bkln.(WU)
CONDIT, W. C., 1,538 Green Oak Pl., Woodhaven(KA)
CONKLIN, A. A., 260 W. 122d St.(DW)
COVILLE, J. J., 2,764 W. 3d St., Bkln.(WU)
CRONIN, J. J., 78 Newton Av., Astoria —Corp.(DD)
DANWIT, D., 310 Madison St.—Corp.(DW)
DENATALE, A., 209 Grand St.(DW)
D'ELIO, R., 675 Union St., Bkln.(DW)
DEVLIN, CHAS., 270 Park Av.—Lt.(DW)
DEVESON, G. E., 415 W. 120th St.(KA)
DI MICELI, S., 709 Flushing Av., Bkln.(DW)
DONLIN, J. J., 590 Broome St.(WU)
DONOHUE, R. V., 939 Emerald St., Woodhaven(WU)
DONOVAN, W. V., 514 Greene Av., Bkln.(MA)
DUVAL, JOSEPH, 318 Monroe St.(DW)
EAGLE, H. R., 147 5th Av., Bkln.(DW)
ECKAM, N. W., 822 Columbus Av.(KA)
EDER, J. F., Jr., 312 E. 136th St.(DD)
EDWARDS, J. H., 625 46th St.(WU)
EHRLICH, NATHAN, 530 Sneditker Av., Brooklyn(MA)
FINNEGAN, B. F., 322 W. 29th St.(WU)
FOGARTY, J. J., 806 Columbus Av.(KA)
FORMAN, ABRAHAM, 141 Stanton St.(WU)
FUKS, C. A., 261 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn(WU)
FUNATELLE, A., 615 E. 189th St.(KA)
GAGLIARDI, J., 761 3d Av.(WS)
GANNON, HUGH, 300 W. 107th St.(DW)
GEORGE, D., 6,000 Bergen St., Brooklyn(WU)
GERACI, I., 3,716 15th Av., Brooklyn.(KA)
GILL, C., 1,311 Plimpton Av.—Cook.(WU)
GLADSTONE, H. M., 314 50th St., Brooklyn(MA)
GLASSER, H., 1 Montgomery St., Brooklyn(WU)
GREELEY, J., 195 Harrison St., Brooklyn(DD)
GRENNAN, J. F., Jr., 1,011 Homecrest Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.(WL)
GRIMKE, L. R., 132 E. 79th St.(DD)
GRUENEWALD, G., 359 E. 68th St.(MA)
GUNLE, E., 50 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn(WU)
HAGSTEDT, G. J., 11 Audubon Av.(DD)
HALL, N. F., 1,183 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn(DD)
HALPERN, M., 89 Harrison Av., Brooklyn(WL)
HANNIGAN, T., 184 E. 102d St.(KA)
HECOCK, C. E., Springfield Gardens(DD)
HEISSER, C., 29 Grove St., B'klyn—Sgt.(KA)
HIRSCH, A. H., 904 2d Av.(KA)
HIRSCHFELD, M., 161 Franklin St., Brooklyn(WU)
HOLTON, J. M., 237 E. 21st St.—Sgt.(DW)
HOLSCHNEIDER, G., 542 E. 80th St.—Bgl.(KA)
HOOPER, J. C., 1,004 Gates Av., Brooklyn(WL)
HOPKINS, W. F., 272 Spring St.(DD)
HUG, J., 350 Bleecker St., Brooklyn—Mech.(WU)
JACOB, W., 885 Brook Av.—Corp.(WU)
KAPLAN, M., 141 Hopkin St., Brooklyn(WU)
KAPP, JOHN, 2,359 1st Av.(WU)
KAVANAGH, J., 251 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn—Sgt.(WL)
KEEGAN, C. H., 1,805 Holland Av.—Lt.(DD)
KLEIN, CHAS., 364 E. 4th St.(DW)
KOPLOWITZ, R., 366 N. J. Av., B'klyn.(WL)
KRAWITZ, A., 1,340 85th St., B'klyn—Corp.(WS)
KUNIN, E., 98 Grafton St., Brooklyn..(WS)
KUNZERT, C. G., 279 Onderdonk Av., Brooklyn—Corp.(DD)
LAUN, C., 1,497 De Kalb Av., B'klyn.(WL)
LEIFER, JACOB, 715 E. 51st St.(DW)
LEUTEMANN, C. F., 488 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn(WL)
LOFFREDO, C., 436 9th Av.(DD)
LORCINO, L., 62 5th St., L. I. C.(WS)
LUCCA, P., 1,232 Bway., Brooklyn.(DD)
LUCCHESI, A., 307 E. 24th St.(WU)
LYNCH, R., 520 W. 46th St.(DW)
McBURNIE, R. J., 23 Columbia Av., Woodhaven—Cook.(DD)
McCORMICK, J. K., 237 E. 42d St.—Cl.(WU)
McDONALD, A. J., Jr., 150 W. 91st St.—Corp.(KA)
McGOWAN, E. M., 289 E. 158th St.(DD)
McGRATH, J., 197 Sumpter St., B'klyn.(DD)
McNAMARA, JOHN, Staten Island(DW)
MARO, J., Jr., 500 W. 22d St.(KA)
MATTFELD, D., 425 Pulaski St., Brooklyn(WU)
MEENAN, J. G., 1,589 Av. A.(DW)
MENDEL, J., 717 Monroe St., B'klyn.(WU)
METZGER, J., 137 Foxall St., B'klyn—Sgt.(WL)
MIANO, R., 3,321 White Plains Av.(WU)
MOORE, W. J., 397 1st Av.—Lt.(WS)
MURPHY, F. J., 511 W. 13th St.—Hrs.(DD)
NALDRETT, J. L., 1,406 Putnam Av., Brooklyn—Corp.(WL)
NEWMARK, J. B., 60 E. 119th St.(WL)
NICOLOSI, A., 188 3d Av., Brooklyn.(KA)
O'BRIEN, F., 603 10th Av.(WU)
ODDO, J., 465 Union Av.(WU)
PAPPALARDI, S., 591 181st St.(DW)
PERSON, C. W., 958 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn—Sgt.(WU)
PHILLIPSEN, M., 455 Kent Av., B'klyn.(KA)
PLISS, MORIS, 114 E. 97th St.(WA)
PROCHASKA, J., 83 East End Av.(WS)
PURTELL, P. P., 560 W. 34th St.(WU)
RAFFA, J., 307 E. 4th St.—Sgt.(WU)
RAIMONDI, C. A., 112 Franklin Av., Brooklyn—Corp.(WL)
REGAN, W. A., 585 E. 134th St.—Corp.(DW)
REHNDER, M. M., 419 E. 163d St.(MA)
ROESCH, C. R., Flushing—Corp.(WL)
ROLFF, A. W., 370 Chauncey St., Brooklyn(DD)
ROSENBERG, J. E., 92 Attorney St.(WU)
ROTOLLO, T., 1,075 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn(KA)
ROWLAND, W. J., 2,745 8th Av.(WL)
RUBERO, A., 309 60th St., B'klyn.(DD)
RUGGIERO, N., 1,832 1st St., Brooklyn.(MA)
RUSH, D. B. H., 1,731 E. 13th St., Brooklyn—Corp.(WU)
SAFARIK, R. K., Long Island City.(MA)
SCALON, J., 612 2d Av.(KA)
SCHWARTZ, L., 1,709 Park Place, Brooklyn(WU)
SEAVERS, G., 488 Parkimer St., Brooklyn(WU)
SHERIDAN, F. P., 532 Warren St., Brooklyn(DD)
SIMMONS, C. F., Flushing(WU)
SIRE, R., 628 W. 56th St.(WU)
SOBECKI, J., 178 Freeman St., Brooklyn(MA)
SPAGNUOLO, G., 237 Elizabeth St.(WS)
STEVENS, E. M., 844 Argyle Road, Brooklyn—Lt.(DW)
STIER, F. J., 204 West 78th St.—Sgt.(DW)
STUMPF, J. F., 2,697 East 19th St., Brooklyn—Wagn.(KA)
SWAAB, J. M., 1,216 Flatiron Building—Lt.(WL)
SWANSON, V. A., 846 Union St., Brooklyn(DW)
SZREDER, S., 250 West 24th St.(KA)
SZTOBA, EMIL, 146 North 9th St., Brooklyn(WU)
TRAINO, J., 229 Union St., B'klyn.(MA)
TRAVERS, H., 308 West 138th St.(WL)
TUPPER, J. L., 304 Linden Av., Brooklyn—Corp.(WU)
VALENGANO, V., 36 West Grove St., Flushing(KA)
WALLENSTEIN, F., Jr., 1,071 St. Nicholas Av.(KA)
WATSON, R. B., 187 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.(WS)
WEINTRAUB, M., 40 Ludlow St.—Sgt.(DW)
WHEELER, K. H., 672 10th St., Brooklyn—Lt.(KA)
WHITING, C. L., 373 Parkside Av., Brooklyn—Lt.(DW)
WOLF, B., 6,401 20th Av., B'klyn.(WS)
WOOD, W. J., 781 3d Av., Brooklyn...(WU)
WUNDERSEE, W. H., 870 Woodward Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.(DW)
SWICK, E., 311 Lott Av., Brooklyn—Mch.(WL)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, Waterloo(MA)
ADAMS, W. A., Averillpark—Sgt.(MA)
ANDREWS, HARRY, Fly Creek.(DD)
BERGEN, GEORGE, Kingston(KA)
BERGER, J., Shelter Island—Corp.(DD)
BLATTNER, WILLIAM, Buffalo(WU)
BOYD, ROBERT J., Clinton—Corp.(WU)
BRADT, H. G., Johnstown—Capt.(KA)
BRUCE, FRANK, Averne.(WU)
BULLINGER, F. B., Hilladale.(WL)
BURTON, WALTER, Ioshua(MA)
BYERS, F. E., Buffalo—Mch.(WS)
CAMPBELL, C. J., Bangar—Mch.(WS)
CARNEY, 240 60th St., Brooklyn.(DD)
CASSARILLI, A. A., 375 W. 48th St.(DD)
COHEN, H., 629 Lafayette Av., Bkln.(DD)
COHEN, I., 541 Saratoga Av., Bkln.(WU)
CONDIT, W. C., 1,538 Green Oak Pl., Woodhaven(KA)
CONKLIN, A. A., 260 W. 122d St.(DW)
COVILLE, J. J., 2,764 W. 3d St., Bkln.(WU)
CRONIN, J. J., 78 Newton Av., Astoria —Corp.(DD)
DANWIT, D., 310 Madison St.—Corp.(DW)
DENATALE, A., 209 Grand St.(DW)
D'ELIO, R., 675 Union St., Bkln.(DW)
DEVLIN, CHAS., 270 Park Av.—Lt.(DW)
DEVESON, G. E., 415 W. 120th St.(KA)
DI MICELI, S., 709 Flushing Av.,Bkln.(DW)
DONLIN, J. J., 590 Broome St.(WU)
DONOHUE, R. V., 939 Emerald St., Woodhaven(WU)
DONOVAN, W. V., 514 Greene Av., Bkln.(MA)
DUVAL, JOSEPH, 318 Monroe St.(DW)
EAGLE, H. R., 147 5th Av., Bkln.(DW)
ECKAM, N. W., 822 Columbus Av.(KA)
EDER, J. F., Jr., 312 E. 136th St.(DD)
EDWARDS, J. H., 625 46th St.(WU)
EHRLICH, NATHAN, 530 Sneditker Av., Brooklyn(MA)
FINNEGAN, B. F., 322 W. 29th St.(WU)
FOGARTY, J. J., 806 Columbus Av.(KA)
FORMAN, ABRAHAM, 141 Stanton St.(WU)
FUKS, C. A., 261 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn(WU)
FUNATELLE, A., 615 E. 189th St.(KA)
GAGLIARDI, J., 761 3d Av.(WS)
GANNON, HUGH, 300 W. 107th St.(DW)
GEORGE, D., 6,000 Bergen St., Brooklyn(WU)
GERACI, I., 3,716 15th Av., Brooklyn.(KA)
GILL, C., 1,311 Plimpton Av.—Cook.(WU)
GLADSTONE, H. M., 314 50th St., Brooklyn(MA)
GLASSER, H., 1 Montgomery St., Brooklyn(WU)
GREELEY, J., 195 Harrison St., Brooklyn(DD)
GRENNAN, J. F., Jr., 1,011 Homecrest Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.(WL)
GRIMKE, L. R., 132 E. 79th St.(DD)
GRUENEWALD, G., 359 E. 68th St.(MA)
GUNLE, E., 50 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn(WU)
HAGSTEDT, G. J., 11 Audubon Av.(DD)
HALL, N. F., 1,183 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn(DD)
HALPERN, M., 89 Harrison Av., Brooklyn(WL)
HANNIGAN, T., 184 E. 102d St.(KA)
HECOCK, C. E., Springfield Gardens(DD)
HEISSER, C., 29 Grove St., B'klyn—Sgt.(KA)
HIRSCH, A. H., 904 2d Av.(KA)
HIRSCHFELD, M., 161 Franklin St., Brooklyn(WU)
HOLTON, J. M., 237 E. 21st St.—Sgt.(DW)
HOLSCHNEIDER, G., 542 E. 80th St.—Bgl.(KA)
HOOPER, J. C., 1,004 Gates Av., Brooklyn(WL)
HOPKINS, W. F., 272 Spring St.(DD)
HUG, J., 350 Bleecker St., Brooklyn—Mech.(WU)
JACOB, W., 885 Brook Av.—Corp.(WU)
KAPLAN, M., 141 Hopkin St., Brooklyn(WU)
KAPP, JOHN, 2,359 1st Av.(WU)
KAVANAGH, J., 251 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn—Sgt.(WL)
KEEGAN, C. H., 1,805 Holland Av.—Lt.(DD)
KLEIN, CHAS., 364 E. 4th St.(DW)
KOPLOWITZ, R., 366 N. J. Av., B'klyn.(WL)
KRAWITZ, A., 1,340 85th St., B'klyn—Corp.(WS)
KUNIN, E., 98 Grafton St., Brooklyn..(WS)
KUNZERT, C. G., 279 Onderdonk Av., Brooklyn—Corp.(DD)
LAUN, C., 1,497 De Kalb Av., B'klyn.(WL)
LEIFER, JACOB, 715 E. 51st St.(DW)
LEUTEMANN, C. F., 488 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn(WL)
LOFFREDO, C., 436 9th Av.(DD)
LORCINO, L., 62 5th St., L. I. C.(WS)
LUCCA, P., 1,232 Bway., Brooklyn.(DD)
LUCCHESI, A., 307 E. 24th St.(WU)
LYNCH, R., 520 W. 46th St.(DW)
McBURNIE, R. J., 23 Columbia Av., Woodhaven—Cook.(DD)
McCORMICK, J. K., 237 E. 42d St.—Cl.(WU)
McDONALD, A. J., Jr., 150 W. 91st St.—Corp.(KA)
McGOWAN, E. M., 289 E. 158th St.(DD)
McGRATH, J., 197 Sumpter St., B'klyn.(DD)
McNAMARA, JOHN, Staten Island(DW)
MARO, J., Jr., 500 W. 22d St.(KA)
MATTFELD, D., 425 Pulaski St., Brooklyn(WU)
MEENAN, J. G., 1,589 Av. A.(DW)
MENDEL, J., 717 Monroe St., B'klyn.(WU)
METZGER, J., 137 Foxall St., B'klyn—Sgt.(WL)
MIANO, R., 3,321 White Plains Av.(WU)
MOORE, W. J., 397 1st Av.—Lt.(WS)
MURPHY, F. J., 511 W. 13th St.—Hrs.(DD)
NALDRETT, J. L., 1,406 Putnam Av., Brooklyn—Corp.(WL)
NEWMARK, J. B., 60 E. 119th St.(WL)
NICOLOSI, A., 188 3d Av., Brooklyn.(KA)
O'BRIEN, F., 603 10th Av.(WU)
ODDO, J., 465 Union Av.(WU)
PAPPALARDI, S., 591 181st St.(DW)
PERSON, C. W., 958 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn—Sgt.(WU)
PHILLIPSEN, M., 455 Kent Av., B'klyn.(KA)
PLISS, MORIS, 114 E. 97th St.(WA)
PROCHASKA, J., 83 East End Av.(WS)
PURTELL, P. P., 560 W. 34th St.(WU)
RAFFA, J., 307 E. 4th St.—Sgt.(WU)
RAIMONDI, C. A., 112 Franklin Av., Brooklyn—Corp.(WL)
REGAN, W. A., 585 E. 134th St.—Corp.(DW)
REHNDER, M. M., 419 E. 163d St.(MA)
ROESCH, C. R., Flushing—Corp.(WL)
ROLFF, A. W., 370 Chauncey St., Brooklyn(DD)
ROSENBERG, J. E., 92 Attorney St.(WU)
ROTOLLO, T., 1,075 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn(KA)
ROWLAND, W. J., 2,745 8th Av.(WL)
RUBERO, A., 309 60th St., B'klyn.(DD)
RUGGIERO, N., 1,832 1st St., Brooklyn.(MA)
RUSH, D. B. H., 1,731 E. 13th St., Brooklyn—Corp.(WU)
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WOLF, B., 6,401 20th Av., B'klyn.(WS)
WOOD, W. J., 781 3d Av., Brooklyn...(WU)
WUNDERSEE, W. H., 870 Woodward Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.(DW)
SWICK, E., 311 Lott Av., Brooklyn—Mch.(WL)

ARIZONA.

MONTANO, JOHN M., Tucson.(DW)

ARKANSAS.

BARTLETT, ORVILLE, Appleton.(MA)
BATES, GEORGE F., Big Fork.(KA)
BRADFORD, RAY S., Bearden—Corp.(DW)
CASON, WILLIAM L., Atlanta.(KA)
CLARK, JAMES A., Newport.(WS)
DIAL, IDES, Hartman.(MA)
DODSON, WILLIAM H., Alma.(DD)
ENGLAND, LESTER E., McRae.(WS)
FOX, WILLIAM S., Pine Bluff—Lt.(WU)
GIBBS, JOSEPH S., Osage—Corp.(WU)
GROSS, WILL, Earl.(DD)
HEAD, RAY R., Salado.(MA)
HICKS, WILLIE, Pinckney.(DD)
JAMISON, POSE, Waldo—Sgt.(DD)
JOSLIN, OSCAR D., Conway.(WU)
MANNING, JOHN F., Sedgwick.(DD)
MOORE, AUGUST P., Prairie View.(DD)
ODEN, JOHN W. Amity.(WU)
PARSONS, JOHN, Bono.(DD)
PITTS, JAMES H., Stillwater.(MA)
SAMMONS, BARNEY, Wicks.(DD)
SWANN, JOHN, Leachville—Mch.(DW)
SAVILLE, WILL, Cleveland.(DD)
WHITE, LAFAYETTE, Lamar.(MA)

CALIFORNIA.

BATCHELDER, WILLARD H., Galt.(MA)
BOWMAN, A., Los Angeles—Mus.(WU)
BRADEN, M. A., Santa Maria—Corp.(DW)
BRENIZER, MAX E., Los Angeles.(WS)
BROPHY, A. G., Los Angeles—Corp.(MA)
BROSNAHAN, M. J., Vallejo.(MA)
BURGHARD, CHAS. F., Santa Rosa..(WU)
BUDGE, C. C., San Francisco.(MA)
CONDRAJIAN, JAS. K., Los Angeles.(MA)
CROWLEY, DENNIS, Crockett.(DW)
DOSCH, GUY D., Long Beach.(WU)
FIGUERO, MITCHELL, Napa.(MA)
FISCALINI, OTTAVIO, Temecula.(DW)
FITZGERALD, W. G., San Francisco.(KA)
FLEMING, JOHN V., Vallejo—Lt.(DW)
FOERTER, J., Orland—Sgt.(KA)
GALLIHER, N. G., San Francisco—Nurse(DD)
GRAVES, J. M., San Diego—Sgt.(WU)
GROSE, J., San Francisco—Corp.(WU)
HEATON, H. J., San Francisco.(KA)
HEGGIE, R. M., Los Angeles—Sgt.(DD)
HINKLE, C. W., National City—Wagn.(DD)
JOHNSON, C. H., Los Angeles—Corp..(DD)
McCANN, C. F., Dixon—Corp.(DD)
MacPHERSON, H. H., San Francisco—Capt.(KA)
MARCH, GEORGE S., Orick.(DW)
NEWTON, J. F., Santa Barbara.(WU)
ONTIVEROS, MIKE, Sisquoc.(WS)
PETERSON, HENRY F., Oakland.(DD)
PETTIT, ROSCOE N., Riverside.(DD)
PINGREE, P. P., Grass Valley.(MA)
ROMERO, RAYMOND, Monterey.(DW)
ROSMUSSEN, CARL S., Long Beach..(KA)
SCHNAPP, A. D., Leug Beach.(KA)
SELBY, CHARLES J., Oakland.(MA)
SMYER, JOHN M., La Grand.(DD)
TURRI, C, San Luis Obispo.(DW)
WARNER, THOMAS F., Chico.(WS)
WHITWORTH, W., Los Angeles.(DD)
WOODARD, G., Riverside—Bgl.(MA)

COLORADO.

BARANOWSKI, JOHN P., Montrose..(DW)
BUTT, JAMES W., Pueblo.(DD)
CLARE, THOMAS J., Boulder.(KA)
FORD, EMMETT J., Jupiter.(WU)
FREDERICK, HARRY, Denver.(DD)
GATES, INNESS H., Denvor.(WS)
GIACOME, HARDINE, Sopris.(DW)
HASENAUER, EDGAR J., Denver.(DD)
McKITARICK, G. F., Fort Morgan.(DD)
MORRIS, RAYMOND A. Wheatridge.(DD)
NELSON, CARL A., New Castle.(DD)
PULLMAN, NEWTON E., Littleton.(DD)
RAYNER, JOHN N., Trinidad—Corp.(DD)
SAWYER, HARVIE E., Grand Jct.(WS)
STEWART, HARRY F., Trinidad.(DD)
TEENTEZ, EMILE, Aspen.(DD)
WOOD, ROBERT M., Pueblo.(DW)
WRIGHT, FRED A., Paonia.(WS)

CONNECTICUT.

ANZELONE, FRANK, Seymour.(DW)
ARENO, GAETNO, Shelton.(DW)
BACHMAN, JOHN R., Bristol.(WU)
BUCZEK, STANLEY, Glastonbury.(WU)
CARUSO, ANTHONY J., East Haven.(WU)
CAVANAUGH, JOHN L., South Manchester—Corp.(WU)
CAVANAUGH, P., Middle Haddon.(DD)
DE PASCALE, L., Thompsonville.(MA)
DOMENICO, ANTHONY, New Britain.(DD)
DOWLING, JOHN G., Waterbury—Lt.(DW)
GOULD, WESLEY E., Milford—Sgt.(WU)
GUYER, WILLIAM H., Waterbury.(WU)
HAMEL, ALBERT, Litchfield.(MA)
HALPIN, JAMES, New Haven—Sgt.(DW)
HOFFNER, C. A., South Manchester.(WS)
JOHNSON, JAMES H., West Hartford.(DD)
KLECHA, ALBERT, East Glastonbury.(DD)
LAPPEN, MORRIS, Forestville.(DW)
MARTIN, JEROME L., Hartford.(WL)
OLMSTEAD, HOWARD, Bridgeport.(DW)
PICOLINSKY, ANDRO, Waterbury.(WU)
PROCCIO, ANTONIO, Waterbury—Corp.(WS)
RUSATE, JAMES, New Haven.(WU)
SALAMON, JOHN P., Stamford.(WL)
SCHALINA, L., New Haven—Cook.(DD)
SCRANTON, DONALD H., Shelton.(DD)
STORK, ALFRED W., Westville.(DD)
TAYLOR, ROBERT, New Haven.(DW)
TANTORSKI, S. M., New Britain.(WS)
TIETLANDER, T. T., Waterbury.(DW)
TOMPKINS, FRANK L., Litchfield.(WL)
TOPA, PAUL W., New Britain—Corp.(DW)
TUCKER, LOUIS H., Essex—Hrs.(WS)
WEINIG, WILLIAM M., Hartford.(WS)

DELAWARE.

COOVER, EDWIN G., Newark.(WU)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ALDERSON, ALPHEUS, Anacostia.(WU)
GILLEN, ERNEST I., Washington.(DD)
HERFURTH, A. H., Washington—Corp.(KA)
JEFFRIES, F. J., Washington.(WS)
LOWE, THOMAS, Washington.(DW)
REILLY, W. P., Washington—Sgt.(DW)
SHEPHERD, R. L., Washington.(DW)
TAYLOR, R. R., Washington.(DW)
WEBER, CARL H., Washington—Sgt.(DD)

FLORIDA.

BOONE, R. L., New Port Richey.(DW)
BROWN, S. L., Fort Christmas.(DW)
BROWN, J. C., Jacksonville—Corp.(DA)
EDWARD, J., Green Cove Springs.(DD)
GAMACHE, A., Lynn Haven.(WL)
KNIGHT, G. H., Jacksonville—Wagn.(DD)
KNOBLOCK, Donald E., Lowell.(WU)
KNOWLES, C., Key West.(DW)
LEWIS, C. R., Jacksonville.(WS)
LOPEZ, J. M., West Tampa.(WS)
PERRY, FLOYD L, Miami—Lt.(DD)
PINNELL, W. P., Jacksonville—Lt.(DW)

GEORGIA.

BENNETT, M. C., Commerce—Corp.(WU)
BOOKER, TITUS B., Amity.(DD)
BOWEN, W. M., Norristown.(MA)
CARPENTER, Clement.(DD)
CARTER, JESSE, Richland.(DD)
CHAPMAN, J. E., Jr. Mountain.(MA)
CHAPMAN, L. F., Ellaville.(MA)
CHRISTOPHER, ADAM, Monroe.(DD)
DUBIGON, MOSE, Thomaston.(DD)
ELLER, JESSIE, Summerville.(DW)
FLEMING, WILL, Lexington.(DW)
GIBSON, GOLDIE, Climax.(DD)
GRINER, MARTIN V., Nashville.(MA)
GUY WM. J., Rebecca—Corp.(KA)
HARRISON, LOUIE D., Tholmann.(DD)
HART, LEMON, Morans.(DD)
HARLEY, SOLOMON A., Aribi.(DD)
HELTON, GEORGE E., Roopville.(DD)
HENDERSON, R. P., Atlanta—Corp.(WS)
HENDLEY, DANIEL W., Millen.(DD)
HORNER, FRED, Cullodon.(DD)
HUDGINS, PHIL, Holland.(DD)
INGLETT, HORACE, Grovetown.(MA)
JANSEN, DOUGHTY M., Grovetown.(DD)
JARRETT, EUGENE B., Nacoochee.(DD)
JONES, PAUL, Climax.(DD)
JORDAN, WILLIAM D., Brentwood.(DD)
McCOY, ALGER E., Savannah—Corp..(MA)
McCULLEY, OSCAR B., Canon.(DD)
MATHIS, WILLIS, Reynolds.(DD)
MIDDLEBROOKS, D., Barnesville.(DD)
NEW, FRANK, Blairsville.(MA)
OGLESBY, WILBUR, Valdosta—Lt.(DD)
PELTZ, WILLIAM, Perry.(WU)
PETERS, JOE, Manchester.(WU)
PONDER, EDWARD G., Vidette—Corp.(DD)
ROQUEMORE, J. V., Lizella—Corp.(WU)
SEPTUBBS, LEON, Danvish.(WU)
SWANCY, T. L., Augusta—Corp.(DW)
THORNTON, R. R., Washington.(DD)
TRUELOVE, WILLIAM L., Blairsville.(WL)
TUCKER, EDWARD, Thomasville.(DD)
WALDROUP, WILLIAM G., Hiawassee.(DD)
WALKER, FRANK L., Athens.(DD)
WHATTLEY, JOHN, Turin.(DD)
WOODALL, LONNIE, Canton.(DD)
WYATT, JIM, Calhoun.(DW)
WYNN, FRANK C., Columbus.(DW)

IDAHO.

FRENZEL, CLARENCE B., Wallace.(DD)
HERDER, ROY A., Mountain Home.(WU)
KUNES, ARCHIE G., Cedar Creek.(KA)
LOMAGEN, RUBERT M., Irvin.(WU)
SMITH, ALBERT H., Clayton.(KA)
SMITH, ERROL, Weiser.(KA)
TRONAS, ALF M., Bliss.(KA)
ZILKEY, JULIUS C., Challis.(MA)

ILLINOIS.

ADAM, WILLIAM M., Hilladale.(DD)
ALLISON, C., Carbondale—Corp.(WU)
ANDERSON, JOHN, Moline.(DD)
ANTKOWIAK, PETER J., Peru.(MA)
ARMSTRONG, H., Mount Carmel.(DW)
ARNOLD, RAYMOND, Ashley.(DD)
BALCUNAS, TONY, Chicago.(WU)
BARK, FRED H., Illinois City.(WU)
BARTMESS, L. H., Harrisburg—Sgt.(DD)
BAUMANN, JOHN, Venice.(DD)
BELL, AUGUSTUS F., Chicago—Lt.(DD)
BLOCKER, JOHN T., Irvisdale.(WU)
BLUTT, JOE M., Joliet.(WU)
BOETTCHER, J., Chicago.(DD)
BROWN, JAMES R., Carpentersville..(WU)
CAMPBELL, H. E., Bloomington.(WU)
CARLSON, CARL A., Geneva—Corp.(WS)
CHRISTOFULOS, GEO., East Moline..(MA)
CLELAND, CHARLES, Chamberlain.(DD)
COLWELL, CECIL C., Ransom.(WU)
CONNELL, DANIEL, Chicago.(DW)
COONS, OSCAR D., Chicago—Cook.(DD)
CORLIN, THOS C., Chicago.(DD)
DAVIDSON, LEE R., Alton—Bgl.(WS)
DAVIDSON, RUDOLPH, Chicago.(WU)
DAVIS, GEORGE H., Marseilles.(DW)
DENTON, KEELEY, Erie.(KA)
DIEHL, PETER M., Lockport—Sgt.(DD)
DOWLING, ROBT. M., Chicago—Corp.(DD)
DURBIN, THOMAS A., Macon.(DD)
DYER, ROBERT A., Marseilles.(WU)
EICKMEIER, GEO. H., Princeton.(DW)
EKWELL, WILLIAM, Andover.(DD)
FAUST, ROY H., Springfield.(WU)
FISCHER, ELMER P., Chicago.(WU)
FOSTER, JOHN W., Maltaville.(KA)
GACKOWSKI, JOSEPH G., Chicago.(DW)
GALLOIS, OSCAR B., Chicago.(MA)
GARLAND, F. E., Chicago—Sgt.(WU)
GERARD, EARL, Canton.(DD)
GLASER, WALTER A., San Jose.(DD)
GOLDING, ELROY D., Chicago.(DD)
GRANT, FRED A., Chicago.(WU)
GRIMES, J. E., Morgan Park—Lt.(MA)
GRIEPKE, GEORGE, Chicago.(WS)
GRUBBS, WESLEY A. M., Chicago.(DD)
HAGERMAN, WILLIAM R., Sterling.(KA)
HALL, JOSEPH M., Springfield—Sgt..(KA)
HALLMAN, LESLIE C., Flatrock.(WU)
HAMILTON, WILLIAM W., Chicago.(KA)
HANSEN, MARTIN, Chicago—Corp.(DW)
HARMER, TONY F., Hillsboro.(DW)
HARMON, CHARLES O., Chicago.(DA)
HARTMAN, WILL R., Rock Island.(DD)
HEINZE, WILLIAM F., Thomson.(DW)
HENSON, HARLEN, Xenia.(DD)
HILDEBRAND, C. F., Quincy.(MA)
HUGHES, WILLIAM J., Goodhope.(MA)
HOFFMAN, CHARLES H., Freeport.(WU)
HOULIHAN, ROBERT A., Chicago.(DD)
HUBER, CHARLES A., Chicago—Corp.(DD)
IORGER, RALPH J., Minonk.(DD)
JESSEN, LORRENCE, Woodstock.(WU)
JONES, LUTHER M., Sumner.(DD)
JOHNSON, WILLIAM, Chicago.(WS)
KALBOW, ERNEST, Marengo.(DD)
KASLESKI, FRAN

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Continued from Page 5.

WELSH E. F., Philadelphia—Sgt.....(WS)
WELLS, EDWIN C., Harrisburg—Wagn.....(WS)
WELLER, NORMAN E., Bloomsburg..(WU)
WERNER, NORMAN B., Berlin.....(DD)
WETMILLER, LEWIS ... Sand Patch—Corp.....(KA)
WHITE, JAMES ... Philadelphia.....(DW)
WHITESIDES, THOS. E., Springdale..(KA)
WHITLEY, LELAND S., Macungie.....(MA)
WORKMAN, RALPH E., Pinegrove.....(DD)
WOOLENSACK, J. T., Pittsburgh—Corp.(WU)
WILSON, HUGH L., Wellsboro.....(WU)
WILLIAMS, RICHARD, Coaldale.....(MA)
WILLIAMS, R. T., St. Charles—Corp...(WU)
YARASLOWSKY, H., Philadelphia.....(MA)
YOUNG, GEORGE, Tunkhannock.....(WU)
ZEWE, WILLIAM H., Duquesne.....(DW)
ZINK, C. H., Philadelphia.....(WU)

RHODE ISLAND.

ANTELMI, G., North Providence.....(WU)
BLAIR, EDWARD P., Providence.....(DD)
BUCKLEY, WILLIAM E., Providence..(DD)
DALY, EDWARD, Woonsocket.....(WU)
DAWE, ALFRED P., Providence.....(WU)
LAPIERRE, NAPOLEON, Woonsocket.(WU)
O'BRIEN, DAN. T., Providence—Wagn.(DD)
PHELAN, FRANK A., Providence.....(KA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADAMS, WILLIE P., Starr.....(DD)
AUSTON, ARTHUR G., Chester.....(MA)
BEARDEN, McK. A., Westminster—Sgt.(MA)
BROWN, FRANK, Iva—Sgt.....(WS)
BROWN, HENRY K., Sualda—Corp.....(KA)
BRYANT, HOMER E., Salem.....(KA)
BURNETT, DAVID, Switzer.....(DD)
BURGESS, WM. J., Manning—Corp.....(KA)
BUTLER, ELMER, Buffalo—Corp.....(KA)
CAMLIN, WILLIAM P., Trio.....(KA)
CARTER, JOSEPH, Summerton.....(DD)
CASSELMAN, G., Andrews.....(WS)
CROUGH, OLIN S., Saluda.....(DD)
DEATON, LESTER S., Pacolet.....(MA)
DENNIS, MORRIS, Chester.....(MA)
DEVORE, ERNEST, Norway.....(DD)
DYCUS, J. G., Kings Mountain—Sgt..(WS)
ELLENBERG, W. H., Callison—Wagn.(DD)
GLADDEN, MENDEL, Camden.....(DD)
GODFREY, JAY BEE, Gaffney.....(DD)
GOODWIN, ELIJAH, Parlers.....(DD)
HALL, WILLIE E., Lucknow.....(MA)
HAMMOND, I. WILLIE, Ruby.....(DD)
JAMISON, JOHN L., Islandton.....(DD)
JOHNSON, JAMES, Charleston.....(DD)
JONES, JOHN B., Fort Motte—Sgt.....(DW)
KIRBY, JAMES O., Greenville—Sgt....(KA)
McBRICE, CHARLES, Blairs.....(DD)
McMICHAEL, R. B., North—Cook.....(DD)
MARTIN, ROBERT E., Columbia.....(DD)
MILLER, JAMES B., Seneca.....(MA)
MILLIGAN, ED, Mount Pleasant.....(WS)
MOORE, PHILIP L., Rock Hill.....(WS)
POLLARD, FRANK, Greenville.....(WS)
PRESCOTT, C. S., St. Charles—Corp..(WS)
RALTERS, W. Lugoff—Corp.....(MA)
SMITH, WALTER S., Chappelle.....(KA)
STROMAN, CAESAR, Springfield.....(DD)
STROMAN, MOSES C., Orangeburg..(DW)
STROMAN, SHEPHERD, Cope.....(DD)
THOMSON, LOUIS, Rock Hill.....(DD)
VILLEPIGUE, J. C., Camden—Corp..(WS)
WILLIAMS, LEONARD O., Easley....(SA)
WOODWARD, WILLIAM, Chester.....(DW)
WRIGHT, BENJAMIN N., Townville..(MA)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ANDERSON, OLE F., Platte.....(DW)
BICKETT, LAWRENCE, Oldham.....(DD)
GRUBY, WALTER L., Webster—Sgt..(WS)
HANSEN, NIELS M., Roy.....(KA)
JACKSON, ROY M., Parker.....(DD)
LARSON, PHILMON S., Lead.....(DW)
McGRATH, EUGENE M., Armour.....(KA)
MEIER, AGGIE C., Whitelake.....(KA)
NELSON, EMIL, Alpena.....(KA)
OLSON, ALBERT M., Platte.....(DW)
STENDER, HUGO J., Lawrence.....(MA)
STOVER, GEORGE W., Martin.....(DW)
STOVERN, LEO E., Rosholt.....(KA)
THOMPSON, DAVID A., Wessington..(DD)

TENNESSEE.

ALSUP, JOS. E., Norens.....(DD)
ANDERSON, WM. L., Knoxville—Sgt..(DD)
BARRETT, O. A., Woodbury.....(WS)
BELL, FRED T., Norwood—Sgt.....(DW)
BLAIR, CHARLEY, Chattanooga.....(KA)
BOGART, L. H., Ooltewah.....(DD)
BRADY, FRED W., Dayton—Sgt.....(KA)
BRISON, W. C., Linden.....(DD)
BURDINE, B., Kingsport—Corp.....(DD)
BURKEY, E. C., Moslelin—Corp.....(DD)
BYRD, ED M., Nolensville.....(DW)
CHILDERS, H. D., Harris.....(DD)
CLAYTON, V. A., Vildo.....(KA)
COOPER, E. R., Pinson.....(MA)
CROSS, COMER, Moss.....(DD)
CUNEO, A. F., Memphis.....(DD)
EMPSON, R. T., White House.....(DD)
ENLOE, L. W., Sevierville.....(DD)
FAIN, CALLOWAY, Dandridge.....(WS)
FLEMINGS, FRANK, Memphis.....(KA)
FORREST, A. C., Denver.....(DD)
FOX, DANIEL, Sole Creek.....(DD)
GEISLER, J. R., Hampton—Corp.....(DD)
GOINS, R. K., Jefferson City—Corp..(WS)
HALL, WALTER, Walter Hill.....(DD)
HAMPTON, OSCAR, Rockwood.....(DD)
HANEY, FRED, Greeneville.....(MA)
HAYES, J. B., Smithville.....(DD)
HESTAND, C. F., Moss.....(DD)
HICKMAN, HORACE, Columbia.....(DD)
HUDGINS, GEORGE, Paris.....(MA)
KENNEDY, FLOYD, Sardis.....(DD)
KIMBEL, ASILEY, Linden.....(DD)
LANE, ODELL, Sevierville.....(KA)
LAWSON, J. H., Elk Valley.....(WU)
McGEE, J. L., Thompson.....(DD)
MICHAELS, J. T., Birchwood—Corp...(KA)
MOORE, J. H., Petersburg.....(DD)
MORRIS, J. H., Greenbrier.....(DD)
MYERS, SAM E., Piney Flats.....(KA)
PARKER, J. R., Whitwell—Corp.....(DD)
PARKER JOE E., Dyersburg.....(MA)
PARVIN, ORDLEY, Persia.....(DD)
PEELER, WM. E., Dickson.....(DD)
PHILLIPS, DAWN, Clinton.....(DD)
PIRTLE, R. W., Toone.....(DD)
PLEMONS, GARRETT, Leoma.....(KA)
RANDALL, C. H., Chattanooga.....(DW)
ROBERTS, EDW. M., Mountain City..(MA)
SHORT, LILBURN L., Lewisburg.....(DD)
STEPHENS, ALFRED W., Glenobey...(DD)
SULLIVAN, WM. F., Westmoreland...(WU)
THOMPSON, JOHN W., Mount Pleasant—Corp.....(DW)
TROUGHBER, A. L., Goodlettsville....(DD)
VAUGHN, E. P., East Chattanooga...(WS)
WADDLE, JAMES A., Cellma.....(DD)
WALLACE, WALTER, Friendship.....(MA)
WARDEN, JOHN T., Cumberland City.(DD)
WEPF, WILLIAM S., Tracy City.....(WU)
WILHOITE, THOMAS R., Winchester..(DD)
WINBUSH, DEE, Ripley.....(MA)
ZELLNER, HENRY, Nashville.....(WS)

TEXAS.

ALEXANDER, JOHN W., Houston....(DD)
ALLEN, BIRT B., Kennydale.....(DD)
ALLEN, FRANK J., Lulling—Lt.....(DD)
ALLEN, H. R., San Antonio—Lt.....(DD)
ANTHONY, HENRY A., Denton.....(DW)
ARRINGTON, G., Nacogdoches—Corp..(KA)
BEYER, CHARLES J., Victoria.....(DD)
BLACKMAN, THOMAS N., Seagoville.(KA)
BRADLEY, BARNEY B., Holland—Sgt.(WU)
BRATCHER, WILLIE, Taylor.....?...(DD)
BROOKS, GILBERT C., Henderson....(DD)
BURGESS, M. J., Grand Saline.....(WU)
CAMPER, T. D., Sulphur Springs....(WU)
CARL, ROBERT E., Lucy.....(WU)
CARTER, ROY C., Paris—Lt.....(DD)
COOK, JAMES L., Dennison.....(MA)
DUNBAUGH, LEONIDAS, Austin....(WU)
ECKLES, FRANK J., Waco—Corp.....(DA)
EDWARDS, THOMAS J., Newcastle..(WU)
FEGANS, WALTER C., Palmer—Corp.(DW)
FISHER, AUBREY A., De Leon.....(DW)
FLETCHER, SAM, Whitesboro.....(WU)
FRADY, JESSE C., Aledo.....(MA)
FULKS, ALBERT K., Valera.....(WU)
GELDMACHER, BODO W., Carmine...(DD)
GILLEY, ASA, Burkeville.....(MA)
GOODLETT, HENRY G., Laneville....(DW)
GRAHAM, CYRUS E., Bryan—Lt.....(DD)
GRAY, ISHOM L., Soda.....(WU)
GRIMES, CARL A., Miles—Lt.....(DD)
HAASE, FRANK F., New Braunfels..(WU)
HALL, JAMES J., Palmer.....(DD)
HARWOOD, NORTON S., Pinemills...(DW)
HELMS, ELVEN, Lipan.....(DW)
HIRT, RUDOLPH, San Antonio.....(WS)
HOLDER, JOHN P., Timpson.....(MA)
HOLLOMON, GROVER K., Kerrville...(DD)
HOOD, JOEL R., Houston.....(WU)
HUBBELL, WILLIS L., Bellaire.....(WU)
HUDDLESTON, W. M., Georgetown...(DD)
JACKSON, J., Brownwood—Corp.....(MA)
JONES, ALFRED E., Austin—Corp...(DW)
KEBELMAN, F., HOUSTON—Lt.....(WU)
KOCUREK, F., Clarksville—Cook.....(MA)
KOESTER, FRITZ, Brenham.....(WU)
LOPAS, THOMAS B., Dallas—Corp....(MA)
McCAMPBELL, F. R., Beeville.....(DD)
McNAIR, JAKE, Concan—Sgt.....(KA)
MILLER, HIRAM, Brooklyn.....(WS)
MINTS, WILLIAM H., Thalia.....(DD)
ORTIZ, CONCEPTION, Eagle Pass....(KA)
PADGITT, EULY, Henderson.....(DD)
PETTERSON, DICK E., Saron.....(DD)
PETTIT, ERNEST F., Moran.....(DW)
POTEET, FRANK D., Venus—Corp....(KA)
ROUNTREE, RAYMOND J., Chilton....(MA)
SCHNEIDER, A. R., Brenham—Corp...(DD)
SEABORN, BENJ. F., Altair—Lt.....(DW)
SHOEMAKER, L. O., Kirkland—Corp..(DD)
STANLEY, HULEN F., Riverside—Sgt.(DW)
STEGAR, BERNARD A., Marlin.....(KA)
STONE, JESSE M., Rockwall.....(MA)
STROUD, CHARLES A., Santo.....(DD)
SUTTON, JOHN A., Hufsmith.....(WS)
TEMPLETON, PRESTON, De Valle....(DD)
TREJO, ALEXANDER, Laredo.....(MA)
TURNER, CHARLIE M., Martinburg...(KA)
ULIT, ALVIN H., Austin—Corp.....(DW)
VAUGHAN, ROBERT F., Jewett.....(DD)
WALKER, ROBERT L., Medina.....(WS)
WARD, CALVIN L., Palacious.....(WU)
WARE, MERIDITH O., Aspermont....(WS)
WELLS, HERSEL A., Creath.....(MA)
WESTFALL, DODGE D., Big Springs..(WU)
WILBURN, JIM B., Wolfe City.....(MA)
WILLIAMS, COLLEY E., Yancey—Lt..(WS)
WILSON, ELBERT H., Henrietta.....(DW)
WILSON, FRED S., Plemons.....(DW)
WITTE, W. E., McGregor—Corp.....(WU)
WURZBACH, O. E., Rio Medina—Wagn.(KA)
YEAGER, EDWARD W., Munday.....(MA)

UTAH.

CAMERON, GEORGE A., Pangultch....(WS)
CHENOWETH, C. E., Salt Lake City—Capt.....(WU)
DOVER, LIONEL C., Cedar City.....(KA)
GOOLD, JOHN, Price.....(WU)
HOLTON, F. P., Brigham City.....(DD)
HUGHES, R. S., Spanish Fork.....(MA)
MILES, GLEN, Smithfield.....(MA)
NESS, HANS, Salt Lake City.....(WS)
NONES, HARRY D., Salt Lake City..(DW)
PETERSEN, L. H., Salt Lake City...(KA)
REBER, CLEON J., Santa Clara—Corp.(DD)
TWELVES, R. V., Provo City—Corp..(DD)
WILLIAMS, THOMAS J., Ogden.....(MA)

VERMONT.

BOYD, ERNEST, Wilmington.....(DD)
BUSKEY, ALFRED R., Richard.....(KA)
CHADWICK, EARL C., Randolph.....(DW)
DOUGLAS, RALPH C., Burlington....(DD)
McDONALD, S. F., Burlington.....(DW)

VIRGINIA.

ALMARODE, OSCAR T., Greenville....(KA)
BAGBY, RICHARD H., Allen.....(DD)
BELL, HARRY, Elkton.....(WS)
BOWLING, JOHN R., Alhambra.....(DW)
BOYER, BAYS F., Carsonville.....(DD)
BROWN, L. W., Blue Ridge Springs..(MA)
BURKHOLDER, CHAS. B., Arcadia...(MA)
BUNDY, CLODIUS H., La Grange....(DW)
BYERS, HOBSON D., Roanoke.....(KA)
CROWDER, MANCUS, Pinecastle.....(WS)
DELPH, C. W., Nicholsville.....(DD)
GILBERT, ERNEST, Leesburg.....(DD)
HARRIS, IRVIN M., Lynnhaven.....(WS)
HAY, LUTHER, Hayel.....(DD)
HOBACK, FLOYD A., Wytheville....(DW)
HUDGINS, O. J., Newport News—Sgt..(DD)
HUDSON, JAMES J., Max Meadows..(DD)
ISON, STUART L., Galax.....(DD)
JAMES, FARROW, Cumberland.....(DD)
JONES, E. McP., Ivanhoe.....(MA)
JONES, ROBERT LEE, Austinville...(WU)
LAMBERT, ADAM B., West Graham...(WU)
McMEANS, FRAZIER B., Gratton....(KA)
NEWCOMB, TOM W., Drakes Branch..(WS)
PACK, ROSCO C., Cedar Bluff.....(KA)
PECK, MYRON H., Petersburg—Capt..(KA)
POPE, EZRA T., Ivanhoe.....(DD)
POWELL, CHAS. M., Natural Bridge.(WU)
QUESINBERRY, A. D., Mayberry....(DD)
SCHWAB, C. H., Waynesboro.....(WU)
SMITH, WARNER, Newport News....(DW)
STOWERS, R. L., Cove Creek.....(MA)
THOMAS, JOHN W., Carson.....(MA)
VANDYKE, DOAK, Cedar Bluff.....(DD)
WIGGINS, LONNIE, Courtland.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, GORDON, Bedford.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, DANIEL W., Herndon....(DD)
WILSON, VILAS Z., Norton.....(DW)
WOODALL, GEORGE R., Stuart.....(DW)
WOOLWINE, W., Christiansburg.....(WS)
WRIGHT, W. P., Newport News—Sgt.(WU)

WASHINGTON.

ABRAMS, ARTHUR T., Spokane.....(DD)
BULLE, THOMAS E., Stanwood.....(MA)
CARTER, ROBERT M., Bremerton....(MA)
COLELIA, MAX B., Seattle.....(WU)
CROSS, F. S., Fruitvale.....(MA)
GORRINGE, W. S., Spokane—Regimental Sgt. Maj.....(WU)
KAYSSER, CHARLES L., Seattle.....(DW)
MEYERS, VERNARD J., Opportunity..(KA)
MONETTE, CHARLES, Spokane.....(KA)
O'CONNOR, C., Aberdeen—Cook.....(KA)
SELLS, LEONARD E., Bellingham....(DD)
SIMONE, GILES A., Seattle—Corp.....(KA)
SMITH, BERT C., Falls City.....(DW)
STRICKLAND, BERT, Seattle—Wagn..(KA)
WINCHELL, F. T., Vancouver.....(DW)

WEST VIRGINIA.

BRADY, A. D., French Creek—Corp..(KA)
BRISENDINE, OTTIE D., Hunt.....(MA)
CHILDS, S. A., Heights—Cook.....(DD)
CRIM, ROSS, Adamston.....(WU)
DAMRON, LA FAYETTE, Dunlow....(MA)
DICKENS, WILLIAM M., Arnett.....(SA)
GILLISPIE, WILLIAM H., Putney....(MA)
HOVATTER, J. B., Moatesville.....(DD)
HUDGENS, ROBERT T., Welch.....(DD)
HUDSON, ELZA O., Midway.....(KA)
KLINE, J. B., Parkersburg—Corp....(WU)
LAMBERT, PARIS H., Cooper.....(MA)
LLOYD, JAMES O., Hurricane.....(WU)
LOWE, B. R., Gandeeville—Corp.....(DA)
MAHAN, LYLE F., Huntington.....(DD)
MATTHEW, ANDREW L., Volga.....(KA)
MILLER, HENDERSON, Foster.....(MA)
MORRONE, PAOLO, Rivesville.....(DD)
MULLENAX, EDWARD J., Dry Run..(DD)
NORTON, W. G., Huefield—Corp.....(DW)
PAYNE, WILLIAM H., Ceredo.....(DW)
PHARES, HUBERT M., Beverly.....(DD)
PYNE, HOMER R., Zenith.....(WU)
RAYBURN, R., Ravenswood.....(DW)
RIGGS, JOHN W., Pike.....(DD)
ROBINSON, W. S., Vernon—Brakeman.(DA)
RUSSELL, FRANCESKO, N. Cumberland.(MA)
SAWYERS, WILLIAM R., White Sulphur Springs.....(KA)
SMITH, WALTER, Herndon.....(MA)

WISCONSIN.

ANDERSON, M. M., Milwaukee—Lt...(KA)
ARNOT, JAMES, Argyle.....(KA)
BENNETT, LEON E., Waukesha.....(DD)
BRIGANSKI, J. J., Milwaukee.....(MA)
BUGLER, CHAS. C., Two Rivers.....(KA)
CIESLEWICZ, MAX, New Frankenth...(DW)
COULTER, T. G., Walworth—Corp....(DD)
DECLARK, BENEDICT, Beloit.....(MA)
DOERR, ADAM C., Milwaukee—Sgt....(KA)
DOVE, JULIUS, Galesville.....(DD)
EICHOLZ, R. H., Milwaukee.....(KA)
FAABERG, EARL E., Bruce.....(DD)
FORREST, E. L., Gilmanton—Nurse....(DD)
FUHRMANN, CHAS., Reedsburg—Sgt..(DW)
GARSTECKI, J. F., Milwaukee—Corp..(DW)
GLEICH, EMIL, Dearbrook.....(DD)
GRAHAM, JOHN J., Oconto.....(WU)
GROVES, ELMA, Lodi—Nurse.....(DD)
HUDWICH, FELIX J., Racine—Sgt....(WU)
GYLARD, ADOLPH, Deerfield.....(DW)
HALVORSON, C. H., Independence....(DD)
HAMEL, ARCHIE, Armenia.....(DW)
HANSEN, OSCAR, Lake Mills.....(DD)
HAUSNER, JOHN, Oconto—Cook.....(WU)
HERLING, GEORGE, Burke.....(DW)
HIGBY, HERBERT S., Sheboygan.....(DD)
JANKE, JOHN G., Odanah.....(DD)
KNUTSON, OTTO E., Colfax.....(DD)
KRAUSE, R. G., Seymour—Corp.....(DW)
KRENING, WILLIAM, Pulaski.....(MA)
LANGENBACH, CHAS., Kenosha.....(KA)
LARSON, LOUIS T., Superior.....(DD)
LASSANSKE, R. A., Milwaukee.....(DW)
LEWIS, WALTER C., Monticello.....(DD)
LUEDTKE, A. R., North Freedom.....(KA)
LUEDTKE, GEORGE H., Wausau.....(DD)
McGUIRE, CLARENCE, Richwood.....(DD)
McHUGH, K. L., Milwaukee—Corp.....(MA)
MADSEN, ROBERT, Milwaukee.....(WU)
MALLIET, EDWARD J., Bear Creek...(DW)
MIELKE, ALBERT, Blackcreek.....(DD)
MILLER, A. A., Fond du Lac—Lt.....(WU)
OHM, ADOLPH, Christiana.....(KA)
OLSON, O. G., Westly—Corp.....(DD)
OLSON, OLE F., Sawyer.....(DD)
OLSON, ROBERT G., Marinette.....(WS)
PROCHNOW, A. A., Watertown.....(MA)
REUTER, L. J., Sauk City.....(DD)
RINGLING, E. D., Fremont.....(DD)
ROSEMAN, H. J., Mount Hope.....(MA)
RUZICKA, JAMES, Germantown.....(DD)
SASS, PAUL A., Sheboygan.....(DW)
SHAW, LEWIS C., Racine.....(WU)
SHEPHERD, CLYDE, Poynette.....(KA)
SIMPSON, ARTHUR F., Randall.....(KA)
SCHAFFIRUS, O. R., Milwaukee—Corp.(WS)
SCHLUETER, L. R., Janesville.....(MA)
SPIEGELBERG, E. H., Larsen.....(DD)
STRUPP, ALVIN, Manitowoc.....(DD)
STUBBA, DELBERT B., North Prairie.(MA)
SUTHERLAND, G. E., Kenosha—Lt....(MA)
SWANSON, V. A., Marinette—Corp....(DW)
TANK, ARTHUR, Milwaukee—Corp....(MA)
TAYLOR, W. P., Janesville—Sgt.....(DW)
THOMPSON, CHARLES O., Milwaukee.(MA)
URDAHL, CHRISTIAN, Windsor.....(KA)
VAN DER KELEN, B. H., Green Bay..(MA)
WAGNER, JOSEPH M., Phillips.....(DD)
WALLIN, A. E., Grantsburg—Corp....(DD)
WANKLEY, DAVID, Cumberland.....(DD)
WITTKOPP, ARNO H., Elkhart Lake..(DD)
WEBB, CLYDE C., Lancaster—Sgt....(DW)
WOLFSOHN, EDWARD M., Milwaukee.(MA)

WYOMING.

CAZIER, OSCAR, Afton.....(DW)
HEMMERT, JOHN L., Thayne.....(WU)

CANADA.

BURTON, ROY, St. Catherines, Ontario—Cook.....(DD)
HENDRICKSON, C. C., Edmonton, Alberta.....(KA)
OLAUSON, AMUND, Vedona, Saskatchewan.....(DW)
REED, C. C., St. Lambert, Quebec—Corp.....(WS)
REIDY, F. M., Seylon, Saskatchewan..(MA)
STREET, H. R., Chilliwack, B. C.....(DW)

DENMARK.

CHRISTENSEN, C. H., Gedegaarden Raids-Vedby, Sjolland.....(WS)

IRELAND.

O'NEILL, P. D., Killasser, Swinford, County Mayo .....(WS)

ITALY.

DORASIO, GIUSEPPE, Buchienti, Province di Chiefe.....(WU)
FALZETTI, P. Sefo, Prov. Macerata..(WS)
MORETTI, ANTONIO, Cepozatto, Province O. Ieramt.....(WU)
PROCACCINO, ANTONIO, Province di Salzarulo, Besaccia .....(WU)
SCIOTTO, FRANK, 81 Pier Vicsto, Province Messina .....(WS)

NORWAY.

GROTNES, ELIMAS, Yttenen, Ranen..(WS)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PAN, PABLO M., San Jose Camarines.(WS)

RUSSIA.

PUSHIK, WILLIAM, Urnza.....(WS)
VITKAUSKAS, JOS., Gelvina, Vilna...(WS)

NO ADDRESS.

BLANCHARD, L. C.—Lt.....(WU)

ADDRESS INCOMPLETE.

McCLURG, J. H.....(MA)

LIEUT. K. H. WHEELER KILLED

Was Leading His Men in the St. Mihiel Fight.

Lieut. Harry A. Stevens of the 5th Machine Gun Battalion, dead of wounds, lived at 884 Argyle Road, Brooklyn. He won his commission at Plattsburg and was a graduate of the Erasmus Hall High School.

Lieut. Clarence Edgar Holborn, who was killed in an airplane accident, entered the Air Service while attending Cornell last year and was commissioned at the Cornell Aviation School. He lived at 108 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn.

Lieut. Karl H. Wheeler of 673 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, was killed in action on Sept. 12, while leading a platoon of the 108th Infantry into action along the St. Mihiel salient. He went to Camp Wadsworth with the 14th Infantry and was commissioned into the 108th and transferred to the 108th while in camp.

Lieut. Lawrence F. Scanlon, severely wounded on Nov. 6, is in the 166th Aero Squadron. He was a former National Guardsman who was transferred to the aviation branch at the outbreak of war. He lived at 319 Ocean View Avenue, Woodhaven.

Corporal Frederick Moon, 302d Stevedore Regiment, was killed on Aug. 1 in an accident on a French pier. He lived at 56 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City.

William F. Hopkins, Jr., of 272 Spring Street, a member of the 53d Pioneer Infantry, died from disease on Oct. 28. He was a member of the Police Department, and a letter telling of his funeral stated that six former policemen, all in the same regiment, acted as pallbearers.

Sergt. Peter Lewis of Company L, 107th Infantry, was severely wounded on Sept. 27. He was an attendant in Magistrate House's Traffic Court before the war and was known to thousands of speeding automobilists. He lives at 472 Pearl Street.

Corporal Austin Jerome McDonald, killed on Sept. 29, was in a regular army infantry unit. He lived at 160 West Ninety-first Street and was employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company before he entered the service.

Bugler Morris Weintraub of the 2d Company, 1st Provisional Battalion, dead of wounds, was 17 years of age and lived with his parents at 40 Ludlow Street when he got into the draft by pretending that he was of military age.

NAME MORE PRISONERS TAKEN BY GERMANS

War Department Issues Another List of American Soldiers in German Camps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A list of officers and enlisted men in German prison camps was announced today by the War Department. The officers in the list are:

At Karlsruhe.

SAFFORD, O. E., Captain, Tabor, Iowa.
EVANS, T. P., Lieutenant, Snohomish, Wash.
DANDY, J. M., Lieutenant, Baltimore, Md.

At Camp Fredrickfesterestaat.

REDFIELD, J. J., Lieutenant, Montclair, N. J.

At Festunge Hospital-on-Main.

NASH, C. P., Captain, Alderson, W. Va.

At Camp Unknown.

REX, H. B., Lieutenant, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

In Good Health, Camp Unknown.

COUSINS, W. S., Lieutenant, Lake Charles, La.
BASH, H. E., Huntington, Ind.
KNOTTS, H. C., Carlinville, Ill.

The enlisted men and the camps at which they are interned are:

Camp Rastatt.

CONNERY, T. W., Cody, Neb.
YALE, W. N., Tarkio, Mo.
WRINKLE, OLA, Tarkio, Mo.
BALDO, HARRY, 276 Wayne St., Jersey City, N. J.
LINDLEY, ROBERT, Stockton, Mo.
DODGE, Emery A., Burlington Junction, Mo.
GLASCOK, HAROLD, Milo, Iowa.
JONES, E. L., Coffeeville, Kan.
RAUBER, ERNEST, Hamilton, Mo.
BROWN, A. L., Jefferson City, Mo.
VAIL, E. W., Fort Scott, Kan.
DYSON, MELVIN, Oskaloosa, Kan.
LIGHTER, G. A., Carlisle, Penn.
ANDERSON, JULIUS, Kane, Penn.
BREEN, SIMON, Philadelphia, Penn.
KIRBY, C. D., Springertown.
OLIVER, C. P., Dexter, Mo.
PLANTE, J. P., Damar, Kan.
BLANTON, EMMETT, Broken Bow, Okla.
MORGAN, F. K., Onemes, N. D.
LADOW, A. L., Cawker City, Kan.
THOMPSON, M. H., Big Timber, Mon.
SCHONS, A. J., Springfield, Minn.
LEWIS, W. M., 358 8th St., Jersey City, N. J.
REEDING, F. F., 97 Miller Av., Brooklyn.
CHRISTENSEN, C. B., San Francisco, Cal.
McMICHAEL, J. C., Fitzgerald, Ga.
CHAPMAN, L. P., Ellaville, Ga.
SMITH, E. A., Waco, Ga.

At Camp Parchin.

MARTLEW, R. E., 12 James St., Auburn, N. Y.
LUZI, L. L., Switzerland.

At Camp Karlsruhe.

KASONSKI, F., Old Forge, Penn.
LAMOTTE, LOUIS, 93 Bragaw Av., Newark, N. J.
WOLLARD, M. P., Gatesville, Texas.

At Camp Darmstadt.

HATT, ERIK C., Bolus, Neb.

In Reserve Hospital No. 1, at Halle Bayreuth.

KINNEY, WILLIAM, Cleveland, Ohio.
BURKE, CHARLES E., New London, Conn.
BUSHEE, ALFRED F., Bennington, Vt.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Prisoner of War in Germany—Camp Unknown.

GREEN, J. A., New Brunswick, N. J.
PERKO, ANDREW D., Drifton, Penn.

At Camp Stralsurd.

FLEEGLE, CHARLES M., Somerset, Penn.

In Camp 1,044, at Limburg.

GARAND, ALBERT, St. Johnsburg, Vt.

At Camp Giessen.

JOHNSON, JOHN W., Hall, Mon.

At Camp Villingen.

JOHNSON, DAVID, Philadelphia, Penn.
HOOK, MARCUS, Philadelphia, Penn.

At Darmstadt Hospital.

CLAY, ROBERT T., Riverside, W. Va.

At Camp Meschede.

MARTIN, E., Point Pleasant, W. Va.

At Camp Bayreuth.

PARKS, L. A., New Hampton, Mo.

At Camp Lechfeld.

PARIS, H., 284 River St., Troy, N. Y.
LAMB, HARRY, Beardstown, Ill.
TAYLOR, OTIS E., Oldtown, Me.

At Camp Unknown—Wounded.

JOHNSTON, J. J., 1,084 W. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FINELLI, A., 244 E. 151st St., N. Y.
SITZ, ALBERT R., Kays City, Kan.
STAVOLA, JAMES, Columbia, Penn.

At Camp Unknown.

KELLY, FRANK E., Carlisle, Penn.
EGNER, CHARLES J., Chicago, Ill.
SPERRY, WILLIAM L., Tampa, Fla.
HAMER, LESTER R., Fall River, Mass.
COUGHLIN, CHARLES L., Allston, Mass.
McCARTHY, JOE, Tucson, Ariz.
CARPENTER, DELMER D., Newfield, N. Y.
TRZECIAK, S. W., 660 Amherst St., Buffalo, N. Y.
CAPSTICK, RICHARD J., Panama, Ill.
MOUSER, CHARLES J., Lincroft, N. J.
LANG, JOSEPH J., Maspeth, N. Y.
WEEKS, W. E., Watertown, N. Y.
BEYER, MARCELLUS B., Willmore, Penn.
DONNINE, FRANCESCO, Italy.

Reported in Good Health at Camp Unknown.

MANGINO, FRANK, Italy.
HILL, J. H., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
WATSON, HARRY L., Johnson City, N. Y.
BROWN, E. F., Seagrove, N. C.
CLINE, LAWRENCE R., Yelin, Ill.
HAGEN, GLEN A., Waukon, Iowa.
LUMKIN, CHARLES, Philadelphia, Penn.
PEARCEY, J. N., Robersonville, N. C.
PIERCE, AMBROSE F., Roddies River, N. C.
SEAWELL, JOHN H., Sunbury, N. C.
SANDERS, C. R., Cassandra, Penn.
GOLDBERG, JULIUS, 619 Howard Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PERMIGIANA, MOSSING, McKeesport, Penn.
POALO, PETER W., Carrick, Penn.
SHERRY, CHARLES A., Shenandoah, Penn.
SAFRANEK, CHARLES, 427 E. 73d St., N. Y.
SOTERAKOPULOS, SIMON, Chicago, Ill.
MANNING, RALPH H., Colchester, Vt.
PACE, J. F., 9 Summer Av., Newark, N. J.
BENTZ, STEPHEN J., Mount Olive, Penn.

Information also was received as to the following:

Lieut. W. J. WAKEFIELD, Worthington, Ind., at a hospital at Metz, with shot wound in breast.

Corp. J. H. BISHOP, Dill, Okla., in a hospital at Metz, with shot wound in both legs.

Sergt. J. D. GALLAGHER, Dallas, Texas, in hospital at Metz, with shot wound in left eye and upper thigh.

Private EDWARD HOFFMAN, Sandy, Ore., in hospital at Metz, with shot wound in both knees and shoulder.

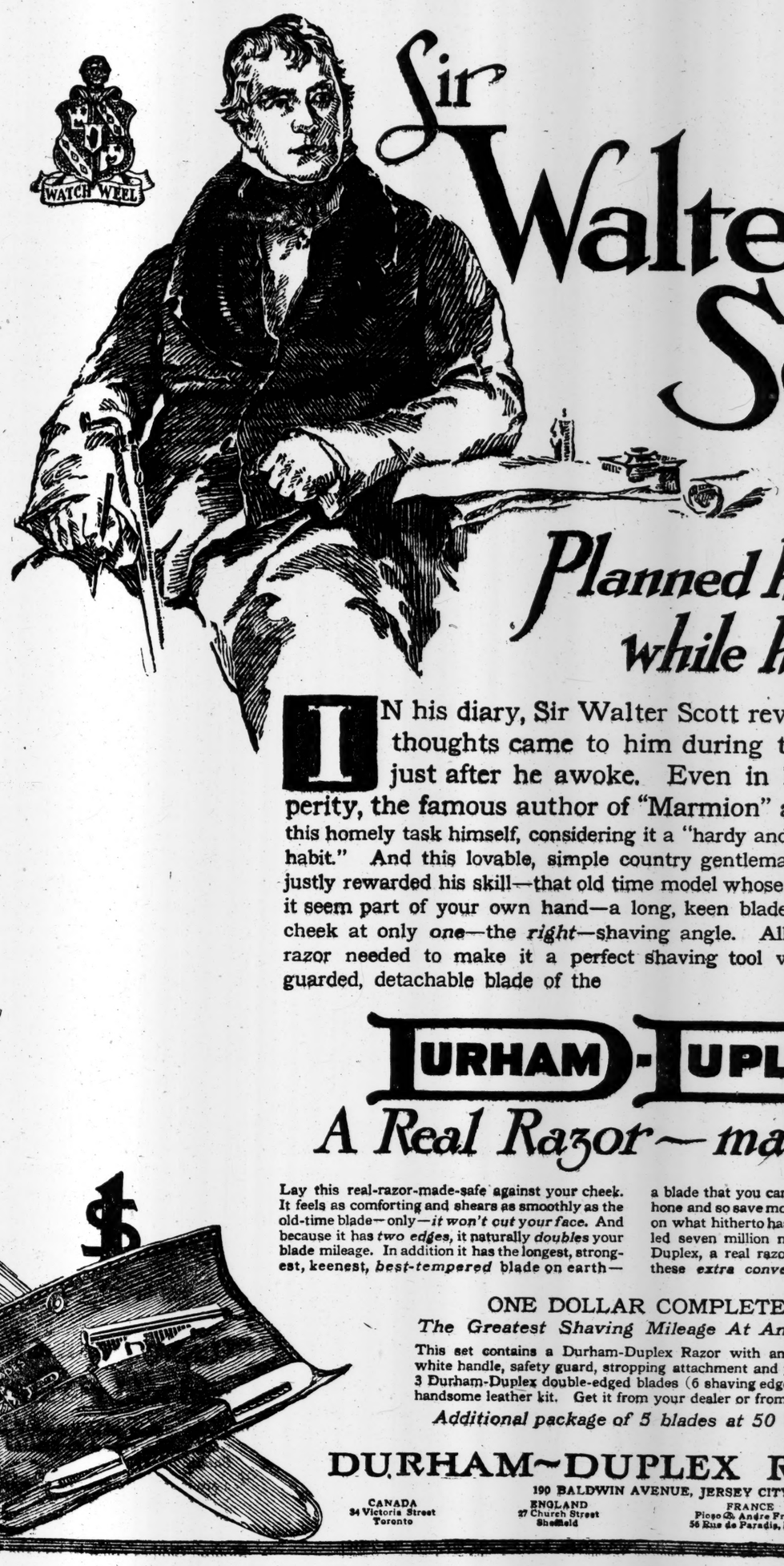
Sergt. C. C. WOLFEL, Springdale, Conn., in hospital at Metz, with shot wound in face.

Private GEORGE LEACH, 312 W. 58th St., New York, in hospital at Metz, with shot wound in arm and breast.

Complain to War Labor Board.

Examiners Hurd and Raleigh, of the National War Labor Board, spent several hours in City Hall yesterday hearing minor complaints. The witnesses were principally employes of factories and small plants, who were not satisfied with their pay or hours. The first witness was Nicholas Rouch, an employe of the firm of Lexaner & Lempke, of Long Island City, who complained of the inadequacy of the wage schedule. Employes of other small concerns also voiced complaints about the wages they were receiving. The matters will be referred to the Joint Chairmen of the Board for decision.

A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk is very digestible.—Advt.



Sir Walter Scott

Planned his Novels while he shaved

IN his diary, Sir Walter Scott reveals that his best thoughts came to him during the shaving hour, just after he awoke. Even in his greatest prosperity, the famous author of "Marmion" always performed this homely task himself, considering it a "hardy and independent personal habit." And this lovable, simple country gentleman used a razor which justly rewarded his skill—that old time model whose perfect balance makes it seem part of your own hand—a long, keen blade that can lie on your cheek at only *one*—the *right*—shaving angle. All that Scott's fine old razor needed to make it a perfect shaving tool was the double-edged, guarded, detachable blade of the

DURHAM-DUPLEX

A Real Razor—made Safe

Lay this real-razor-made-safe against your cheek. It feels as comforting and shears as smoothly as the old-time blade—only—*it won't cut your face.* And because it has *two edges,* it naturally *doubles* your blade mileage. In addition it has the longest, strongest, keenest, *best-tempered* blade on earth—a blade that you can instantly detach and strop or hone and so save money. These vital improvements on what hitherto has been the best of all razors have led seven million men to change to the Durham-Duplex, a real razor made safe. Why not have these *extra conveniences* for yourself—*today?*

ONE DOLLAR COMPLETE

The Greatest Shaving Mileage At Any Price

This set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with an attractive white handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex double-edged blades (6 shaving edges) all in a handsome leather kit. Get it from your dealer or from us direct.

Additional package of 5 blades at 50 cents.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO.

190 BALDWIN AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

CANADA 34 Victoria Street Toronto
ENGLAND 27 Church Street Sheffield
FRANCE Pioso & Andre Freres 56 Rue de Paradis, Paris
ITALY Constantino Ettori Viale Magenta 5, Milan

That skin trouble may become serious

Resinol heals sick skins quickly

Don't wait for time to heal that skin ailment. "Oh, it will get well anyhow!" you say? Perhaps it will, and perhaps it won't. Maybe it will get *worse* instead. And think of the discomfort and embarrassment it causes you even now.

Isn't it better to get rid of the trouble by using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap? Doctors prescribe the Resinol skin-treatment constantly, so you need not hesitate to use it. *Resinol usually stops irritation instantly.*

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored

MANY TEAMS LAPPED IN WILD RUSH OF CONTENDERS IN SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE

Hear how handy we are!

Warren Street & Broadway. Four subways!

The Brooklyn Bridge Station of the Lexington Avenue line.
The Chambers Street Station of the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) line.
The City Hall Station of the Broadway line.
The Park Place Station of the Seventh Avenue line.
Within easy reach, too, of downtown L's, the Brooklyn L's and the Jersey Ferries.

13th Street & Broadway. Two subways.

The 14th Street Station of the Lexington Avenue subway.
The Union Square Station of the Broadway subway.

34th Street & Broadway. Right in the heart of the shopping district.

The Broadway subway at the door.
The Hudson Tubes.
The 33rd Street Station of the Sixth Avenue L.
The Penn. Terminal and Seventh Ave. subway.

5th Avenue & 41st Street (with an entrance on 42nd Street).

The Grand Central Terminal.
The Lexington Avenue subway.
The Shuttle.
The Fifth Avenue Bus.

The same generous stocks of everything men and boys wear at the same reasonable prices at all "four corners."

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

PLUTO WATER

For chronic constipation and indigestion, gout, biliousness, kidney diseases and rheumatic tendencies.

PLUTO

For Spanish Influenza

Guard against this epidemic. Freedom from constipation is a preventive measure. Don't wait, life and health are too precious. Pluto Water, America's physic, is influenza's foe. Bottled at French Lick Springs, Ind. Large bottle 45c; smaller bottle 25c. Look for the little Red Devil of health on every bottle.

Your Physician Prescribes It

(122)

Give him a box of

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

for his Christmas

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

CHANGE TO

REIS

UNION SUITS

SIX TEAMS LAPPED IN CYCLING WHIRL

Kramer and Dupuy Fall Behind Leaders and Withdraw from the Struggle.

SPEED TRUST IS FORMED

Four Teams Monopolize Points in Sprints, but Bello Surprises Them a Bit.

Score at 74th Hour—2 A. M.

Names.	Miles.	Laps.
Grenda-Hill	1,305	9
McNamara-Magin	1,305	9
Madden-Corry	1,305	9
Lawrence-Hanley	1,305	9
Chapman-Halstead	1,305	9
Weber-Eaton	1,305	9
Coburn-Kopksi	1,305	9
Grim-Thomas	1,305	9
Gerwig-Keller	1,305	8
Carman-Debaetes	1,305	8
Long-Byron	1,305	8
Bello-Markey	1,305	8
Bowker-Bowker	1,305	7

Leader, Magin. Record, 1,505 miles and 1 lap, Made by Goulett and Grenda in 1914.

The most thrilling sprint of the six-day race at Madison Square Garden got under way just before midnight last night, and after a jam during which the riders rode pellmell around the saucer for a dozen laps half a dozen of the teams lost a lap. These were the Kramer-Dupuy, Carman-Debaetes, Gerwig-Keller, Bello-Markey, Lang-Byron, and Bowker Brothers combinations. The last team is now two laps behind the seven teams tied for the lead.

The sprint which caused all the trouble was started by Dupuy and Thomas, who jumped the pack and had stolen half a lap before Jake Magin started a chase which soon brought the other riders up with the two runaway riders. Then the pace became so terrific that the straggling teams were passed one by one, Kramer being the first rider to quit under the grueling ordeal.

Frank Kramer, after riding several painful hours on his gameness alone, finally had to quit at 12:30.

A speed trust has been organized in the race, composed of four teams, the McNamara-Magin, Grenda-Hill, Madden-Corry, and Lawrence-Hanley combinations. They have already achieved a corner on the sprint market, and are carrying on their nefarious whirlwind dashes in restraint of the general traffic of the other ten teams. As there is no Sherman law in six-day riding, it is difficult to see how anything can be done about the bottling up of the sprint supply.

Not a rider outside of these four teams got a look-in in the sprints last night until Tom Bello, the Italian, suddenly took matters into his own hands—or his own feet—in the fourth sprint, and ripped the speed trust wide open, flashing home in front, while a crowd which again filled the Garden yelled itself blue in the face at the downfall of monopoly.

It was a great job which Bello did in this race. All the riders were loafing along high up on the outside of the wooden crater. Bello shot down to the thin black line and his feet began to spin as they never had done before.

Bello Hangs On to Lead.

Jake Magin, Eddie Madden, and Freddy Hill set after the Italian, and, although the pack whirled around at the fastest pace yet seen in the race, Bello held his lead and finished first.

Bello again broke the power of the speed trust in the sixth sprint when, amid scences of tumultuous entnusiasm, the Italian outsprinted the field and beat the speedy Magin to the wire.

The McNamara-Magin pair, by winning the first two and fifth sprints last night and capturing second in the third and fourth whirls, increased their commanding lead in the point total, and the other three teams in the speed trust, Madden-Corry, Grenda-Hill, and Lawrence-Hanley, gobbled up all that was left. In the fifth sprint Kramer led all the way until the last two laps, when McNamara, jumped the champion, and when the riders rushed over the line Kramer was in sixth place.

The riders were sleepy in the early evening and the spectators were getting the same way, when Tom Bello started a sprint which woke the pack up with a start. While the cyclists were dizzily spinning around Dead Man's Curve, Al Grenda's wheel slipped under him and he tumbled down the steep embankment. Frank Kramer and Mike De Baetes were closely following Grenda and the three were all rolled up in a heap. The women spectators gasped and screamed as the riders were unraveled from their broken machines and carried to the training quarters. Again all three escaped injury.

McNamara and Magin did not corral all the points in the afternoon sprints, for they found willing opposition in the Grenda-Hill and the Madden-Corry combinations. Grenda and Corry took twenty-two points and the other two teams got twenty-one each.

The riding of Magin is surprising the railbirds, for he is doing better work with McNamara than he has ever shown in a six-day grind before. The pace that Magin has been traveling has been terrific, and it would not be surprising to see him crack at any time. McNamara, known as an iron man in this kind of work, is likely to outstamina every rider in the race.

Brief Strike of Riders.

Frank Kramer was the cause of a brief strike among the riders early yesterday morning. All the teams were off the track for several minutes. Kramer stopped riding to have a tire on his wheel changed, and while the change was being made he sat in a chair at the side of the track, just like a gentleman of leisure. Jack Neville, one of the trainers, saw Kramer taking a vacation, so he rushed to the side of the track and told the other riders to quit until Kramer resumed riding. Kramer got back on the track as soon as his wheel was repaired and the others resumed riding.

One of those jams which causes confusion even among the scorers took place about the breakfast hour. There was a lot of wild, aimless riding, and the whirl lasted for twenty minutes. The effort was being made by the teams which are leading in the point score and the object seemed to be to gain a lap on Kramer and Dupuy. At one time all of the twenty-eight riders were on the track, and the officials couldn't make head or tail of the proceedings. The teams were evidently violating the rule regulating the manner of pickups, so Referee Dick Kelsey refused to allow any advantage which the teams may have gained. This decision by the referee saved Kramer and Dupuy from losing a lap.

During the jam Kramer and Dupuy were hard pressed, and the terrific pace was such a strain that they were plainly weakening. Kramer hasn't been able to sleep, and his face is pale and drawn. There is a lot of gossip around the riders' camps that there is a combination among the riders to monopolize all the points in the sprints between four teams. It is said that in the combine are the McNamara-Magin, Madden-Corry, Grenda-Hill, and Lawrence-Hanley teams. They have captured nearly all of the points in the sprints. The fact that these teams do their best riding when some of the outside teams try to get first place in the sprints leads many to believe that the riders are trying to make the sprinting an exclusive affair.

After the jam yesterday morning when Kramer and Dupuy came close to losing a lap, the sprint ended when De Baetes caught a wheel in Halstead's pedal and tumbled down the steep track. Kramer, right behind him, rode over the fallen cyclist and took a bad tumble himself. De Baetes was unconscious for some time, and Kramer's leg and arm were badly scratched.

The standing of the teams in the point score for the sprints is as follows: McNamara and Magin, 237; Madden and Corry, 188; Grenda and Hill, 137; Lawrence and Hanley, 112; Chapman and Halstead, 91; Kramer and Dupuy, 47; Weber and Eaton, 35; Grimm and Thomas, 19; Coburn and Kopsky, 14; Bello and Markey, 12; Lang and Byron, 8; Carmen and Debaetes, 1; Gerwig and Keller, 1.

COCHRAN INCREASES LEAD.

Chicago Cueist Defeats Morningstar Afternoon and Evening.

Welker Cochran, the young Chicago billiardist, increased his lead over Ora Morningstar, former champion, yesterday in the continuation of their 3,600 points 18.2 balk line match at Daly's Billiard Academy. The young Westerner, displaying his best form since the beginning of the match, took both afternoon and evening blocks, bringing his total to date up to 1,800 to Morningstar's 1,517.

In the afternoon Cochran was successful by a score of 300 to 222 in nine innings. The winner made a high run of 112 and an average of 33 3-9. Morningstar's high run was 76 and he averaged 27 6-8. Cochran displayed his best form in the evening game, which he took by a count of 300 to 206. He completed his string in four innings, while Morningstar only had three chances at the table. Cochran's highest run was 119 and he averaged 75. Morningstar's high run was 110 and he averaged 68 2-3. The scores:

AFTERNOON MATCH.

Cochran—94, 5, 7, 8, 1, 16, 31, 112, 26—300. High run—112. Average—33 3-9.
Morningstar—15, 76, 39, 10, 22, 11, 36, 13—222. High run—76. Average—27 6-8.

EVENING MATCH.

Cochran—108, 1, 119, 72—300. High run—119. Average—75.
Morningstar—50, 37, 119—206. High run—119. Average—68 2-3.

GOLF PROS SHOW FORM.

Mackie and Walker Easily Defeat Anderson and Entwistle.

If the golf put up yesterday by Isaac Mackie and Cyril Walker, the Canoe Brook and Shackamaxon professionals, respectively, is any criterion they will prove a hard combination to beat any time they start. At Shackamaxon in the afternoon they took Carl Anderson of Bronxville and Will Entwistle of Syracuse, into camp, 5 up and 3 to play. Only once during the match did Anderson and Entwistle lead.

The one hole the losing side won was the third, where Anderson got a 4. Mackie and Walker took three putts there. Mackie won the next hole in 3, a "bird," and Walker won the fifth in a par 3. They were 1 up then and they maintained that advantage to the turn, their best ball being 35 to the others' 37. Coming back, the winners won four straight holes, Walker getting the eleventh in 2, thanks to a twelve-foot putt. Both he and his partner had the round in 76, Anderson taking 81.

The best ball card follows:

Mackie and Walker, out—
3 4 5 3 3 4 5 4 4—35
Anderson and Entwistle, out—
3 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—37

Mackie and Walker, in—
5 2 4 5 3 5 5 4 4—37—72
Anderson and Entwistle, in—
6 3 5 7 3 5 5 3 4—41—78

REVERSE FOR MORRIS TEAM.

Townsend Harris Administers Defeat in P. S. A. L. Soccer.

Morris High School soccer players received an unexpected setback in the championship series of the P. S. A. L. yesterday, when they suffered defeat by 1 goal to 0 at the hands of Townsend Harris Hall at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn. The teams were very evenly matched and put up a great game until seven minutes from the end, when Goldberg, inside right for Townsend Harris Hall, took a pass from Fass on the left and netted the ball.

The lineup:

Townsend H., (1.) Position.	Morris. (0.)
Boyer ..... G.	Silverbush
Kirschstein ..... R.B.	Press
Hayden ..... L.B.	Berg
McKenna ..... R. H. B.	Robinson
Cadney ..... C.H. B.	Schwartzman
Levinson ..... L.H. B.	Broudansky
Richstein ..... O.R.	Friedman
Goldberg ..... I.R.	Schapiro
Bokelmer ..... C.F.	Nelson
Hall ..... I.L.	Sabin
Fass ..... O.L.	Golomb

Referee—G. Benvie, P. S. A. L. Linesmen—Brown and Goldman. Goal—Goldberg, Townsend Harris Hall. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

WELTY MOVES FOR MERGER.

Special Meeting of Trotting Association May Consider Amalgamation.

President John C. Welty of the National Trotting Association showed a disposition yesterday to move in the matter of the amalgamation with the American Trotting Association, which has been hanging fire since last May. The proposed amalgamation was considered in the interim between the regular business of the Board of Review, which finished its session at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Early in the day Mr. Welty requested A. H. Cosden of the Horse Breeders' Association to make a written statement of the wishes of his association as a guidance to the joint committee in charge of the arrangements. Mr. Cosden promised to do this as soon as possible. After the meeting Mr. Welty said no definite time has been fixed for the meeting of the joint committee, but that if it seems desirable a special meeting of the corporate members may be held, so that the final settlement may not be delayed until next December.

At the regular session of the board there was a case of local interest in the appeal of J. G. Sherman of this city from the decision of the judges in the 2:21 pace at the Parkway track on Sept. 27 last. Mr. Sherman contended that the horses Joe North and Copake were distanced in the second heat, but that the judges placed them. The board sustained the appeal and ordered the record changed to show these horses distanced.

W. E. Miller of Washington, D. C., entered Bill Lyle for the 2:19 class at Staunton, Va., on Sept. 3 last. No 2:19 event was on the card, and on reaching the track he changed the entry to the 2:20 class, which Bill Lyle won. The race was protested on the ground that Mr. Miller's entry was ineligible, and the board sustained the protest.

R. C. Grant of Greenfield, Mass., who was expelled in 1906 for starting Janey, 2:14¼, out of her class and under the name of Bess, applied for reinstatement. The application was granted.

Clarke Wins at Billiards.

George P. B. Clarke defeated William Gershel last night in the 18.2 balk line billiard tournament for the Class B championship of the A. A. B. A. at the Morningside Academy, by a score of 253 to 216, in forty-eight innings. The contest was the closest of the tournament to date. Clarke made a high run of 50 and averaged 5.10-47. Gershel's best run was 28 and he averaged 4.28-47. This evening David Weiner will oppose A. Oritz.

Air Trip for Gridiron Team.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Members of the Mineola aviators' football team, which is to meet the Boston College eleven at Braves Field on Saturday, probably will come from Long Island by airplane, it was announced today. An effort is being made to obtain the sanction of the War Department for the air trip.

Doble to Coach Navy Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 4.—Gilmour Doble, who has coached the Naval Academy football teams successfully for the last two seasons, will return in the same capacity next year.

BASEBALL SURE TO BE BACK IN SPRING

Gen. March Informs Ban Johnson Resumption of Game Is Desirable.

The positive assurance that major league baseball would be resumed next Spring was made in Chicago yesterday by President Ban Johnson of the American League after he had received a letter from General March, Chief of Staff. The representative of the War Department informed Johnson that there was no reason why the game should not be resumed in accordance with the regular schedules.

In giving his approval for resuming the game next season, General March gave professional baseball a high recommendation and said, among other things: "The wholesome effect of a clean and honest game like baseball is very marked and its discontinuance would be a great misfortune."

It is believed that all the players who are now in the service will be discharged from the army before it is time for the Spring training trips. Among these are Benny Kauff, Ty Cobb, Alexander, Hank Gowdy, and many others.

The official stamp on the game by General March means that both major leagues will go ahead and reorganize their forces next week at the annual meetings. The National League will meet on Tuesday and the American League will meet in Chicago on Thursday. President Johnson said yesterday that he did not believe the National and American Leagues will hold a joint meeting, although such a conference had been requested by the National League.

Johnson said, however, that committees representing both leagues, together with a committee from the minor leagues will get together soon after the meetings of the major leagues. This meeting will probably be held in this city. There are many important questions between the minors and majors to be settled and it is believed that all differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

The National League will have several important problems of its own to settle, among them being the readjustment of the affairs of the Boston and St. Louis clubs. New Presidents will be in charge of these clubs next season, it now seems certain. James E. Gaffney, the former owner of the Braves, will no doubt take the club back. Just what the situation in St. Louis develops is not known, but there is little or no chance of that club being transferred to Kansas City. Minor league ball in that city last year did not pay.

President Johnson said yesterday in announcing the letter from General March: "The War Department closed baseball last September, by declaring it nonessential, and it was only proper that the department should be consulted in regard to our plans for reopening. Consequently I put the entire situation before General March for his approval."

The reply of General March to Johnson was as follows:

I have your letter of Nov. 30, concerning the resumption of baseball next year, and would advise you that the War Department, under present conditions, sees no reason why the game should not be resumed in accordance with the usual regular schedule. It is our policy to muster out of service as rapidly as possible all the men now in the United States, who number some 1,700,000, and we are returning from abroad for the purpose of discharge a number of men which is only limited by the shipping at our disposal.

Unless there are some changes in the situation, which now seem impossible, there is no reason known to us why the great national game should not be continued as usual next year. The wholesome effect of a clean and honest game like baseball is very marked and its discontinuance would be a great misfortune.

MAYO IS REPRIMANDED.

Fort Slocum Runner Warned Not to Slug Champions.

Eddie Mayo, Fort Slocum distance runner, who formerly competed for the Brooklyn A. A., was let off with a reprimand yesterday at the special meeting of the Registration Committee in local A. A. U. headquarters. In rebuking Mayo, however, the committee in its decision made it clear to the soldier-runner that a similar charge against him in the future would result in the immediate cancellation of his registration card.

Mayo was called on to answer charges of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman on the athletic field." The specific charge grew out of a slugging bout Mayo indulged in with Charles Pores of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, holder of the national five and ten mile championship titles. The fray took place in the dressing room at Van Cortlandt Park last Saturday following the running of the national senior championship cross-country race. Mayo contended that he acted in self-defense.

Charles Holl, who competed under protest in several distance races recently as a member of the Mohawk A. C., was declared eligible to represent the Bronx club in open competition. It was charged that Holl had illegally transferred his registration to the Mohawk A. C. Holl proved, however, that he was attached to the Hollywood Inn A. A. before joining the Mohawk A. C., and since the Hollywood Inn A. A. was not a member of the A. A. U., he was entitled to compete for the Bronx organization. Confusion between the Hollywood Inn Club, which is a member of the A. A. U., and the Hollywood Inn A. A., caused the protest on Holl.

The question of restoring Frank Masterson, former Mohawk A. C. and New York A. C. distance runner, to amateur standing was held in abeyance until the committee can make a searching investigation of the conditions of the case.

Gus Desch, metropolitan 220-yard low hurdles champion, was suspended indefinitely for not appearing to answer charges preferred against him. It was charged Desch was ineligible to represent the Paulist A. C. when he won his title. Eddie Frick, manager of the Morningside A. C. basket ball team, was ordered to have the members of the team registered as amateurs. C. Wellander was ordered to return a prize he won at a recent indoor meet while competing illegally for the Pennant A. C.

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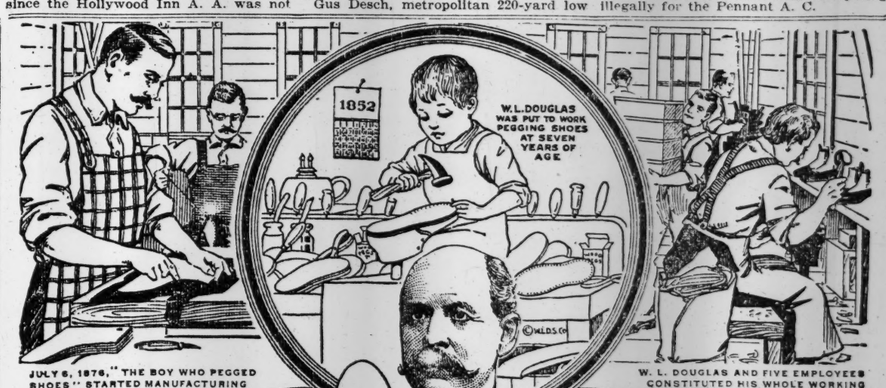
Loose and Lengthened Teeth; Bleeding, Receding Gums; and All Germinal Irritations or symptoms of Pyorrhea.

A medicated massage ointment, called Pyorigg, highly antiseptic and germicide, is now being prescribed for the relief of diseased teeth and gums. It is used to assist in tightening loose teeth, stopping bleeding and receding of the gums, and for the treatment of pain, tenderness, soreness and all irritations of the mouth, whether of germinal origin or caused by false teeth and dental plates. Also used to help establish a line of demarcation beyond which disease, decay and tartar may not proceed. There is nothing better than Pyorigg for hardening toothless gums. At all non-substituting druggists, price $1, also at department stores, or of Pyorigg Corp'n, 12 East 46th St.—Advt.



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You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W.L.Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-six years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W.L.Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

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★1852 Broadway, cor. 36th St.	BROOKLYN	★HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)	421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.	★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
★ 984 Third Avenue.	★706 Broadway, near Thornton St.	★NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
★1452 Third Avenue.	★1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.	★PATERSON—192 Market Street.
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"Oh, my bunkie hailed from New York, and told me about Monroe Clothes"—

that's the answer when we ask the hundreds of lads who are now changing from service clothes to Monroe Clothes—why they came to our Upstairs Shops.

We are indeed proud to be so cordially recommended to these splendid boys who hail from every state in the Union—and we are doing our very utmost to merit their outspreading good will for New York and Monroe Clothes by the conscientious service we render and the durable clothes we sell.

Monroe Clothes come to you the best clothes at the price because they are the result of unending effort to lower your cost without lowering the Quality—we entirely do away with all useless expense that adds nothing to the wearing quality of clothes, but surely adds to your cost.

You buy Monroe Clothes—
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—in low rent upstairs shops
—from America's largest clothiers—

Come up and see what a vast saving to you these savings in operation produce.

Monroe Clothes $21. Distinctive, high grade Fall Suits and Overcoats at a tremendous saving.

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SUITS and OVERCOATS READY FOR SERVICE

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BRITISH TROOPS ENTER RHINELAND

Cavalry Vanguards Pass Through the Silent Countryside Near Malmedy.

FARMS SEEM DESERTED

Some Village Pedestrians Ignore the Troopers, Others Salute Them with Gravity.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[A small portion of this dispatch was printed in yesterday's TIMES.]

MALMEDY, Germany, Dec. 3.—At 9 o'clock this morning the British troops crossed the Belgian frontier and entered Germany. I went with the leading patrol of cavalry over a little stone bridge over the Rothwasser Brook and through the town of Malmedy.

Here and there some small children, watching from cottage windows or in their mother's arms, waved their hands with the friendliness of childhood for all men on horses, and they were not rebuked. German schoolboys in peaked caps, with their hands thrust in their pockets, stared without friendliness or unfriendliness. Some girls on a hillside above the winding road laughed and waved their handkerchiefs. There was no sense as yet of passing through a hostile country where we were not wanted.

Round the hairpin turn we came down into Malmedy, lying in a narrow valley with some of its streets and houses climbing up the hillsides. It was a typical, little German town, with here and there houses of the chalet style and houses of the modern country type in Germany, with wooden balconies and low-pitched roofs, and beyond very neat and clean-looking factories on the outskirts of the town. The shops were bright, and I saw a display of wooden soldiers and flaxen-haired dolls and toy engines as though for the German Christmas which is coming, and in one little garden there was a figure of the little old gnome-like Rumpelsultzkin in my old copy of Grimm's Fairy Tales.

German notices and German signboards were at every turn in the street where there were many people going to church, well-dressed men and women, long-legged schoolgirls with flaxen pigtails, and boys with peaked caps. It is a typical German town, one might think, yet when we stood in the square and watched the rest of the cavalry pass, dragoons with drawn swords and lancers with colored pennons, it was surprising to hear that most of the people about one were speaking French.

Some of us remembered then that Malmedy was not in Germany until after 1915, and that for a long time it was an independent little town belonging to a Belgian Abbey of great wealth and power before it was destroyed in the French Revolution.

The people here were not typically German, and many of them at least had the neutral spirit of people who live close to the frontier and speak two languages, or three, as at Malmedy, where every one is equally familiar with German, French, and Walloon. Some of the people in the crowds spoke to me in good French and were very polite, expressing their admiration of the chic appearance of the cavalry and their astonishment at the beautiful look of the horses after four and a half years of war.

"It is wonderful," they said.

I bought a newspaper in a shop and found it was La Semaine, printed in French, yet all its news was German and of German sympathy.

A German offizier and unter-offizier left behind to look after prisoners saluted us, and among those in the crowds were men who had been discharged from the German Army on account of wounds. One who spoke to me had been in Russia, where he was badly wounded in the foot. I went into an inn to get some coffee and the innkeeper and his wife, speaking in French, expressed their joy that the fighting was over.

People Advised to be Calm.

At Malmedy there was no sign whatever of hostility except the sullen look on the faces of some men who stared through the windows of a clubhouse and the gravity of other men who turned their heads away when the cavalry passed, as though unaware of them. In many windows was a notice in German, which I read. It was an appeal by Burgomaster Kalpers, reading:

"Citizens are earnestly requested to maintain great calm and order on the entry of the Entente troops into our city and to receive them with courtesy and dignity."

That wish was being carried out, and it was with politeness as well as dignity that the strangers were greeted in this first German town across the frontier.

There was no look of hunger on the faces of these people, and one young man told me they had good food and enough. It is in the big towns of Germany, he said, that the people are hungry.

Later in the day I went to another town in Germany, near the Belgian frontier. It was Eupen, and here at once one saw a different character from that of Malmedy. There were no Walloons here, but purely German people, who spoke no French. They, too, were polite and maintained a quiet dignity, but did not express any interest whatever in the appearance of the British troops.

An innkeeper told me in German that some of the British cavalry and artillery had passed through before I came. When I asked about the food supplies in Eupen he said:

"They are short, and we have little to eat."

He was a gloomy man, and the tragedy of his country seemed to weigh upon him.

In the street a young German woman was acting as guide and friend to a party of Italian prisoners. She spoke their language, but not a word of French or English, it seemed, when she asked me how to get them over the frontier.

The only familiarity with the enemy, which is strictly discouraged beyond ordinary courtesies, was produced by a swarm of small boys, who, with the spirit of eternal childhood which knows no enemy or race, clambered onto my car, sounded its horn, and explored its mysteries. They all wore sailor caps with the names of German ships and submarines and Generals. There was one little thug of a Hindenburg who puffed out his cheeks at me, and the name of "Emden" was on one boy's cap, and on another "Unterseeboot," or "Submarine." A German tram driver grinned as he passed, but elsewhere in Eupen there was the sense of being an unwelcome visitor, and most people kept indoors.

So the British troops have entered this new phase in the history of the war, and henceforth there will be no flags on their way and no cheering crowds, and at best only hoffichkeit and wurde, that courtesy and dignity which we expect.

F. N. DOUBLEDAY MARRIES.

Publisher Weds Miss Florence Van Wyck—Sail for Europe Today.

The marriage of Miss Florence Van Wyck of 149 East Fortieth Street, sister of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Wyck of this city, and Frank Nelson Doubleday, President of Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers, took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the chantry of Grace Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday are sailing today for England and France, and will be away until the end of January. On their return they will reside at 268 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, L. I.

Mr. Doubleday's first wife, Mrs. Neltje De Graff Doubleday, the author, died in Canton China, last February, while they were on a special mission to the Far East for the Red Cross.

FAVORS UNION OF ALLIES.

Bishop Wakefield Would Bar Unrepentant Prussia from League.

The Right Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, Bishop of Birmingham, making his farewell address before the employes of the Metropolitan Insurance Company yesterday afternoon at 1 Madison Avenue, pleaded for a close union between England, France and America as the nucleus of a league of nations and urged that Prussia be excluded from such a league. Bishop Wakefield, who has been speaking in Canada and the Far West for the British Government, was emphatic in his defense of England's interpretation of freedom of the seas and said that the question of dealing with the colonies wrested from Germany must be left largely to Great Britain's colonial peoples who were "lightly bound" to the mother country and could not be coerced.

For President Wilson in Europe he predicted deference and courtesy and the opportunity of his own great mind to meet other great minds. Discussing America's entrance into the war, he said his own son-in-law, a British staff officer, said it stimulated him "like a scotch and soda," while he, the Bishop, felt that it resolved his wavering doubts as to whether or not England really had embarked on a holy crusade.

"Now I will say one word in regard to the League of Nations. Don't expect that in six months or a year you can have a League of Nations embracing the whole world. Personally, I would oppose the entry of Prussia into such a League of Nations until she has been properly punished and has become duly repentant on her knees before God for her gross and abominable conduct to all. I would begin the League of Nations by an association between the two countries who, if they are joined together in the League of Nations, would find the others tumbling one over the other in order to get into it."

"Thais" Sung Again at the Opera.

Massenet's "Thais," with Mme. Farrar and M. Couzinou in the leading rôles, was repeated before a large audience at the Metropolitan last evening. The opera tonight, for the first time this season, will be Puccini's "Manon Lescaut."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Chauncey Olcott will begin an engagement at the Manhattan Opera House on the afternoon of Dec. 25 in "The Voice of McConnell," written for him by George M. Cohan. In the supporting company will be Gilda Leary, Harold de Becker, Richard Taber, and others.

The Drama League will hold a meeting next Tuesday afternoon at the Cort Theatre. J. Howard Reber will preside, and Baron D'Anjy of the French High Commission, Barrett H. Clark, and Walter Prichard Eaton will speak.

Eugenie Blair will be seen at the Standard Theatre next week in "East Lynne."

McIntyre and Heath will appear this season in a musical comedy now in rehearsal under the direction of the Shuberts. Edgar Smith and Jean Schwartz have written the book and score, respectively.

Cora Witherspoon has been engaged for "The Widow's Might," which Grace George is now rehearsing.

William Faversham and Maxine Elliott will co-star for the remainder of the season in "Lord and Lady Algy," in which they were seen here a year ago. They will begin their tour at Loew's Seventh Avenue Theatre on Dec. 23.

Charles King, formerly Elizabeth Brice's vaudeville partner, has been engaged for the forthcoming Century Midnight Whirl.

GEO. J. GOULD OPERATED ON

Getting Along Nicely After Removal of Gallstones from a Kidney.

George Jay Gould, capitalist and railroad President and Director, underwent an operation at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon for removal of stones in the left kidney. The operation was performed by Dr. John F. Erdmann, assisted by Drs. James R. Hayden and Walter P. Anderton. Mr. Gould stood the operation well and it was announced at the hospital last night that he was getting along very nicely. Mr. Gould had been ill for a month, it was said at the hospital, and an operation was decided upon as the best means to restore him to health.

Mr. Gould is a son of the late Jay Gould. His home is at 857 Fifth Avenue, in the city, and he also has a country place, Georgian Court, at Lakewood, N. J.

B. N. DUKE IN HOSPITAL.

Financier Is Regaining Strength After an Operation on Nov. 20.

Benjamin N. Duke, financier and tobacco manufacturer, is gradually regaining his strength at Roosevelt Hospital, where he underwent an operation for intestinal trouble on Nov. 20, it was learned yesterday. The operation was performed by Dr. John F. Erdmann of 60 West Fifty-second Street. Mr. Duke is still confined to his bed.

Mr. Duke was seriously ill for some time in Philadelphia in the Summer of last year, trouble beginning with what was announced as a nervous breakdown. Mr. Duke's home in this city is at 2 East Eighty-ninth Street.

TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Patriotic Allegory "Freedom" to be Given at Century Sunday Night.

Red Cross nurses, soldiers and sailors to the number of 400 or more will assist a stage cast of 150 persons in the patriotic allegory "Freedom," which will be presented at the Century Theatre on Sunday evening as the climax of New York's share in the nation-wide tribute to Great Britain for that country's part in the war.

The presentation of the spectacle, preliminary to its return at another theatre, was arranged for yesterday by the Committee on America's Tribute to Britain, as announced by Edwin O. Holter, Chairman. Major George Haven Putnam, U. S. A., and H. Y. Braddon of the Australian Mission will address the gathering.

STUDENT ARMY DISBANDS.

University Heights Sees Last Review by Col. Simpson.

The Students' Army Training Corps unit at New York University assembled yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field at University Heights for its final military review before disbandment. The students passed before Colonel William A. Simpson, U. S. A., Adjutant General of the Eastern Department. Only two months ago the S. A. T. C. men were drawn up in military formation for induction into the military academic corps of the U. S. A. to follow a course of training that was planned to extend for four years and to allow for the selection of men for officers' rank.

Thus the war ended officially for New York University S. A. T. C. men. Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, with the council of the university, the deans and faculty, witnessed the review. Demobilization of the unit will be started at once and the soldier students will be mustered out of the service by Dec. 21.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK
LEXINGTON THEATRE
MATINEES TODAY & SAT.
MOVES TO THE
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38 St.
NEXT MONDAY
In Response to Urgent Public Demand
THE U. S. SOLDIERS OF CAMP MERRITT, N. J. in
GOOD LUCK SAM
A Musical Comedy of Soldier Life
The Funniest Thing in Years is the Isadora Duncan Soldier Ballet
SEATS ON SALE AT KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE BEGINNING TODAY

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
Matinees Today, Best Seats (Except Boxes) $1.00 Evgs. at 8:15

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mat. Daily, 25c-$1
BERT WILLIAMS Adelaide & Hughes Avon Comedy 4 Watson Sisters Lieut. Fitz-Rice
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE 96 way and 96th St
LILLIAN RUSSELL Jas. J. Corbett & Jack Wilson, Nan Halperin, Haig & Lockett, others.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Ev., Dec. 12, at 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL
ELIAS BREESKIN
75c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Kranich & Bach Piano

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
6 DAY RACE Sprints Afts. & Evenings
Twice Daily—Dare Devil Schreyer.
ADMISSION 50c ALL WEEK.

French Theatre du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Today&Sat. 2:15. This Week ROSMERSHOLM
Seats 50c to $2 Saturday Night Popular Prices.

SEATS FOR CARUSO AND ALL OPERAS
OPERA TICKETS Subscriptions Bought, Sold & Exchanged. Season or Alternate performances. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL. Phones GREELEY 4189, 4190.

DANCING CARNIVAL ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th St., nr. Broadway. 2 P. M. to Midnight.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:15.
Matinees Saturday & Wed., 2:15.
THE BIGGEST LAUGHING MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GEM OF MIRTH AND MELODY
THE Girl Behind the Gun

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
ZIEGFELD Meeting Place of the World
9 O'CLOCK FROLIC and MIDNIGHT FROLIC
FIRST PERFORMANCE Monday, Dec. 9 AT 9
2 Entertainments Each Complete in Itself.
Table Reservations Now. Phones 240 & 3003 Bryant.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
CYRIL MAUDE in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece THE SAVING GRACE

LIGHTNIN
GAIETY, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
and Another Smith-Golden Hit,
3 WISE FOOLS
Criterion B'way 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Cohan & Harris West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written
THREE FACES EAST
Hundreds Turned Away Every Performance.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
DADDIES

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
F. ZIEGFELD JR. PRODUCTION
BY PIGEON POST

LEXINGTON THEA. Lexington Av., Cor. 51st St.
One Week Only Commencing Next Mon., Dec. 9
HARRY LAUDER
AND CO. OF NOTABLE ARTISTS
DIRECTION WM. MORRIS
Seats Now 50c to $2.00
Evs. & Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies
Mats. SAT. & WED., 2:15.
GLORIANNA with ELEANOR PAINTER
"Best dancing show on the boards."—World.

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20.
'TILLIE THE Better 'Ole
With MR. and MRS. COBURN

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON AND JOSEPH CAWTHORN
SAM HARDY DOYLE & DIXON in "THE CANARY"

STANDARD B'way, 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1
Mat. Today 25-50c. Leo Ditrichstein in "The Matinee Hero"
Next Monday, Eugenie Blair, in "East Lynne."

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Bramhall Playhouse
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CARNEGIE HALL
To-night, (Thursday) at 8:15. Boston Symphony Orch. First Appearance HENRI RABAUD Conductor.
Saturday Afternoon at 2:30. Tickets at Box Office.

AMERICAN DEBUT
LOUIS WINS-GENDRON EDOUARD
SONATA RECITAL
Carnegie Hall, Wed. Night, Dec. 18.
Seats $2.00 to 50c. Sale now open.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Dec. 10th, at 8:15
CELLO RECITAL—HERMAN SANDBY
Benefit Danish Women's Civic League War Relief Work. Tickets $2.00 to 50c.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 7, at 3.
LEO ORNSTEIN
Seats 50c to 1.50. Boxes $12. (Knabe Piano.)

Wanted for Murder
COLUMBIA B'way Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
BEN WELCH AND HIS BIG SHOW.

MOTION PICTURES.
BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St. Continuous 10 A.M. to 11 P.M.
A DRAMA OF YESTERDAY & TOMORROW
"AFTER THE WAR"
Featuring GRACE CUNARD and SIXTH SUCCESSIVE SUCCESSFUL WEEK
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "SHOULDER ARMS"

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. 20, 30, 40 Evs. $1 "Under Four Flags" U. S. OFFICIAL WAR FILM.
RIALTO Times Square 20—30—60. Rex Beach's Com.-Drama "TOO FAT TO FIGHT" Mack Sennett Comedy RIALTO ORCHESTRA

Plaza Madison Ave. at 5 th. St. MABEL NORMAND in "A PERFECT 36."
Tomorrow and Saturday—Alice Brady in "Her Great Chance," by Faunt Thurst. Sunday, one day only, "Within the Law," with Alice Joyce and Harry Morey. Monday and Tuesday—"Under Four Flags."

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MADGE KENNEDY in "A Perfect Lady." Soloists. Review. Strand Orchestra.

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Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
FLORENCE REED, "A WOMAN'S LAW"

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WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:00.
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MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
AL JOLSON
And Incomparable Company of 150 in
35th Week in New York. SINBAD Over 300 Times
Sunday Night Concert
BIG BILL OF ALL-STARS

CENTRAL B'way & 47th. Bry. 17. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
ALICE BRADY
Returned to the Spoken Stage in
FOREVER AFTER

James Whitcomb Riley's
HOME AGAIN
With MACLYN ARBUCKLE—TIM MURPHY
PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

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CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE At 11:30
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING
Smile with Lovely MOLLIE KING.

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
The BIG CHANCE
With MARY NASH

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
BERTHA KALICH "A dominant and impressive figure."—Eve. Post.
Supported by A. E. ANSON, CHRYSTAL HERNE, LEE BAKER, ALBERT BRUNING
In "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
UNDER ORDERS

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers.
Not a War Play THE UNKNOWN PURPLE The Season's Hit
with RICHARD BENNETT.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:20.
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With ORRIN JOHNSON & Season's best cast.
in "REMNANT"

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Society of American Singers Opera Comique Gilbert & Sullivan Comic Opera Classics.
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ASTOR THEATRE Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Evs. 8:15.
"Delightful Musical Play. Full of heart interest and youth and beauty."—Wesley Hamer, American.

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AS WELCOME AS PEACE
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1918.

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WITH THE COUNTRY'S GOOD WISHES.

If Mr. WILSON were not well grounded in the philosophy of life, especially of public life, he might have felt as he departed yesterday that the American people are capriciously mutable in their moods. Only a few days ago they were protesting against his decision to go to Paris, they scolded him for wanting to go at all. Yet as he sailed down the bay yesterday morning he was saluted by a more varied and tumultuous expression of good wishes than ever before fell upon the ears of a departing traveler. It was universal, genuine, hearty, unmistakable.

It means first of all that the people admire Mr. WILSON very much. They delight on all occasions to pay him the tribute his great achievements of leadership have deserved, they want to show their appreciation of the distinguished service he has rendered to the country and to civilization during four trying years. They admire his courage, too, and his resolution, even though his purposes sometimes run contrary to their wish. By going abroad he disregards an unbroken tradition, and though we give enthusiastic welcome to new things, we are great respecters of old custom. Yet firmness is so mainly a trait that there must be multitudes who will entertain a secret admiration for Mr. WILSON'S courage, after he had on due deliberation made up his mind to go to Paris, in carrying out that design even against the popular wish.

But above all the emotions which inspired the people of the country to bid their President godspeed as he went away is the wish that he may accomplish two purposes which they have very much at heart. One is that he may exert upon the conference an influence in the unselfish spirit of the ideals he has so often declared, ideals growing out of his earnest hope that the peace to be attained will be enduring because based upon justice and righteousness. The other is that, by his personal presence and communion with the representative men of the nations that have fought with us for the triumph of right over wrong, he may promote good understanding, a firm and lasting friendship. Our people are profoundly and sincerely desirous of a close and friendly union with the peoples of Great Britain, France, and Italy in all good work for the world's welfare. For the people of those nations they have a feeling of the warmest friendship, they want to be on the best of terms with them to the end that differences and misunderstandings may be avoided, or, if they should arise, that they may be promptly removed by measures of candor and conciliation. The country's good wishes go with the President because it feels that he is its ambassador going beyond the seas not only to conclude a peace, but to establish relations of amity that will endure through all the coming years.

THE NEUTRALS' FOOD TRADE.

The Danish Government says there was no truth in the report sent from Berlin two weeks ago that Germany was thereafter to receive specified quantities of meat and grain from Denmark every month. This denial was expected. Our new agreement with Denmark provides for the shipment of 100,000 tons of foodstuffs to that country, and the first cargo, 9,000 tons, started from New York on Nov. 22. Denmark has not enough food for her own people, and none that she receives from the United States will be exported to her neighbors without the consent of our Government.

Holland decided on the 3d inst. that there should be no more exports to Germany, and it is asserted that this action has been taken "in reprisal" because Germany sends no coal. But it may be due to our Government's offer of 100,000 tons a month, and to conditions under which Holland now receives American foodstuffs. She needs 500,000 tons of foreign coal every month, and was getting 300,000 from Germany last year. When this quantity was reduced and England offered coal the Berlin Government threatened to sink Dutch ships carrying it, and three were torpedoed. We are sending food to Dutch ports. A week ago five ships with cargoes of flour were ready to sail. It is understood that our Government's offers of coal and grain were accompanied by the condition that exports of food to Germany should be discontinued. But Holland, like Denmark, has no food that her people do not need. Her ships, no longer menaced by submarines or restrained by threats from Berlin, are now free to seek coal and grain wherever such supplies can be found.

With the peace settlement approaching, we might not be inclined to insist upon those parts of the trade agreements with northern neutrals which affect their exports of food to Germany. But in those countries there are no supplies of food to be released. Their people need and will consume all that comes to them from the United States. Help for the hungry who have been enemies in the war will be given through other agencies.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on retiring from that office closes an epoch in the national life as well as his own. Secretaries HAMILTON and CHASE and MCCULLOCH had harassing problems in the eras of the Revolutionary and civil wars, but no one of them had to deal with such a variety of problems, or on such a scale. Secretary MCADOO dealt with billions where they calculated in millions. He dealt with all the world, while they were occupied with domestic affairs almost exclusively. If they showed wonderful natural talents, Secretary MCADOO showed not less surprising facility and intelligence in marshalling his resources under the intricacies of modern finance. The country has reason to be proud of the Secretary it is losing, and he has no less reason to be proud of the manner in which the country responded to his leadership. He reports upon the Federal Reserve system, which began almost concurrently with the war. The War Finance Corporation, the Capital Issues Committee, the War Loan organizations, the War Risk Insurance, the Federal Farm Loan system, are mere headings of activities additional to the ordinary affairs of the Treasury upon which he reports, and nothing is said of his activities as Director General of the Railways. The list suffices to show that the Treasury never was so busy; and it never had a more businesslike administration.

Nothing in the Secretary's career is more important than his leadership in the Liberty Loan campaigns, but they are too recent and familiar for detailed comment. He discloses for the first time that the Treasury up to the end of October last had "purchased, canceled, and retired" $245,000,000 of Liberty bonds of the first three issues, at a discount of a little more than ten million dollars. Of this amount $172,445,000 was bought of the Second Loan; no information is given of the large dealings by somebody in the Fourth Loan, which long was pegged at 98. It may be supposed that Congress will remark the futility of the attempt to keep Liberty bonds just at par, even under the stimulus of patriotic impulse. It is not desirable to pay a rate of interest which shall command a premium, and no reproach attaches to a discount that reflects nothing but the market estimate under the conditions of the moment. Since either a discount or a premium is a certainty, the lesson is that no attempt should be made to create a fictitious par. If that were comprehended and acted upon, future financing, some of it near at hand, could be more easily and closely managed by an issue at a discount than by an increase of the rate of interest. The United States is no exception to other countries in this respect.

The Secretary reviews the Government accounts for the years 1917-18 under the heading "The cost of the war." For 1917 he finds that 55 per cent. was paid from revenue, or 98 per cent. if deduction is made for the purchase of obligations of foreign Governments, which are now an asset. For 1918 the proportion paid from revenue was 31 per cent., or 49 per cent. with deduction of foreign obligations acquired. With deductions of normal expenditures the "total estimated war expenditure to June 30, 1918," was $13,222,749,734. That is both amazingly large on old standards and amazingly small on new standards. The percentage of war expenditures from revenue is larger than for other nations, and enough to satisfy extreme theorists.

The Secretary's forward estimates, "upon the basis of existing laws and pending legislation," indicate an excess of disbursements of $6,695,640,189 in 1919, and $1,297,271,599 in 1920. Even these figures are too large, for the Treasury is a going concern with assets which reduce the above excess of outgo for 1919 to a deficit in the general fund of $5,376,292,824 for the same date. With the deficit falling off with the war costs by billions, war taxes should fall correspondingly. The estimate of appropriations for the year 1920, for which year the Secretary advises taxes to be presently laid, is excessive at $8,089,667,298. No one can estimate so far ahead, under conditions so abnormal, and where no one can estimate no one should legislate. Comparison of the estimate for 1920 with the appropriations for 1919 shows a decrease of over fourteen billions. Better methods of taxation could easily enlarge the income. Decrease of war costs might reduce the outgo even above the estimated decrease. The Secretary shines so as a war administrator that he need not begrudge denial of his claim as a war propheteer. The taxpayers are in no such hurry as the Secretary to learn their taxes for 1920, and they have a grievance against those who are so backward in telling their taxes for 1919 payment. The Secretary retires with glory regardless of dissent from his view into the future, for that is a matter of politics rather than finance. The era which opens with the Secretary's retirement is as important and obscure as the one in which he was an actor and so large a part. If his successor shall measure up to the retiring Secretary's standard the country will be fortunate indeed.

THE FIRM FOUNDATION.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS has said many memorable things in the last four years. While America was neutral he was not afraid to say that one side was right and the other side was wrong, and he was not afraid to say that the war involved moral issues more important than the incidental financial losses its operations might bring to some individuals. On the eve of the Peace Conference he has spoken again in words that the whole American people ought to remember:

> The United States and Great Britain can maintain a League of Nations even if other nations refuse to have a part in it. We can agree that any civilized nation that makes war upon another without first submitting the questions in controversy to an arbitration tribunal shall be outside the pale of civilization; that the freedom to operate on the high seas shall be denied to her; that access to the raw materials and markets which the two nations control shall be denied to her; and in that way we can keep peace in the world for a hundred years if we only have the courage to do it.

Most of us hope that a general and inclusive League of Nations can be formed, but we all ought to keep in mind that concord between the British Empire and the United States is the fundamental condition of the success of such a league; we ought to realize that if present hopes are disappointed and the league cannot be formed at this time, complete co-operation between the British Empire and the United States is the surest guarantee not only of the peace and welfare of these two nations, but of the peace and welfare of the world.

Our differences are superficial, our agreements are fundamental. Our navies, which in times past have been generous opponents, respecting each other even when they were enemies, have in more recent years repeatedly worked together for the general good. The seed sown by TATNALL and CHICHESTER have ripened in the present war, when American battleships waited with the British Grand Fleet for the German navy, which came out only to surrender. Neither of those navies is a menace to the freedom of the seas; they have worked together in war to maintain against the enemy of civilization the freedom which in time of peace was restricted for no one. Their power could be used in future, as Senator WILLIAMS has said, to close the seas to those who refused to obey the law; on these navies must rest a league of peace.

That our interests do not clash, that our temperaments, despite the differences of appearance, are harmonious in their essentials, should be a guarantee to both nations that they can successfully stand together in a world where no nation can any longer stand alone. And the recent history of the two peoples should be a guarantee to others that their association is a menace to no one who respects the principles of fair dealing between nations. If the alliance began only with America and the British Empire, it is hard to see any obstacle that would make France or Belgium or Italy or Brazil, or the other allied nations, or the new States of Eastern Europe, unwilling to join it. The League of Nations begins with the collaboration of the English-speaking peoples. That, says Senator WILLIAMS, is what the President is going to Europe to accomplish, and on such an errand the President must have the full sympathy of all Americans who have studied world politics.

WAR ACTIVITIES REVIEWED.

The most interesting part of Secretary BAKER'S report is the appendix, containing the report of General PERSHING. The General is a reporter in CAESAR'S class, and his story is terse, lucid, and rapid. Secretary BAKER gives the new information that when General PERSHING placed his troops at the disposal of Marshal FOCH, the troops so offered numbered only 343,000. The General afterward referred to "the June-July" rush across the Atlantic, and shows that with the flood of reserves continually pouring in the whole American trained force could be thrown into action in a moment. Though the earlier comers had been carefully and long trained, the others were required to undergo only "some training," as the General puts it, and these seem to have given quite as good an account of themselves as those who had been longer under discipline. At any rate, the Secretary tells us that in the second week of October twenty-eight American divisions, in other words more than 750,000 men, were in the battle line. That was a month before the end of the war. It was in March that PERSHING offered FOCH our 343,000 fighting men.

Mr. BAKER says that we sent two million men overseas in nineteen months, while the British raised two millions in three years. The French should have been included in the comparison; but of them he makes no mention. He points out, however, that the British forces had been cut down by enormous casualties, which they had to fill up, "while the American forces could for many months apply practically every man to building up the force." Nevertheless, it is true that the building up of overseas communication, and the equipping and supplying of an overseas army, done as it was done, "must rank as one of the great military achievements of all time." Of the troops carried across the Atlantic Secretary BAKER says that "approximately half" were carried in British ships.

General PERSHING'S story is that of an army which established its fame from the very beginning. The 1st Division had the honor of the first participation in the gigantic clash which first held the Germans back, then defeated them, and finally ended the war. It was attached, at FOCH'S request, to a position in reserve at Chaumont-en-Vexin, and went into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. There it went into action and took Cantigny in what PERSHING describes as a "brilliant action."

When the Germans began their Aisne offensive toward the Marne, the 3d Division was hurried to that river and made itself famous at Chateau-Thierry. The 2d Division was held in reserve, stopped the enemy at Bouresches, captured the Belleau Woods, and took the village of Vaux "with most splendid precision." Meanwhile PERSHING had sent ten divisions to join the British. They were organized into the 2d Corps. From that the story goes on to the other battles in which our armies played their part. The only thing to regret about this dramatic story is that the General still sticks to the rule adopted at the beginning of the war, against identifying those who have performed heroic actions, and says, for instance, of the great battle of Château-Thierry, "A single regiment of the 3d wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals of this occasion." Might we not, at this late date, know officially the name of that regiment?

General PERSHING reveals the reason why we took our position in the northeast, on the Toul sector. It was a decision largely influenced "by the vital questions of communication and supply." The northern ports were crowded by British shipping, the already overtaxed railway system behind the active front" would not have been available, and then what was left was the southern ports and the comparatively unused railway systems leading from them to the northeast.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Largely a Matter of Money.

Treves, though a German city in every sense of the word German, can hardly be called, at this time, a representative German city as regards economic conditions throughout the empire. It has long been a general headquarters for the imperial army, the scene of much military activity of the sort that would make active business of a more or less profitable nature for a considerable part of its civilian population. It is not surprising, therefore, that the American correspondents in Treves, as they look about them, are struck by the fact that a good many of the inhabitants show no signs of having suffered, or of suffering, the hardships which we have been asked to believe were imposed on the people of Germany by the blockade.

Looking closer, however, the correspondents found in Treves two classes, one well fed and well clothed, and the other in rags and pinched by hunger. And prices there, compared with those that prevail in France and Belgium, are low, though they seem high when one reads what has to be paid for meals which over here, while they would be regarded as sufficient, are yet far from luxurious.

From the descriptions given one safe deduction, among others, can be made. It is not that the stories of starvation, or something like it, in Germany are all false, but that there is in that country at least enough food, so that people well supplied with money can live well and comfortably, and that if the stock of provisions were divided according to needs, rather than according to resources, there would probably be enough to save everybody from the harsher rigors of deprivation.

Rationing Among the Allies.

From the observations made in Treves it also is evident that in the Rhineland, and presumably in other parts of Germany, there has been no such equality of rationing as has existed in France, in England, or even in the United States. In all these countries the food regulations have been applied to all, rich and poor, with an approach to impartiality about as close as could be expected where unselfishness and patriotism were not universal—which is the same as saying as close as could be expected anywhere. Even in these countries there have been food hoarders, and people who by the ruthless use of wealth or influence have been able to live better than their neighbors. But in a very great majority of instances it has been share and share alike, with the sharing cheerfully done, too, and protests and complaints have been so few as to be quite negligible.

There have come from Germany in the past, indeed, many stories about the hardships of the rich, but usually the lamentations have been over the inconveniences encountered in getting what was needed, rather than that the necessaries could not be obtained by those who were willing and able to pay high prices.

Still more significant as to the state of affairs in Germany have been the open confessions, made several times, that violations of the food rules were too many to count, and no less of ridicule than of astonishment was expressed in Germany when it was told of a certain professor, after his recent death, that he and his family from the very beginning of the war had obeyed scrupulously all the rationing laws.

Well Ended What Was Well Begun.

A fine and generous tribute was the one reported as having been paid by Marshal JOFFRE to the United States in a recent conversation with a visitor from New York. He did not say, of course, that we had "won the war," as is sometimes said by our more thoughtless patriots, but he did say that "it was the weight of America, her moral and material resources, and, surely not least, her very considerable army, thrown into the balance at the crucial moment, that turned the scales and won the victory."

That is the exact truth, and its assertion in no degree detracts from the honor due to the nations that had been fighting so long and so heroically when we entered the great conflict. The weight we threw into the scale at the crucial moment would not have turned the scale if the scale had been less delicately balanced when we did it. That is what the more thoughtless patriots so often forget—and what some others who are neither thoughtless nor patriotic deliberately ignore.

The American soldiers went fresh and eager to the battle lines, and naturally and inevitably there was a difference between them and the men who from three years and more of war had learned all about the difficulties and perils to be encountered there. It was not a difference of courage, however, and it is the everlasting glory of the Americans that after brief training from the veterans of England and France they equaled the achievements of the world's best and noblest soldiers. The victory followed, and promptly.

In one sense the added weight won that victory, but in another sense, more nearly exact, the winning was done by all who participated in the Great Adventure, and certainly not less by those who were in it from the start than by those whose arrival was delayed by distance and circumstances.

Wise Women Will All Enroll.

At the State Convention in Albany, this week, the members of the Woman Suffrage Party decided by resolution to remain nonpartisan as an organization, but they also decided that it was the duty as well as the privilege of each woman voter to enroll in one of the old parties and thereby gain political efficiency in the only way it can be gained. Whatever may be thought about the first resolution—about the need, that is, in this State at present, of a Woman Suffrage Party, nonpartisan or other—there is no doubt about the wisdom of the second. Yet it is a wisdom which the higher and more responsible spokeswomen of the suffragists have not imparted to all of the minor leaders.

Many, and far too many, of the latter are advising their local followers not to enroll, but to remain "independent," as they foolishly call it. The object avowed for thus remaining apart from other voters is to exercise a "balance of power" with which trading can be done and compulsions brought to bear on the men. Really, of course, the motive is to preserve the eminence which these minor leaders would lose if the women voters disappeared in the established parties.

As a matter of fact, with woman suffrage gained, there should not be, and fortunately cannot be, any such thing as a woman vote distinguished from other votes.

Maud B. Booth's Christmas Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years your readers have shown me a very kindly and generous interest in the little children of my boys in prison, and I want this year especially to appeal to their sympathy, for the need is as great as ever. The prison-shadowed homes are very sad places at what should be the children's happiest season. From his prison cell the father is powerless to help them. The mother has all she can do to buy food and pay rent. Often the little ones go poorly clothed and the toys and joys that childhood covets are denied them. Every Christmas I have tried to play Santa Claus's partner in these homes; and in this way we have been able to lift the burden from the mothers' shoulders and to bring real Christmas gladness to hundreds of little ones.

May I ask your readers to remember this work and to send their gifts of money, clothing, or toys addressed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteers of America, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street? This year I want my plea to have special urgency, because I shall be far away in France striving to bring a message of cheer to the boys of the American Expeditionary Forces. I do not want to feel that my work for the prisoners' families has to suffer in my absence. I have a splendid staff of workers ready to do their part if the financial aid is forthcoming.

I wish it distinctly understood that the Volunteers of America is a duly incorporated society, with our books all properly audited, and that our treasurer will send a receipt for every dollar received and will hold vouchers for every dollar expended.

Believe me, very cordially yours for God and country, MAUD B. BOOTH.

New York, Dec. 1, 1918.

COMING HOME!

Hail! our conquering heroes come!
Fame unblemished! victory won!
Worlds and nations safe once more
From the deadly cannon's roar!
From the savage lust and hate,
From the fangs of savage fate!
Went they forth to help, to save
France and England—Belgium brave—
Went they forth when hope seemed lost,
They have won, tho' great the cost!
Hail, all hail! give homage due
To our boys in brown and blue!
To our heroes! to our Yanks!
Heroes of the trench and tanks!
Heroes of the air and sea,
Heroes who have made man free!
Heroes of immortal fame!
Led by Pershing! hail the name!
Give them welcome! give them cheer!
Give them care and comforts dear!
Give them love and give them joys,
Give them praise—our soldier boys!
They have given blood and life
In the deadly zones of strife!
Some have left an arm behind,
Some are lame and some are blind!
Give them gratitude and love,
Give them blessings from above!
Hail our heroes of the fight—
Victors for the true, the right!
They, Old Glory have unfurled
O'er the freedom of the World.

MARTHA S. GIELOW.

SEES 21 BILLIONS REVENUE FOR YEAR

Secretary McAdoo, in Annual Report, Estimates $6,695,000,000 More Necessary.

GREAT REVISION LIKELY

Treasury Head Cites Uncertainties, but Urges Need of Speedy Tax Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The financial history of America's part in the war is set forth by Secretary McADOO in his annual report, drafted before his resignation, and made public today by the Treasury. It is the history of how the American people paid billions in taxes, raised four great Liberty Loans, and created a tremendous pool of credit with which the Treasury paid the bills of the army and navy, the Shipping Board, and other Government departments, loaned billions to the Allies and millions to war industries, helped support the families of soldiers and sailors and tided farmers over periods of financial stringency.

"The payment into the Treasury of vast sums in war taxes and from bond sales," said Secretary McADOO, "and the transformation of our varied and complex economic life to the supreme task of winning the war have been accomplished without shock or financial disturbance. The credit and business structure of the nation remains sound and strong. The results of the four Liberty Loans are a tribute to the patriotism of the American people and to the economic strength of the nation."

The report constitutes Secretary McADOO'S final accounting of his stewardship before retiring as the nation's Finance Minister. Throughout the report Mr. McADOO refers repeatedly to the remarkable achievements of America's civilian population in providing the money and materials for war, and acting as the "eager second line of defense."

Commenting on the showing of financial arrangements in great detail by the document, Treasury librarians recalled that the financial history of the civil war was buried in a great stack of musty ledgers, and probably never would be officially compiled.

Actual Cost of the War.

For the fifteen months ended last June Secretary McADOO estimated that the actual cost of the war, with allowances for the Government's ordinary expenses in ordinary times, amounted to $13,222,000,000. Nearly half of this, or $6,499,000,000, went into permanent investments, in the form of ships, shipyards, war vessels, army camps, buildings, and in loans to Allies or to American war industries. Of the year's expenses 31.6 per cent. came from taxation.

The civil establishment of the Government during the year spent $1,507,000,000, while the War Department spent $5,684,000,000 and the Navy $1,368,000,000. For the support of the army alone the Government paid out $4,412,000,000. The naval expenditures included the construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment and improvements at navy yards. Total ordinary disbursements for the year amounted to $8,966,000,000, and ordinary receipts, excluding money received from Liberty Loans, amounted to $4,174,000,000. Loans to Allies during the year amounted to $4,739,000,000 additional.

Looking forward, Secretary McADOO found great difficulty in forecasting expenditures for the current fiscal year, which ends next June 30, on account of the sudden coming of peace. Estimates which he presented are based on calculation of each department in advance of revisions since the signing of the armistice, and he does not consider them reliable. With this explanation, Mr. McADOO forecast expenditures for this year at $20,687,000,000 for Government purposes and $1,375,000,000 for loans to Allies and $2,540,000,000 for redemption of outstanding certificates and other debt cancellation. Total estimated disbursements for the year were put at $27,718,000,000.

Against this estimate, which actual expenses, at the rate of a little more than a billion and a half dollars a month to date indicate is too high, Mr. McADOO calculated that the Government would receive about $5,000,000,000 before the end of the fiscal year next June 30, from income and profits taxes; $1,100,000,000 from other taxes, $190,000,000 from customs and $555,000,000 from miscellaneous sources, including $70,000,000 from increased postage, making estimated receipts from ordinary sources $6,846,000,000. In addition, he figured roughly on a little more than $5,000,000,000 from further issues of Liberty bonds and $1,200,000,000 from war savings. These figures, added to receipts from Liberty Loan bonds already sold, make $14,168,000,000, the total of popular borrowings expected during the year. On this basis total estimated receipts would be $21,022,000,000, or $6,695,000,000 less than tentative estimates of disbursements. Actual developments are expected to change these calculations greatly.

The Public Debt.

The United States public debt last June 30 was $12,396,000,000, without taking into consideration the $1,319,000,000 free balance in the Treasury to partially offset the debt. The public debt has been increased since then by the Fourth Liberty Loan of nearly $7,000,000,000 and by Treasury certificates of indebtedness amounting to several hundred million dollars.

The report disclosed for the first time the activities of the Treasury's sinking fund to buy up Liberty bonds in an effort to keep their price from falling far below par. Up to Nov. 1, it is shown, $244,036,500 worth of bonds, face value, had been purchased on the open market for $234,310,000, or at an average price of about 96 per cent., and subsequently held by the Treasury. Of this sum $172,445,000 were Second Liberty Loan bonds, of both 4 and 4¼ per cent. issues, $70,935,000 were Third Liberty Loan bonds, and $656,000 were First Liberty Loan converted bonds.

The report also showed that the War Finance Corporation, up to Oct. 31, had made loans amounting to $67,716,000, of which $29,863,000 had been repaid, leaving advances outstanding $37,852,000. Most of the loans, or $64,739,000, went directly to war industries. Public utilities were the principal borrowers, while lumber companies, coal operators, manufacturers, and stock raisers rank next in number of applications.

The magnitude of the work of the Capital Issues Committee was indicated by the report that since its organization last May 17 it has examined nearly 2,000 applications from prospective issuers of securities, aggregating about $2,350,000,000.

"About 20 per cent. of these applications were disapproved," said the report, "and these were mostly of a character involving new extensions which would not be contributory to the winning of the war. The prevention of approximately $450,000,000 of unnecessary issues which could be postponed was an important contribution to the conservation of the nation's resources."

Mr. McADOO took the occasion to emphasize again the importance of hastening enactment of the revenue bill now pending in Congress.

"Unless the measure become a law in the near future," he said, "it will not be physically possible for the Treasury to frame the necessary regulations and to print and distribute the necessary forms before the returns and taxes will be due. The enforcement of the law will necessarily be imperfect.

"The wisdom of such action is emphasized by every sound economic consideration and wise tax policy. It is desirable and necessary from the viewpoint of the Treasury in condensing the period of readjustment, and from the viewpoint of labor and industry generally."

The War Savings Movement.

Mr. McADOO reviewed the financial practices of the year, including the floating of short term certificates of indebtedness in advance of every Liberty Loan, to prevent the disturbing of the money market by the loans and to obtain the money needed by the Treasury in advance of loan receipts. He said the war savings movement had resulted not only in gathering in $834,000,000 for war purposes up to Nov. 1, but it had helped to teach the America people thrift and economy.

"This war time experiment has been so successful," he commented, "that it is hoped war savings certificates will become a continuing feature of the Nation's financing even after the restoration of peace."

The report explained at length that a feature of the Treasury's policy in distributing the $8,171,000,000 credits to Allies during the year had been to stabilize foreign exchange rates and bring the dollar nearer par in European countries, but did not mention the specific acts undertaken by the Treasury to accomplish this. In exchange for credits, France gave the United States credit in France of $831,275,000 for army purchases. Great Britain established similar credits of $115,633,000 and Italy $5,284,000.

Turning to the enormous task of collecting $3,694,619,000 in taxes during the last fiscal year, or more than four times the record collection of the year previous, the Secretary emphasized that this had been accomplished largely through the co-operation of business interests and individual taxpayers.

"During the fiscal year 1918," said the report, "the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been able to collect the largest tax ever collected by any country, an amount which represents a larger proportion of the nation's war budget than any other belligerent engaged in the present war has been able to defray from tax revenues."

From would-be tax dodgers the Revenue Bureau now expected to collect several hundred million dollars additional taxes.

Concerning the tremendous part played by the Federal Reserve system during the war Secretary McADOO had this to say:

"The Federal Reserve system has permitted the enormous transactions connected with the financing of the war to be carried through without shock or disturbance, and its services will not be less important to the Government and to the nation in facilitating the readjustment from a war basis to a peace basis and to assist and foster thereafter the development of agriculture, industry, and commerce under normal peace conditions."

Mr. McADOO dealt at length with the accomplishments of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, which has built up an organization of 14,000 employes, necessary for the issuance of about 1,000,000 checks every month to soldiers or their dependents for allotments, allowances, disability compensation, and insurance.

"It is certainly one of the greatest business enterprises in the world," he said, "and undoubtably the largest life insurance concern on the globe, having nearly $30,000,000,000 of life insurance in force."

Liberty Loan Conversions.

The report discloses that Liberty Loan conversions have been made as follows: First Liberty Loan 3½ per cent. bonds exchanged for 4 per cent. bonds, $588,320,000; First Liberty Loan 3½s and 4s exchanged for 4¼s, $183,809,000; Second Liberty Loan 4s exchanged for 4¼s, $1,541,661,000. This indicates that most bond buyers have failed to take advantage of the Treasury's offer to convert past issues into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. It is now too late to convert.

Referring to Federal farm loans amounting to $118,828,000 during the year ending last Sept. 30, the report said:

"The existence of this system, operated under Government supervision, granting long-term loans at reasonable rates of interest, has unquestionably saved the farmers of the United States from many exactions, foreclosures, and denial of financial accommodations during this period. The system has been a harbor of refuge for the borrowing farmer. Through its competition with other loaning agencies it has reduced interest rates almost everywhere in the United States and has saved the farmer in large measure from those financial troubles which otherwise must have beset him. It has constituted the greatest Governmental agency for financing the basic industry of the United States—that of agriculture."

The report also dealt with the Treasury's activities in licensing and supervising the liquidation of enemy insurance companies operating in the United States; the Public Health Service's tremendous accomplishments in combating the influenza epidemic and maintaining sanitary conditions about camps; the International High Commission's success in promoting uniformity of commercial regulations between the United States and Latin America countries, and the tasks imposed on the Customs Service in connection with the policing of harbors during the war.

TAX BILL AGAIN DELAYED.

Committee Calls for New Estimates for the Army and Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate Finance Committee's report on the Revenue bill was further delayed today by a demand from committee members for further enlightenment concerning the basis of computation used by Secretary McADOO in fixing $6,000,000,000 as the maximum tax needed for the fiscal year 1918-1919, and $4,000,000,000 for the ensuing year. To clear up this point the committee, abandoning its plan to report the bill on Thursday, called on Secretary McADOO, Secretary Baker, and Secretary Daniels for information.

Mr. McADOO told the committee that if the War and Navy Departments did not spend war appropriations now available, but unexpended, his estimate would prove adequate. He said he was unable to tell the committee what course the two departments would pursue.

Secretary Daniels appeared before the committee, but did not have with him the necessary data, and both he and Mr. Baker are scheduled to tell the committee tomorrow how much money the two departments will spend.

With the required information from the three Secretaries in its possession, the committee should be able to complete its work tomorrow.

The committee today amended the provision with respect to second class postal rates by making the 1-cent rate apply up to 200 miles instead of in a 50-mile zone. Beyond the 200-mile zone, the rate is 1½ cents a pound.

RED CROSS PLANS PERMANENT SERVICE

Will Retain Great War Organization to Work for Welfare of the World.

DAVISON REVEALS PROGRAM

It Includes Co-operation with the Red Cross and Relief Societies of Other Nations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Future plans of the American Red cross under which the great organization built up during the war will be devoted to relief work throughout the world were outlined in a statement issued tonight by Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council.

Mr. Davison, who was speaking to the 3,854 chapters and 22,000,000 members of the organization, said that it was confidently believed that there need be no further campaigns for funds. Instead the annual Christmas roll call for members would constitute the foundation of the Red Cross.

"Since America's entry into the war," said Mr. Davison, "the purpose of our Red Cross has been primarily to aid our army and navy in the care of our own men under arms, and, secondly, to extend relief to the soldiers, sailors, and civilians of those nations which were fighting our battles along with their own. With the funds which have been so generously contributed by the American people this war work of the Red Cross will continue and be completed with all possible sympathy and energy.

"Wherever our soldiers and sailors may be, the Red Cross will stay with them until they are demobilized. Nothing which we may do will be left undone either for the men in the war zone, for those returning, for those in the camps and hospitals, or for their families at home, to whom will continue to be devoted the ministrations of Red Cross home service. In this latter effort 50,000 trained Red Cross workers are now engaged at 2,500 different places throughout the land.

"The problems of reconstruction, involving feeding and caring for the distressed civilian populations of Europe, are of such magnitude that necessarily they must be met very largely by the Governments of our allies, with whom our own Government will co-operate.

"The great tasks of fighting tuberculosis, promoting child welfare, and caring for refugees, with which the American Red Cross has concerned itself so effectively in France, Italy, and Belgium, will at an early date be assumed by the Governments, the Red Cross organizations, and the relief societies of those countries.

"The war program of the American Red Cross will thus steadily and rapidly merge itself into a peace program. The wake of the war will, however, reveal the prevalence of disease and give rise to epidemics and emergencies which in all parts of the world will call for unlimited volunteer effort.

"Here will be the opportunity for the American Red Cross. But even our Red Cross must not act, and cannot act, most effectively alone. We must labor in co-operation with the National Red Cross and relief societies of other nations to the end that not alone the heart of America, but the heart of all mankind, may be mobilized on behalf of suffering humanity.

"While, therefore, the plans of the American Red Cross in this direction cannot be formulated specifically in advance of the general relief program of the allied Governments, the American Red Cross is nevertheless planning to develop its permanent organization in this country upon a scale never before contemplated in time of peace.

"Study is being given by the national organization, not alone to problems of international relief, but to plans in this country for enlarged home service, the promotion of public health education, development of nursing, the care and prevention of accidents and other correlated lines which may contribute to the health and happiness of men, women and children.

"For the completion of its war work and for the institution of its peace program, the Red Cross is fortunately in a healthy financial condition. What the American Red Cross needs now is not so much contributions of money, as the continued devotion and loyalty of its members.

"The roll call of the nation is to be called at Christmas time, that through enrollment in their Red Cross the American people may send a message to our soldiers still overseas and to the people of the world that we are not merely content with seeing our arms united with our allies in victory, but that our abiding purpose is that the love, the sympathy and the intelligence of all America shall be re-dedicated to the permanent service of mankind."

RESCIND ALL SUGAR RULES.

Food Board Announces That Country Has Adequate Supply.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that all restrictions on the use of sugar had been removed. This means that sugar may be used in unlimited quantity and that sugar bowls may be placed on tables in public eating places. With the removal of restrictions on the use of both wheat flour and sugar, there remain in force few food regulations except those that relate to profiteering and hoarding, and it was said that in future even more attention than heretofore would be paid to hoarding and attempts to overcharge for foodstuffs. In its announcement the Food Board said:

"Removal of the restrictions on the sale and use of sugar is made possible by the very satisfactory condition of the stocks of sugar now held in this country, the very promising outlook for a large crop of Cuban sugar which will begin to reach this country this month, and a reopening of shipping facilities, making available large stocks of sugar held in India, Java, Madura, and other foreign countries."

All rules regulating the quantity of sugar to consumers, manufacturers, and all users are rescinded, including the rule limiting sales for household consumption to four pounds per person per month which became effective on Dec. 1 last.

In regard to the food situation in Europe, the Food Board made the following statement:

"Herbert Hoover has cabled the Food Administration at Washington that the food situation in Europe is such as to make it impossible to formulate at this time a definite program for the provisioning of the nations of Europe in which the shortage of foodstuffs is most acute. Mr. Hoover states that the present demand for food is obvious, but that the formation of a definite program must await further conference with the representatives of the allied Governments regarding organization, shipping, and finances. Before sailing for Europe Mr. Hoover arranged for the purchase and shipment of 370,000 tons of food to meet the most urgent calls. The first of the ships carrying this food has been reported as having passed Gibraltar carrying supplies to Southern Europe

SAYS ALLIES WANT FULL RETRIBUTION

Will Oppose Feeling of Altruism at the Peace Conference, Marcosson Declares.

SEEK A "PEACE OF ACTION"

Economist Warns America That Germany Will Take Advantage of Any Allied Friction.

Isaac F. Marcosson, the writer who is an authority on economic questions, returned yesterday from England on the White Star liner Lapland after spending six months in the war zones and in Holland and Switzerland. He denied of his own personal knowledge that there was any friction between Marshal Foch and General Pershing and said that the Allies were too wise to bicker among themselves at the Peace Conference because Germany would seize the advantage over night. In discussing the Peace Conference Mr. Marcosson said:

"The Allies do not want any feeling of altruism to prevail that will prevent them from making Germany pay in full for the blood she has caused to be shed in Europe. France and England are determined that they will so bind the Germans down at this coming conference and make conditions so hard that Germany will never again be able to do the harm to Europe that she has done in the last four and a half years.

"Clemenceau and Lloyd George, representing France and England, have declared that they want no peace of phrases. They demand a peace of action, and anxiety has been caused by a feeling that President Wilson is going over with certain ideas and plans for the settlement of peace that no one appears to know anything about.

"The people of neutral countries like Holland and Switzerland look upon President Wilson as their best friend, now the war is over. President Wilson will have a great reception by the Allies on his arrival, as the head of a great country, but they have made it plain that this is not to be a personally conducted peace conference.

"Apart from the war and peace questions the greatest danger facing Europe today is the prospect of labor troubles. I firmly believe that England will have a labor government inside of two years.

In speaking of General Pershing, Mr. Marcosson said that the American Commander in Chief had done three things in this war which would stand out in history. He had proved himself to be a great soldier, a great diplomat under difficult conditions, and a great administrator.

CAPT. JACOB OCKERS DEAD.

Leading Oyster Grower, Who Was the First Exporter to Europe.

Captain Jacob Ockers, known as the "Oyster King," died yesterday afternoon at his home on the South Country Road, near Oakdale, L. I., at the age of 71 years. Captain Ockers, who was born in Holland, the son of an oysterman, took an interest in the oyster business in his youth, and eventually came to be probably the largest individual oyster grower and shipper in the United States.

He was the first exporter of oysters to Europe, and his name came to be known in all markets which the Blue Point oyster found in foreign countries. His export business developed to 30,000 barrels a year. A few years ago he helped to organize the Blue Point Oyster Company at West Sayville, capitalized at more than $1,000,000, being elected President and General Manager. He also headed the Jacob Ockers Oyster Company, operating at Greenport and at Glenwood Landing, L. I., and had extensive holdings of oyster lands in Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod Bay, and New Haven, and was also a large planter in Delaware Bay.

Captain Ockers was a Director in the Oystermen's National Bank of Sayville, Director of the Live Fish Company in Islip, a trustee of the Union Savings Bank in Patchogue, and a high degree Mason.

Mrs. John Drew.

Mrs. Josephine Baker Drew, wife of John Drew, the actor, died yesterday in her apartment at the Hotel Algonquin, after an illness of a year of a complication of diseases. The interment will be in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Drew lived before her marriage in 1885. She was a daughter of John Louis Baker, an actor and old friend of the Drews.

Mrs. Drew first met Mr. Drew on the stage, when she had a small part in a play in which Mr. Drew and his mother were appearing. A short time later they were married and Mrs. Drew retired from the footlights, never to return. Beside her husband, Mrs. Drew is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Louise Devereaux, who adopted a stage career at an early age.

Albert Shipman Oglesby.

Albert Shipman Oglesby, President of the First National Bank of Tuckahoe, N. Y., since its organization, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y. He lived at Mohegan Heights, Mount Vernon. Mr. Oglesby was born in Shelby County, Ky., forty-four years ago; was professor in the University of Winchester, Ky., and later at Berkeley School, New York City, after which he practiced law in New York City. Mr. Oglesby was the first President of the Oakridge Golf and Country Club. He was a son of Mrs. Rebecca Oglesby of Yonkers and a brother of ex-Congressman Woodson R. Oglesby of this city.

Obituary Notes.

SIMON GROSS, a retired dry goods merchant of Flatbush and a membef of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 1,458 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 61 years old.

WASHINGTON IRVING THOMPSON, a retired manufacturer of infants' shoes, formerly in business in Brooklyn, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, aged 67 years.

Mrs. HARRIET ELIZABETH ROEHSNER, wife of August Roehsner and long a member of the James M. E. Church, died on Monday at her home, 728 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a son, George H. Roehsner, a sergeant in the 826th Aero Squadron, and a daughter, Miss Elisabeth Roehsner, a teacher in Public School 26.

HERMAN CARL, a civil war veteran and for thirty years a foreman in the Highways Department in Brooklyn, died at the home of his daughter, 591 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

THOMAS A. BUTLER, a retired Police Lieutenant, formerly for fifteen years attached to Police Headquarters in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 287 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

MATTHEW McCABE, for the last eight years Deputy City Clerk, stationed at Bronx Borough Hall, died yesterday at his home, 787 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, of hardening of the arteries. Mr. McCabe, who was 61 years old, had charge of the Marriage License Bureau in the Bronx Borough Hall.

CABLE CO. SEEKS TO ANNUL SEIZURE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

such address the President, after stating the terms of the armistice, said:

The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

"That the defendant is, and during all the times hereinafter mentioned has been, Postmaster General of the United States. That on or about the 16th day of November, 1918, the defendant, assuming to act as Postmaster General, announced informally through the public press that he had taken possession and assumed control of all marine cable system or systems owned or operated by any and all American corporations, including not only your orator's cables hereinbefore specified, but also including the cable of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company from San Francisco to China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, and also including the two cables of the Central and South American Telegraph Company from New York City to and through the Isthmus of Panama and thence down the western coast of South America and across the mountains to the Argentine Republic, and including also six British owned cables leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and two American owned cables leased to that company, and including also cables from the United States to Cuba and from the United States to Mexico.

"That his action was based on a proclamation of the President of the United States dated Nov. 2, 1918, (the actual date of execution being unknown to your orator) as your orator alleges upon information and belief that it was subsequent to Nov. 11, 1918,) a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof and marked Exhibit 'B.' That on or about the 16th day of November defendant issued an order, without date, assuming to take control of said cable system, a copy of which is attached hereto and is made a part hereof and is marked Exhibit 'C.'

Says It Is Unconstitutional.

That the defendant claims to have been in possession and assumed control of your orator's aforesaid cable system and to be now operating the same, and claims to be entitled to the income of your orator's said cable system, which is more than $10,000 a day.

"That the said seizure or attempted seizure of your orator's said cable system is unconstitutional, unauthorized, ultra vires, illegal and void, for the reasons that the war within the meaning of said resolution had terminated prior to the time of said seizure and the alleged authorization thereof; that the Congress had no power or authority under the Constitution to authorize the taking possession and control and operation of said cable system under the circumstances existing at the time of said seizure, and that said seizure was not reasonably necessary for the national security or defense; and that said seizure deprived your orator of its property without due process of law; and that said seizure took your orator's private property for public use without just compensation to your orator; and that said seizure was an unreasonable and arbitrary seizure; and that said seizure was not for public use; and that defendant is not an impartial tribunal to determine your orator's compensation for the use of said marine cables; and that proper and legal provision has not been made for the payment to your orator of said compensation, not even for the keeping by your orator of the regular profits of its own property; and finally that the purpose, plan, and effect of said seizure is to unite, consolidate, and unify your orator's said cable system with that of your orator's competitor, the Western Union Telegraph Company, is in violation of the Anti-Trust act of Congress of July 2, 1890, both in its immediate effect of suppressing competition now existing and in its effect in disorganizing your orator's organization, plant, and equipment, so as to disqualify your orator from taking up and resuming such competition when said cable system is returned to your orator on the signing of a treaty of peace and the proclamation thereof.

"That the recent war referred to in said joint resolution is no longer in continuance, it having been terminated beyond possibility of renewal on Nov. 11, 1918, by an armistice. That said proclamation dated Nov. 2, 1918, did not become a proclamation and was not proclaimed or announced, signed, countersigned, made public or effective until after Nov. 11, 1918, namely, about Nov. 16, 1918, and that no seizure or possession of said cables was attempted, claimed, or made until on or about Nov. 16, 1918.

"That it is not necessary for the national security or defense that your orator's system of marine cables shall be seized, or taken possession of, or assumed control of by the defendant or any one else. That the national security or defense will not be furthered in the slightest degree by defendant taking possession and assuming control of your orator's marine cables. That the national security or defense was fully attained by the signing of said armistice and by the discontinuance of hostilities under the said present war. That a full, adequate, complete, quick, and correct cable service has been during the period of the war and still is being given by your orator on its cable system to the Government of the United States and that all Government messages are given precedence over all other messages, and that there has been no complaint on occasion for complaint on the part of the Government in regard to the quick and accurate transmission of its messages, and that your orator's cables are worked and operated to their utmost capacity by a most competent staff of officers and cable operators, and that said service could not be increased or bettered, and that the operation of said cable lines by or under the control of the defendant would be less efficient and satisfactory not only to the Government in the transmission of its cablegrams, but to the public in the transmission of public messages generally, and that the seizure of said cables on the ground that they were or are necessary for the national security or defense was and is a mere pretext without substance or basis of fact whatsoever.

Government in Control.

"That ever since the United States entered the present war the American ends of said marine cables of your orator have been and still are under the absolute control of the officials of the United States Government, and particularly the control of the Director of Naval Communications, and that nothing has been done by your orator relative to the operation of said cable lines without the knowledge and approval of said Director of Naval Communications. That every request and even suggestion made at any time by said Director of Naval Communications or his representative, who was stationed and established in your orator's cable office in New York City, has been promptly complied with and carried out in every particular. That a most rigid censorship was established by the United States Government over your orator's cables, and that your orator has heartily cooperated in said censorship. That all the demands and even requests of the Government on your orator in behalf of the national security and defense have been promptly, fully, and cheerfully complied with by your orator, notably a request on Oct. 29, 1918, by the State Department of the Government at Washington that your orator place at the disposal of that department and the President a special cable across the Atlantic so that there might be instantaneous communication between the Government at Washington and its American representatives at Paris. That thereupon your orator promptly set aside one of its transatlantic cables for that purpose and furnished a through circuit from Washington to Paris which has ever since been at the disposal of the State Department of the Government.

"That the transmission of cablegrams for the next few months between America and Europe did not and does not necessitate or justify the seizing of the 10,000 miles of cable from San Francisco to China, Japan, and the Philippines (as has been done); nor the seizing of two cables from New York to Panama, thence down the west coast of South America, thence over the mountains to the Argentine Republic (as has been done); nor the seizing of cables to Cuba and Mexico (as has been done); nor the seizing of thirteen cables across the Atlantic (as has been done). That all of said thirteen cables have been and are devoted first to the transmission of Government messages, relative to peace negotiations or any other Government business, and then press messages and commercial messages; that the seizing of said thirteen cables by the Government does not facilitate or better in the slightest degree the transmission of Government peace messages or any other messages, and has not except in one instance for a short time when the influenza raged, which, however, did not affect the service on Government messages, said cables being already worked to their utmost capacity by most expert operators and staff, and that both cable companies, having cables in the Atlantic Ocean, have been and are working their cables first for the Government as fully and efficiently as they possibly could be worked, if actually owned and operated by the Government itself for Governmental purposes. That one of said thirteen cables has heretofore been set aside by your orator for the use of the Government, as hereinbefore alleged, and others would have been so set as de also if any request so to do had been made. That your orator was not consulted as to the necessity or even advisability of said seizure of said cables, although your orator could have given more competent expert advice on that subject than any one else conversan with cable affairs.

Government Ownership.

"That said joint resolution of Congress and all acts of defendant thereunder are unconditional, illegal, and void, in that the compensation therein provided for is not to be determined by an impartial jury or commission, but under the authority given to the President is intended to be, and will be, determined by the defendant, and that the authority conferred upon the President under said resolution is exercised and will be exercised through the defendant. That in the case of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, the system of which was heretofore seized under said resolution, the fixing of the compensation therefor was committed to the defendant; that the determination of your orator's compensation will thus be left to the arbitrary caprice and prejudiced mind of defendant, who is interested personally and officially in giving an unfair and unreasonably low, insufficient and inadequate compensation to your orator, because the less he gives your orator the more he keeps for the Government to its profit at your orator's expense and to the personal renown of defendant. That for many years last past the defendant as Postmaster General has advocated Government ownership of telegraphs and cables and that defendant is not an impartial tribunal to determine the compensation, operation, competition, and policy of complainant in regard to its said system of marine cables.

"That your orator's right to appeal to the Court of Claims is an illusory right, in that no provision has been made for paying any judgment that your orator may obtain in that court. That no adequate or safe fund has been provided from which your orator may at some future time obtain compensation for the seizure and use of its said submarine cables, and that the only recourse for your orator to collect any judgment given by the Court of Claims will be an application to the Congress to appropriate the money therefor, which application may be disregarded absolutely, and thereupon your orator would receive no compensation whatsoever.

"That the seizure of your orator's marine cables is not the seizure merely of physical property or of the use thereof exclusively for governmental purposes as distinguished from commercial purposes, but is a seizure of the same with all future income therefrom so long as the seizure continues, thereby seizing the moneys, income, and profits of your orator, in addition to the physical property itself, and thereby depriving your orator of such moneys, income, and profits, and jeopardizing your orator's payment of interest and dividends in case the defendant should exercise his discretion to withhold the same as he has power under said joint resolution so to do, and that your orator's only recourse to repossess and obtain such moneys, income, and profits would be a suit in the Court of Claims without any certainty or reasonable expectation that a judgment therefor would be paid within a certain time, if, in fact, paid at all, and that this constitutes an unreasonable seizure, and the taking of private property for public use without just compensation, and deprives your orator of its property without due process of law, in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"That there is no compulsory process by which a judgment of the Court of Claims can be collected, and that it is entirely voluntary with the Congress whether any such judgment shall be paid or not, and that one of the component parts of your orator's system, namely, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, on Sept. 21, 1907, had one of its cables disrupted by one of the warships of the United States, and presented a claim for damages in the Court of Claims and obtained a judgment June 2, 1913, for $3,894.47, subsequently reduced to $35,888.22, and that although the Congress has been repeatedly requested to pay said claim it never has done so, and the same is still unpaid, and there are no means of enforcing payment. That defendant claims that he is entitled to take all of your orator's daily profits and return a small portion thereof to your orator, and keep the remainder in violation of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Constitution of the United States. That this is confiscatory, communistic, and in violation of established principles of law.

Plan of Consolidation.

"That recently the Postal Telegraph system, with which your orator connects and is intimately associated, had its land telegraph lines seized by defendant, and although that system in the year 1917 made a profit of $4,269,547.61, the defendant awarded that system only $1,680.000 as compensation, being 6 per cent on $28,000,000, which defendant's committee said was the physical value of the system's plant. That defendant through a committee proceeds on a fundamentally wrong principle in determing compensation, namely, 6 per cent. on an arbitrarily fixed physical value of the plant without any allowance for earning power and without any correct method even of arriving at said appraised value.

"That defendant proposes and intends to so intermingle, unite, consolidate, and merge your orator's business, good-will, staff, organization, employes, plants, and equipment with that of said Western Union Telegraph Company that the separate identity, business, and good-will of your orator will disappear, so that your orator may be forced or persuaded to abandon competition hereafter, and acquiesce in defendant's plans for Government ownership of the same, or an amalgamation of all cables in the Atlantic Ocean. That defendant has called in as assistant and adviser Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to work out a plan for a 'universal wire service' including all wire communications of the United States, namely, cables, telegraph lines, and telephone lines. That all this is and would be in violation of the Anti-Trust act of Congress of July 2, 1890, which applies in full force to defendant as well as your orator, now that the war has terminated.

"That your orator's said marine cables are private property and have been taken by defendant not for public use, and that this is in violation of the Constitution of the United States and that there is no necessity for the exercise of the power of the Government in taking the said marine cables, and that no provision has been made for any judicial inquiry as to the necessity for the seizure and taking of said marine cables, and that said seizure is arbitrary, all in violation of the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing due process of law. That this suit in equity is brought to enforce a claim to real or personal property within the Southern District of New York.

"That the continued interference of the defendant with the business of your orator as aforesaid is causing and likely to cause great money damage to your orator which will largely exceed the sum of three thousand dollars exclusive of interest and costs. That the defendant in carrying out his unlawful possession and control of your orator's marine cable system and business will use the military power of the United States, against which as a matter of course your orator has no adequate means of resistance, and that great and irreparable injury is being done to your orator, its property and business, and the cable communication of the public.

"Wherefore your orator prays that the defendant, his officers and agents, may answer the premises according to law, (answer under oath being hereby waived,) and that he may, by a writ of injunction to be issued out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, be enjoined from carrying out his claim that he has taken possession and assumed control of your orator's said marine cable system, and that the defendant, his officers and agents, may be enjoined from interfering with your orator's property or business aforesaid or from taking any steps or making any demands on your orator in connection therewith.

"And your orator prays that pending the determination of this suit, this Court will grant and issue a temporary injunction or restraining order, forbidding all of said actions on the part of the defendant as to which a final injunction as hereinbefore prayed, in order to preserve your orator from great injury to its business and to prevent the injury that would occur to the public interest by reason of the threatened acts aforesaid while this suit is pending."

The bill of complaint is accompanied by an affidavit made by Clarence H. Mackay, that he is President of the Commercial Cable Company. Supplementing the complaint are the documents referred to as "Exhibits A, B, and C." They are, respectively, the joint resolution authorizing the President to take over the wire and cable communications of the nation; the President's proclamation of July 16, announcing control of the communication facilities, and Postmaster General Burleson's bulletin assuming supervision of the facilities.

BURLESON COMBINES CABLES.

G. G. Ward, Named as Head, Refuses to "Become a Party to It."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Postmaster General Burleson tonight announced that directions had been issued for the operation under one management of the two systems of cables running from this country to Europe. He so notified Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company, at New York City, and Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Under Mr. Burleson's plan, to the extent it is disclosed in these letters, the cables will be placed under the head of the Commercial Cable Company. The Postmaster General's letter also again seeks to justify the action of the Government in taking over the cables by saying that the cables should be unified in operation during the "present emergency." Mr. Burleson's letter to Mr. Mackay says:

"The interests of the public service during the present emergency necessitate the unification in operation to the fullest extent possible of the cable systems leading from this country to Europe, so that the full capacity of all the cables may be made available to the public and the press. It is manifest that this can only be accomplished through the operation of the two systems under one management. I have made a survey of the situation and am satisfied that the object sought can best be accomplished by placing the cables with the operating head of the Commercial Cable Company.

"I therefore direct, so far as I am authorized by the joint resolution of Congress under which the cable systems are now controlled by the Government of the United States, that George G. Ward, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, and who, I understand, now has direct charge of your cable system, assume the management and operation of both the Commercial Cable system and the cable system operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company. I trust that I will have the hearty co-operation of the officials of both cable systems in carrying out these directions. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Ward, also to Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company."

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company, last night said he had written to Postmaster General Burleson as follows:

"In answer to your letter to me of today, which has been given to the newspapers, I beg to say that the most expert cable advice that I have been able to get convinces me that better work can be done by a continuance of the present separate management of the two cable companies than by an attempt to amalgamate two plants which have been operated successfully and separately for so many years. As you doubtless are aware, the Commercial Cable Company today has filed a bill in equity in the United States Court in this city to prevent just such an amalgamation, and I am assured that the best interests of the public will be advanced instead of retarded if no such amalgamation takes place."

George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial lines, appointed General Manager of the Atlantic Cable Systems by Mr. Burleson, had this to say:

"Nothing can be gained by attempting to operate these two companies as one. The cables of both companies are already taxed to their utmost, and single management of the two could not possibly put more business over them than at present, and I think it very desirable to keep up the present competition. Moreover, the Commercial company, in its suit started today, aims to prevent the Government from doing this very thing to which Mr. Burleson wishes me now to become a party, and, of course, I cannot do that. The proper and best way is to leave the two companies as they are and let them go on about their business and not try to operate them as one."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BOHM.—Dec 4, 1918, to Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Bohm, a son.

Engaged.

SMITH — ELLINGWOOD. — Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoyt Ellingwood of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Ellingwood, to Ensign Franklin Stoddart Smith, 2d, U. S. N. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton MacMasters Smith of Montclair.

Died.

ADLER.—Caroline. In the death of Mrs. Samuel Adler, who served us so devotedly and efficiently during the past 28 years, the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum has lost one, who through her eminent abilities and her activities shed great happiness to the children in the institution. Her unfailing geniality has endeared her personally to all who were associated with her, and we, the Board of Directresses, who were in such close touch with her during the many years of her office as Vice President, feel a deep sense of personal loss. To the members of the bereaved family we tender our deepest sympathy. Members of this society are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at the Chapel of Temple Emanuel at Salem Fields, Friday morning, Dec. 6, at 10:30 o'clock.

MRS. I. N. SPIEGELBERG, President.
MRS. G. M. THURNAUER,
Honorary Secretary.

Died.

ADLER.—On Dec. 4, at her residence, 333 Central Park West, Caroline, dearly beloved wife of the late Samuel Adler, in her 74th year. Funeral services at the chapel of Salem Field Cemetery on Friday morning, Dec. 6, at 10:30 o'clock.

BAETZ.—Agnes Baetz, wife of the late Arthur Baetz, in her 77th year. Funeral service Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at the residence of her son, Rudolph A. Baetz, 3,144 Perry Av., near 204th St., which relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BAXTER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, Henry Mesmith Baxter, Jr., aged 2 months, only child of Henry and Lillian S. Baxter. Interment at Greenwood. Indianapolis papers please copy.

BERGH.—Grace Bunker, on Dec. 2, 1918, Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Richard A. Wright, 16 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, at 2:30 on Thursday.

BRADY.—Lieutenant Vincent A. Brady, 55th Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marines, died in France Nov. 14 from wounds received in action, aged 20 years, son of Thomas J. Brady and the late Mary M. Brady. Solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., Monday, Dec. 9, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend.

CHEEVER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918, George W., son of Samuel Stillman and Eleanor Cheever. Funeral service at his late residence, 13 East 124th St., on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M.

CLARK.—Salter Storrs, Jr., son of Salter Storrs Clark and Caroline G. Clark of Westfield, N. J., 28 years of age. Private Company A, 311th Regiment, U. S. Infantry. Killed in action in France Nov. 1, 1918. Brother of Coleman T. Clark, who was killed at Soissons May 29, 1918.

CONNOR.—Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918, Ezra S. Connor, aged 76. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood.

CRAWFORD.—At Trebizond, Turkey, Sept. 22, 1918, the Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, D. D., in his 67th year.

DESHON.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, at his residence, 4 Maple Av., Albany, N. Y., Charles A. Deshon, formerly of New York City and Ridgewood, N. J. Service at Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 1:44 P. M.

DE VELASCO.—Maria Teresa Sarra de Velasco and Pablo Velasco y Sarra, beloved wife and infant son of Dionisio Velasco. Requiem high mass will be held at the Blessed Sacrament Church, corner 71st St. and Broadway, Thursday morning, 10 o'clock. Havana papers please copy.

DINKEL.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1918, John F. Dinkel, aged 58. Funeral from the Second Reformed Church, North Broadway, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

DREW. — On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, Josephine Baker Drew, wife of John Drew. Funeral private.

ELSWORTH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, at her home, 200 West 58th St., Ada Sloane, wife of the late Edward Elsworth. Funeral private.

ENGELBERG.—Josef B., Dec. 3, 1918, in his 59th year, at his late residence, 598 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, beloved husband of Pepi Engelberg and father of Bertha Weinberg, Sigmund H., Tillie, Cecelia and Sarah Engelberg. Interment Dec. 3, Mount Hebron Cemetery.

FITZHUGH. — In Hackensack, N. J., Millicent, daughter of Percy and Harriet Lloyd Fitzhugh. Service at cemetery, Hackensack, at 11 A. M. Thursday.

FRANCISCO.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Dec. 4, of pneumonia, David Cornelius Francisco, aged 75 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 35 Park Slope, Ridgewood, N. J., on Thursday evening Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

GOMPERTS.—On Dec. 4, Michael L. Gomperts, beloved husband of Fannie (nee Simpson) and beloved father of Flora Cahan, Elizabeth Abelman, Louis, Rose, Robert, and George. Funeral from his late residence, 119 West 114th St., on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M. Members of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 71, Chancellor Kent Lodge No. 870, Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, Deborah Verein No. 1, respectfully invited to attend interment at Washington Cemetery.

GOMPERTS. — Michael L., Chancellor Kent Lodge, No. 870, F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with deep regret we announce the death of our late departed brother, Michael L. Gomperts, 119 West 114th St. You are urgently requested to be present at the Masonic services over the remains of our late departed brother, which are to be held at his late address on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918, at 2 P. M. By order of JOSEPH J. KOZINN, Master.
I. M BROWE, Secretary.

GOMPERTS.—Officers and members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Michael L. Gomperts, at his late residence, 119 West 114th St., December 5, at 2 P. M.
JOSHUA KANTROWITZ, President.
LEON A. RAINS, Secretary.

GRANT.—Officially reported killed in action Oct. 12, Private William H. Grant, Machine Gun Company, 107th U. S. Infantry, aged 33 years, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Grant, and second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, England. A memorial service will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Sunday, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock.

GUILLER.—On Dec. 3, 1918, at her residence, 420 Riverside Drive, New York City, Winifred Merrill, wife of Henry A. Guiler. Funeral services and interment at Rushford, N. Y., Friday. Ruehford (N. Y.) and Hempstead (L. I.) papers please copy.

GOULE.—Louis F., suddenly on Dec. 4. Services Saturday at 2 P. M. at his late residence, 478 Central Park West, corner 108th St.

HAGAR.—On Monday, Dec. 2, 1918, Mrs. Jessie S. Hagar passed away at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Burrill, 148 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral private.

HALSEY.—At his residence, 267 Central Av., Orange, N. J., Dec. 4, 1918, John Kirtland, beloved husband of Jennie Bach and son of the late William G. and Eunice Kirtland Halsey. Funeral services private.

HOLDRUM.—Mary Leah, Monday, Dec. 2, wife of the late Abram C. Holdrum, mother of Garret S. M. Holdrum and the late Mrs. Bessie C. Hardin, grandmother of Frances and Josephine Hardin, in her 71st year. Funeral from her late residence, "Echo Glen," Westwood, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918, at 2:30 P. M.

HUERSTEL.—Gustave, 959 Grant Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Dec. 3. Funeral private.

JARDINE.—At Morristown, N. J., Adele W., wife of Norman M. Jardine, in her 23d year. Funeral private.

JEWETT.—Elise M. Jewett, beloved eldest daughter of Elise M. Jewett and the late Major R. Dickinson Jewett, of pneumonia, at her home, Upper Nyack on the Hudson, on Dec. 1. Funeral service Thursday morning, Dec. 5, at Reformed Church, Piermont, N. Y., at 11:45. Train leaves Erie station, Jersey City, at 10:05, arriving at Stark Hill at 11:12. Automobiles will meet train.

JOLLIE.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Dec. 4, Lizzie P., in her 65th year, after a lingering illness, at the Hackensack Hospital. Funeral services Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Walter P. Jollie, 231 Wood St. Interment private.

KING.—Sergeant Charles Newell King, aged 31, killed in action Nov. 1, beloved husband of Sarah R. King and only son of Mary C. and the late Charles Newell King, 87 Highland Av., Jersey City.

KNOPF.—Oct. 9, 1918, from wounds received in action, Sergeant Philip Edward Knopf, former home 1,112 University Av., New York. Requiem mass Dec. 10 at 10 o'clock, Sacred Heart Church, Highbridge, N. Y.

LA FARGE.—Mary Lewis, at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 2, 1918, beloved wife of Oliver H. P. La Farge.

LARMOUR.—Suddenly Dec. 4, Oscar Havelock, beloved husband of Margaret E. Larmour, (nee Nix.) Interment Norfolk, Va.

LARGY.—On Dec. 3, at her residence, 103 East 110th St., Katherine Largy, beloved mother of Arthur J. and Charles B. Largy. Funeral on Friday, Dec. 6, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Paul's Church, East 117th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

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Died.

LEEDS.—David, ward of Warner M. and Louise Hartshorne Leeds, on Dec. 5, aged 5. Funeral private. It is especially requested that no flowers be sent

LEITCH.—Lieutenant John Bowman, on board U. S. S. Tivvies on Oct. 23, beloved son of Mrs. Frances C. Leitch of 4 St. Nicholas Terrace. Funeral services on Thursday evening, Dec. 5, at 139 East 43d St., at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

LITT.—George W., beloved husband of Elsa (nee Rosenberg) and father of Georgette. Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918, of pneumonia. Funeral from the late residence, 938 St Nicholas Av., Thursday at 2 P. M., Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester.

LOOBY.—Ellen, (nee Skehan,) widow of the late James Looby, Dec. 3, at her residence, 157 East 49th St. Solemn requiem mass Dec. 6, 10 A. M., St. Patrick's Cathedral. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Auto cortege. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

MARTIN.—Rosa Brooks Martin, wife of the late Joseph H. Martin of Grand Rapids, Mich., on Tuesday. Funeral service in the Congregational Church, Cheshire, Conn., on Friday at 2 o'clock.

McKENNA.—Dec. 2, Margaret McKenna, native of Tydavnet, County Monaghan, Ireland. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 5, from undertaking establishment of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St., at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church at 10 o'clock.

MEAD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918, in East Hampton, Conn., Kate, daughter of the late Halsey R. and Ann Eliza Aikman Mead.

MEADE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, Frederick Meade, beloved husband of the late Mary E. Meade, (nee Clawson.) Funeral private from his late residence, 154 Glenwood Av., Jersey City. Interment Saturday at convenience of family.

MILLER.—Garland Burleigh, Tuesday, Dec. 3. Services at the Chapel, 1,970 Broadway, at 3 P. M., Thursday. Interment private.

MONTANT.—At his residence, 17 West 98th St., Tuesday, Dec. 3, Alphonse Montant, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral Friday, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M., from the Church of Saint Vincent de Paul, West 23d St.

MOORE.—George W. Moore passed away Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918, at his residence, East Saddle River Road, Saddle River, N. J. Funeral private.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, John S., beloved husband of Maria Newman, aged 68 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 2,212 Boulevard, Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 6, at 8:30 P. M. Interment New York Bay Cemetery.

PATTERSON.—Dec. 3, 1918, Mary A. Patterson, widow of the late Rowland Patterson. Funeral Friday, 9:15 A. M., from late residence, 468 West 165th St., thence to church St. Rose of Lima, 165th St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

POWELL.—Suddenly, on Dec. 4, Ruth Burckett, wife of Cuthbert S. Powell, Elmwood Av., Bayside, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRESLEY. — Mrs. Libby. Funeral services will be held at Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1:30 P. M.

RANDLE. — At his residence, 375 Central Park West, on Monday, Dec. 2, 1918, John Lounsbury Randle. Funeral private.

RODRIGUEZ.—On Dec. 4, Felix Rodriguez, beloved husband of Carman Rodriguez, at his residence, 601 West 138th St. Funeral notice hereafter.

ROUX.—Tuesday, Dec. 3, Felicie Elizabeth, beloved mother of Rose Gabriel Meilleur and Mrs. Frank S. Stelling. Requiem mass on Friday, at 9 o'clock, Church of the Holy Trinity, 824 St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

SICKELS.—Nov. 30, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Berell, Kinderhook, N. Y., Caroline Fairman, widow of the late Hiram E. Sickels.

SILVER.—At Freehold, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, Elmira Stilwell, beloved mother of Walter S. and Elmer B. Silver. Funeral private.

STRAIGHT.—A memorial service for Major Willard Dickerman Straight, who died in Paris Dec. 1, 1918, will be held in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday, Dec. 6, at 5 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, Anna Parish Townsend, daughter of the late Reginald M. and Maria L. Townsend of Greenport, L. I. Funeral private.

TUCKMAN. — Stanislaus N., husband of Miriam Rosenkranz, father of Shepard, Robert, and Doris. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 8, from his late home, 719 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

THOMSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, Alexander Thomson, beloved husband of Jemima Thomson, (nee Wallace.) Relatives and friends, also members of Hiram Lodge No. 17, F. and A. M.; Hoboken Lodge No. 106, Knights of Pythias;

CALLS ON LABOR TO MEET CAPITAL

Schwab Says Both Sides Must Make Concessions in Shipping Problems.

MAKES APPEAL FOR FUTURE

Secretary Redfield, in Address at Atlantic City Meeting, Tells of Foreign Trade Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 4.—The opening sessions today of the Reconstruction Congress of the United States Chamber of Commerce were largely devoted to speeches Harry A. Wheeler, President of the Chamber, delivering the opening address at the morning session, while the afternoon was occupied by Charles M. Schwab and Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield.

Mr. Wheeler urged that Congress take action to send representatives of American business to the Peace Conference in an advisory capacity. He said he had spoken to the President to the effect that American business ought to be represented in some way, but that in his "very genial reply" the President had ignored the suggestion.

This sentiment was applauded by the 4,000 delegates who filled the auditorium into which a section of Young's Million Dollar Pier had been transformed, and one particularly enthusiastic man jumped to his feet and shouted:

"Wireless that to Wilson!"

Charles M. Schwab, arriving to address the convention, was sighted almost as soon as he entered the hall, and the delegates jumped to their feet and cheered him for three minutes. When he got a chance, Mr. Schwab announced that he had asked the President to relieve him as Director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Continuing, the Chairman of the Board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation came out flatfootedly for a privately owned merchant marine, subsidized by the Government if necessary; also for a square deal for labor, and at the same time a square deal by labor. He was equally strong for a prompt expansion of our foreign trade.

"We face a great change in the social structure of this great country, a change, to my mind, ultimately for the better, for the happiness of mankind, a change of true democracy," declared Mr. Schwab. "The man who becomes the aristocrat of the future will become so, not because of birth or wealth, but because he has done something for the good of his country. We face a situation today that is exceedingly critical and requires the attention of every astute mind in the country.

"Before this war the maximum output of ships in the United States in any one year was something less than 400,000 tons. When the Emergency Fleet Corporation started all the shipyards of the country that were available for shipbuilding were occupied, and rightfully so, by the needs of the navy, and therefore it was necessary to construct the works in which the new ships might be built.

"To give you some idea of the progress we have made—and I do not speak of launchings, but of ships placed in commission, because only then are they useful—during the month of October there were placed in commission in the United States 416,000 tons of shipping. In the month of November just ended, for which we have not received the exact figures, I anticipate we placed in commission something over 500,000 tons of ships.

"This, my friends, brings me to the point, the chief thought which I have in my mind to give you today. We may construct 100,000,000 tons of ships, but they will have no value to this great nation of ours unless we do what is more important than the construction of ships, and that is to devise the ways and means for their operation. (Applause.)

"My friends, there is one other question of great importance, to cover which no one can lay down general rules, and that is the labor question. I am one of the men who believe in the fairness of American labor. I am one of the men who believe that the only foundation upon which our prosperity can permanently rest is the economic use of everything, whether it be labor, material manufactures, or what not. Any organization, labor or capital, that is on a false basis, must fail.

"We started, some twenty years ago, on a series of exploitations that many people called trusts, and there were many such concerns organized that had as their prime motive the artificial idea of either restricting production or increasing the selling price. You have seen them, one after the other, fail and fade away. What has been true of capital will be equally true of labor, and therefore the American laboring man must realize that his permanency and success, and the success of the nation, will depend upon labor conditions and capital conditions that are founded on economic principles first of all. (Applause.)

"Many unjust demands will be made by labor, as they have been made by capital in the past. The thing we have to do is to teach, not patronize; to educate, and to have the American laborer know and feel that he can stand with his head in the air, as you can and as I can, and say with pride, 'I am an American citizen.'"

Secretary Redfield, who followed, let it be inferred that the speech he read was an answer, in part at least, to the questions put to him a few days ago by the Council on Foreign Relations, of which Elihu Root is the Honorary Chairman. He denied that he was opposed to expansion of our foreign trade, but he would go after it "as a gentleman ought to go after it."

It was the duty of American manufacturers, he said, to supply the needs of the countries associated with the United States in the war, before they sold goods elsewhere, even though in other markets they might get higher prices. He made it clear by definite declaration, however, that he was speaking only for himself and not making an official utterance.

"If it is permitted me to urge a few words of practical advice to American industries," said the Secretary, "I should say to them, Beware of the temptation hastily to lay rash hands upon wages. Concentrate thought, purpose, and effort on output," he advised. "Find and seize hold upon all that finance has said or can say concerning industry."

"There is no doubt, humanly speaking," Secretary Redfield said in conclusion, "that prosperity lies ahead of America, but there is yet an unsolved doubt as to what use America will make of her prosperity. Do we think of our sister nations as twenty years ago a trust magnate thought of the concerns whose business he would like to grasp? We have outgrown that in our domestic commerce. I do not speak of it as being illegal—it is more illegal today in the minds of the business men than on the statute books."

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, delivered the invocation when Mr. Wheeler called the morning session to order, and the secretary announced the committees of the convention. Just before the morning session adjourned, a letter was read from Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, in part as follows:

"The War Industries Board, as you know, was formed primarily for the purpose of mobilizing the industries of the country in order that the war programs of the United States Government and the Allies could be carried out with as little dislocation of business as possible. On the signing of the armistice restrictions were removed and business was permitted to flow in its usual channels.

"In conjunction with this, the War Trade Board and the Shipping Board are releasing restrictions upon imports and exports as rapidly as shipping is becoming available. Contracts with the Government are being adjusted. In the meantime there must surely be some rearrangement of business, but I am certain that the business man of America can and will meet the situation which confronts him."

Resolutions adopted by the 381 war service committees of the United States Chamber of Commerce will be considered by a major group of ten related trades tomorrow afternoon and evening. The resolutions then approved will be submitted to the convention on Friday, and such resolutions as are adopted by the convention will be the declaration of the convention as to what American business ought to do for the Government in the work of reconstruction, and what the Government ought to do for American business.

CHURCHILL'S OPENS AGAIN.

New Restaurant Staff Is Engaged to Replace Strikers.

Lights in Churchill's restaurant, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, burned brightly again last night, following the walkout on Tuesday night of the 250 waiters, cooks, and pantrymen employed in the establishment. Captain James Churchill, the proprietor, said that with the new staff which he had been able to hire the restaurant was giving about 75 per cent. of its normal service to patrons. Mr. Churchill said that by tonight he thought the service would be normal.

The International Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Workers yesterday made good its threat to cause a break in the ranks of the employers' association by winning agreements for the establishment of wage increases at Rector's, the Palais Royal, Moulin Rouge, and Strand Roof restaurants. The union also announced that the Marlborough Hotel had agreed to the demands for wage increases for waiters and cooks.

Strikes were called yesterday at the Hofbrau and Century Roof restaurants, but new workers were rushed to these places by the Labor Committee of the Hotel and Restaurant Men's Association. Secretary Otto Wagner of the union said that his organization intended to call out the waiters and cooks from other establishments.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

$3,750 Great Northern Railway Co. of Canada consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, due October, 1934, interest April and October; three of $1,000 each, 1 of $500, and 1 of $250. 56.

27 shares American Snuff Co. 6 per cent. preferred, $100 each, 90¼.

100 shares George W. Helme common, $100 each, 138.

10 shares Central Union Trust Co., $100 each, 416.

12 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each, 869.

20 shares Crowell Publishing Co. 7 per cent. preferred, 85.

100 shares Federal Utilities Co. common, $100 each, 2.

25 shares California Railway & Power Co. prior preference, $100 each, 12.

$2,500 Chalmers Motor Co. temporary first mortgage 6 per cent. five-year gold notes, due Oct. 1, 1922, 61.

41 shares Chalmers Motor Co. preferred, $100 each, 16.

187 shares Chalmers Motor Co. common, no par, $3 per share.

70 shares Kinemacolor Co. of America preferred, $100 each, $20 lot.

278 shares Kinemacolor Co. of America common, $100 each, $20 lot.

9 shares Natural Color Pictures Co., Inc., preferred, $100 each, $5 lot.

9 shares Natural Color Pictures Co., Inc., common, $100 each, $2 lot.

68 shares The Incandescent Light and Stove Co. preferred, $100 each, $49 lot.

23 shares The Incandescent Light and Stove Co. common, $100 each, $28 lot.

15 shares Donald Steamship Co. preferred, $100 each, 100.

7½ shares Donald Steamship Co. common, $100 each, 56.

$25,000 Garden City Sugar and Land Co. first refunding mortgage twenty-year 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1934, interest January and July, 20.

$24,700 Manoo Northwestern Railway Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1959, interest March and September, $9,300 lot.

104 shares California Railway & Power Co. prior preference, $100 each, 10½.

1,500 shares United States Express Co., 52 per cent. paid in liquidation, $100 each, 16½.

$52,483 The Granville Mining Co., Ltd., first charge debenture stock, $500 lot.

1,000 shares Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, $1 per share.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Thirty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $994,740, were chartered today. They include:

Industrial Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, import and export goods, wares, and merchandise, $25,000; F. P. Manigno, O. J. Olsen, G. W. McGregor, 60 West 45th St.

Universal Rubber Products Co., Manhattan, make tires, $25,000; L. and G. D. Harrington, E. Renard, 1,476 Broadway.

International Publishers' Representatives, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; C. Capehart, J. Brown, J. J. Carey, Times Building.

Empire Mexican Oil Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Meris, G. E. Wells, I. Townsend Burden, 120 Broadway.

Economy Lunch, Brooklyn, $5,000; J. and I. Hader, A. Strober, 51 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

J. F. Chapman & Co., Manhattan, mining, make basic acids, chemicals, &c., 100 shares preferred stock $100 each; 5 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $75,240; I. Townsend Burden, F. B. Dutton, J. Frank Chapman, 120 Broadway.

Master Optical Co., Manhattan, $50,000; A. A. Potter, W. H. Peck, A. H. Schnackenberg, 2,654 Marion Av., Bronx.

Pan-American Shipping Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting merchandise, $10,000; H. M. Hartman, C. L. Abbott, D. N. Wilkinson, 201 West 79th St.

Certain Parallelameter Co., Manhattan, dental supplies, including removable bridge work, $25,000; R. H. Liebersall, 401 C. Spengeman, E. Sorensen, 15 West 44th St.

Interstate Merchandise Co., Manhattan, buy and sell toys and stationery, $10,000; M. Rothstein, M. Oppenheim, D. E. Ginsburg, 220 West 42d St.

E. R. Roberts Corp., Manhattan, general brokerage and commission business, $10,000; R. J. and R. R. Masback, L. Steckler, 61 West 88th St.

New York Bag and Burlap Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; I. L. Mintzer, D. Goldman, H. L. Omasow, 177 Lorimer St.

Goldman Press Co., Manhattan, $5,000; D. and B. Goldstein, S. Margulies, 2,304 Crotona Park.

145 West 47th Street Corp., Manhattan, restaurants, $5,000; J. Black, W. J. Doyle, R. Cossid, 123 West 45th St.

Weeks-Hand Corp., Manhattan, make bakers and confectioners' supplies, $50,000; R. G. Fromert, J. H. Noll, R. C. Weber, 637 55th St., Brooklyn.

The Allison Novelty Co., Manhattan, patented novelties, $6,000; S. R. Harris, D. J. Blickman, N. Levy, 1,482 Broadway.

Berrien Co., Manhattan, general advertising newspaper proprietors and publishers, $130,000; G. C. Lay, G. A. Griffin, R. A. Young, 27 Pine St.

S. Shemin Printing Corp., Fleischmanns, Delaware County, $10,000; S. Silver, J. Spector, B. Lesser, 1,356 Washington Av.

Keneth & Co., Manhattan, makes textiles, $10,000; G. and H. Klose, F. Baumann, 310 87th St.

Russian-American Steamship and Freighting Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $100,000; O. A. Kortf, I. Chiruns, M. Haff, 1,466 Wilkins Av., Bronx.

K. T. C. Chemical Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; L. R. Sanders, J. T. Areles, W. P. Riley, 2 Rector St.

The Grand Sweater Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., knit and general dry goods, $5,000; Z. E. and H. Schoor, C. Greenberg, 496 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

Modern Traveling Leather Goods Co., Manhattan, handbag business, $5,000; D. Kinzor, F. Fischer, J. Kanofsky, 518 Powell St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Red Top Electric Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $575,000.

Evans & Wright, Brooklyn, $31,000 to $46,000.

The Bank of United States, Manhattan, $200,000 to $1,000,000.

Big Dipper Oil Co., Ithaca, $75,000 to $500,000.

Taplex Corp., Manhattan, $30,000 to $150,000.

The Alpha Brush Co., Troy, $26,000 to $40,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Automotive Specialties Co., Manhattan, to Grundy Mfg. Corp.

Weyant Electrical Co., Manhattan, to World Electrical Co., Inc., Bronx.

A. H. Ginsberg-Gordon Co., Manhattan, to A. H. Gaines-Gordon Co., Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Harper Coal Co., Brooklyn.

Madler, Kincn & Co., Manhattan.

Militades Realty Corp., Manhattan.

T. Maurice Lumber Co., Manhattan.

The Electrical Welding Co., Manhattan.

Leon Uhran & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Charters filed: Perfex Specialty Co., Camden, $100,000; Francis J. Smith, William S. C. Rorary, and Lewis Clark, all of Camden.

Levi, Norwood & Co., Newark, to operate as agents in various lines, $50,000; David Levi of New York and C. H. Norwood, and Howard Isherwood of Newark.

Cooper Realty Co., Camden, $125,000; K. I. Fraser, M. W. Applegate, and C. M. Bridge, all of Camden.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 4.—Charters filed: Victory Stamp, Inc., $100,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

The Fauvar Co., to manufacture chemicals or industrial products, $100,000; M. A. Meyrcord, John E. Fleming, Ira G. Ross, all of Philadelphia.

Victory Building Co., $50,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Community Stores Co., meats, butter, eggs, &c., $50,000; Edwin M. Stanton, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

American Radio Co., New York, from $10,000 to $2,000,000.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

DELICIOUS Table D'Hote Dinner

BUSINESS MEN'S AND SHOPPERS' LUNCHEONS ALL DAY

Also Southern Chicken Dinner

Janssen wants to see you

Formerly the Famous Hofbrau

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SYMPHONY CONCERTS 6 TO 9 P. M.—FROM 9 UNTIL CLOSE, DANCING

STRAND ROOF

No Admission Charge. B'way at 47th Street.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Per Cover

A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.

AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

Hotel THERESA

7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. One block from "L" and Subway Station. Trolley and bus lines at door.

A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES

DINING ROOM AT TOP OF BUILDING

SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE MEALS

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R. F. LEUBE, Manager.

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ELEVENTH STREET

1 Block East of 5th Ave.

SINGLE ROOMS WITH USE OF BATH $15 WEEKLY INCLUDING MEALS

Suites of Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, with Meals for 2, $40 Per Week.

Single Rooms Without Meals, $6 WEEKLY.

Room with Private Bath, Without Meals, $12 WEEKLY.

D. H. & W. J. KNOTT E. D. FOWLER, Manager.

Leases Are Not Required —BUT— REFERENCES ARE. Newly Furnished Suites

Of Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six Rooms

FROM $75 TO $180 A MONTH

With or without kitchens. Maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included. In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.

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Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

HOUSE OF SUNLIGHT

Two and three rooms and bath. Newly and unusually furnished and decorated. 9 to 14 windows.

NOBLETON

126 West 73d Street

$85 monthly, $25 weekly.

Breakfast and dinner (optional) $10 weekly. Near all Cars, "Sub," "L" and "Bus."

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Hotel Arlington

18 West 25th St. Near B'way

Attractive rooms and apartments, centrally located. Appealing to patronage that appreciate quiet surroundings and efficient service.

THESE RATES INCLUDE MEALS.

ROOM Running Water $21 WKLY. UP.

ROOM Detached Bath $30 WKLY. UP.

ROOM Detached Bath For 2 Persons $25 WKLY. UP.

ROOM With Bath For 1 Person $35 WKLY. UP.

2 ROOMS with Bath For 2 Persons $40 WKLY. UP.

D. H. KNOTT and WM. F. INGOLD, Props. R. CARLO, Manager.

Hotel San Remo

Central Park West—74th & 75th Sts.

Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Suites in any desired arrangement, by the year or season. Reasonable transient rates. Restaurant service a la carte, also club breakfasts, table d'hote dinners.

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Hotel Bretton Hall

Broadway, 85th to 86th St.

Subway station at 86th St. corner.

Room and Private Bath, $3 to $5 Per Day

Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day.

Hotel La Salle

30 EAST SIXTIETH STREET

Suites of one to six rooms, with one to four baths, furnished or unfurnished, to lease by the year; also furnished suites by the month or season. Dining room a la carte.

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HIGH GRADE MALT BEVERAGES

THE RECOGNIZED RIVAL OF THE IMPORTED

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BURTON ALE

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HALF & HALF.

Prices on Application

FEIGENSPAN BREWERIES.

80 FREEMAN ST. NEWARK, N. J.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced.

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A LUXURIOUS *Residential* HOTEL, affording the exclusiveness of a private residence. Opposite the *Metropolitan Club* and the *Fifth Avenue Entrance* to Central Park.

Apartments, single or en suite, for any desired period.

EAGER and BABCOCK.

SAVOY EUROPEAN PLAN

200 Rooms, with bath. Rates, $1, $2, $3, $4 and $5 per day. Seventh day free. Large, First-Class Restaurant; moderate prices. Tel. Back Bay 8043.

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OLD CROW RYE

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America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS

SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS

BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIRECT EXPORT COMPANY, INC., as such corporation and trading as RENNIE NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO. and as LATIN - AMERICAN TRADING BUREAU, Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 67 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of notions, postcards, razors, combs, pocketbooks, underwear, gents' furnishings, office furniture, typewriters, lot of loose paper, fixtures, &c.

M. MICHAEL EDELSTEIN, Receiver.
ARTHUR LEONARD ROSENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN BRASS FORGING CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 168 Southern Boulevard, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a complete plant for the manufacture of Piano Hardware Machinery, Dies, Tools, Patterns, Piano Hardware, Raw Material, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.

PETER B. OLNEY, JR., Receiver.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26352. —In Bankruptcy.—JACQUES BUSTANOBY, Bankrupt.

Jacques Bustanoby was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 25th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. SULLIVAN against AMERICAN PLAYER ACTION COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, dated November 21st, 1918, notice is hereby given by the undersigned, temporary receiver of said American Player Action Company, that

1. All creditors of and claimants against said defendant American Player Action Company who have filed claims, with due proof thereof, may appear before this Court, at a Session thereof to be held in Room 227 of the United States Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1918, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and then and there to show cause, if any, why the said temporary receiver should not be authorized and instructed to accept the bid of William G. Besler of $25,000 for the entire assets of the defendant, American Player Action Company, and have such other relief as may be proper.

2. Any person or persons, Company, Association or Corporation on the said return day of said order may make in open Court any further, different, or additional offer for the property of the defendant, American Player Action Company.

Dated, New York, November 22nd, 1918.

MARTIN R. MUSSER, Temporary Receiver, American Player Action Company, 717 East 140th Street, New York City.

WILLIAM H. WURTS, Solicitor for Temporary Receiver, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

H. A. SANDERS MOTOR CORPORATION of 1,876 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by these creditors: A. J. Picard & Co., $21; Globe Rubber Tire Manufacturing Company, $361, and B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, $280. It committed an act of bankruptcy by having a receiver appointed for it in the Supreme Court on Monday. Liabilities are $158,000 and assets $55,000.

SIROTA & LIEB.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George Sirota and Louis Lieb, composing the firm of Sirota & Lieb, wholesale rice and beans, at 83 Beach Street and 105 Hudson Street, by these creditors: Michlides Brothers, $262; James Chieves & Co., $1,200, and Columbia Warehouse, $49. Liabilities are stated to be $50,000 and assets $10,000. Judge Learned Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver, bond $5,000, on application of Jacobson & Pollack, who said that the firm had been accustomed to purchase goods abroad and to pledge the same with the necessary documents with various banks and bankers, who accepted bills of exchange for the purchase price, and the firm put the goods in storage.

COUTANT PHARMACY, INC., of New Rochelle.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by these creditors: Reid Ice Cream Company, $121; Max Cornot, $55, and Alfred Tirnen, $413. It was stated that judgments had been obtained against the company and executions issued to the Sheriff.

JAMES HANRETTE of 124 West Ninety-eighth Street, an electrician, formerly of the firm of Hanrotte & Bentley, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,545 and assets of $180, a claim.

JOHN S. McCLURG of 790 Riverside Drive has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,500 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted at Plainfield, N. J., and at various cities in Ohio.

NINGER STATIONERY COMPANY of 258 Fifth Avenue.—Constant J. Ninger, doing business as the Ninger Stationery Company, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,756 and assets of $6,024, consisting of stock $5,000, accounts $250, real estate equity $650 in Brooklyn and Staten Island, cash in bank $102, and insurance $22. Among the creditors are the Pacific Bank, $1,300, and Acme Press, Inc., $900.

BARON BROTHERS.—Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Samuel and Isidor Baron, doing business under the firm name of Baron Brothers.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Anargyros, Thoms—Armour & Co.	$114.69
Americ. Lorenzo—L. Olivieri	327.60
American Sparkler Co. Corp.—I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	1,916.75
Bartlett, Lincoln—N. Bartlett	401.70
Bradley, Frank—E. M. Stiger	23,232.67
Bogul, Albert—K. Meise	242.20
Bukley, Catherine A., and Chris Benson—C. Reinach	1,165.79
Barron, Mary, and Bernard Conlon—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.	216.40
Charnin, Harry—J. Stockman	226.20
Ciacola, Salvatore—R. Pondo et al.	154.06
Carr, Henry C.—M. E. Carr	18,958.81
Evans, George L.—Motor Car Equipment Co.	120.69
E. H. Speirs, Inc.—R. M. Haan	189.41
Follis, Clarence G.—F. Stater	2,317.75
Goetchius, H. Du Bois—K. S. Smith	278.07
Goldstein, Louis—K. Wettje	2,696.98
Geller, A., guardian—H. Sacks, costs	110.95
H. Grossman Distributing Co.—Fontenelle Feature Film Co.	900.20
Harkness Holding Co. and Raffaele Luonge—J. Di Benedetto	978.72
Klugman, Julius—E. Ritter	1,879.68
Kriegel, Samuel—P. W. Holden	831.65
Koebler, Carl, (Bennen Hat Co.)—Jatison Const. Co.	527.41
Luneschloss, Jerome S.—C. Beyhof	1,285.01
Legros, Harry—Chain Shirt Shops	111.66
Libuser, Louis—L. Cohen	663.37
Mack, Helen—P. Fiak et al.	3,381.80
Mufson, Isaac D.—A. Davey	774.91
Manilla Anchor Brewing Co.—Chelsea Exchange Bank	3,218.16
Norton, Frederick W.—E. J. Conroy	356.66
Plunkett Shock Absorber Co.—Motor Vehicle Pub. Co.	541.74
Quigley, James H.—H. E. Scott	286.05
Quinby, Frank, and Stella E. Smith—A. Barrymore	121.60
Reynard, Geo. C.—Levy Bros.	468.10
Stackfleth, Clara E.—Seaman's Bank for Savings of N. Y. City	3,831.39
Thomas Buckley Const. Co.—R. Morrison	505.66
Weinberger, Sarah—C. Trechtenberg	541.40
West, George—J. Farley et al.	103.35
Zucca, Emilie, (Zucca & Co.)—J. Kutsuiklan	151.10

In Bronx County.

Brown, Anna—Dalkin Realty Co.	989.45
Gallaer, Frank—T. A. Lynch	43.72
Lampka, Henry C.—J. Czajka, as admx	1,536.93
Ragetto, Josephine—T. Reichard	326.22
Reiter, Marcus—45th St. Realty Co.	180.05
Schultz, Charles A.—J. Ruppert	1,328.97
23d Ward Bank of City of N. Y.—T. F. Connors, Jr.	89.50

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Litchfield Const. Co.—M. Wynne, Dec. 6, 1917, (reversed)	$740.80
F. A. Sales Co.—I. Croger, Oct. 10, 1918	1,068.20
Waterman, Henry and Herman—I. S. Greenspan, Oct. 18, 1917	6,143.05
Nicholson, Edward, Alan F. Bierhoff, Harry Bierhoff, and Hugo Bierhoff—H. Krammer, July 23, 1918	116.29
Hipkins, Bayley—John Lucas Co., July 26, 1917	922.70
Gaynor, John T.—Maine Central Railroad Co., Nov. 11, 1918	122.72
Neustodt, Phillip, Phillip Goodman—W. Rothstein, Aug. 9, 1916	165.40
Goldstein, Seig—J. O. Clenighen, Sept. 25, 1918	6,167.09
Vanta Bros., Inc.—Brody & Funt Co., Nov. 9, 1918	2,079.00
Schafer, Herman—M. Goldmunt et al., Jan. 10, 1916	720.21
Labate, J. Vincent—P. & E. Fratelli Novone, April 2, 1914	151.50
Same—H. Lagardi, Feb. 17, 1914	331.91

In Bronx County.

Port Morris Land and Imp. Co.—L. Purdy et al., Nov. 15, 1918	$95.00

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Chases or similar make. Chelsea 4676.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange black and navy for other shades. Haft, Farragut 9752.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Jullillard 110, brown and taupe; must be reasonable. Mad. Sq. 6008.

CAPES AND COATS Wanted.—For Spring, better grade; appointments made. Chelsea 5183.

CAPES, Coats, Suits Wanted.—Spring, better grades. 43 West 27th., fifth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring models of the better order for misses' and juniors'. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12, 29 West 30th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and juniors' Spring coats and capes; stout and regular; call with samples. 137 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers ready to place immediate stock, orders on ladies', misses', and juniors' coats and suits of the better kind. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy Spring styles of junior and misses' coats and suits. Call all week, 11th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses', and juniors' Spring coats and capes; good stuff only; all week. 43 West 24th, 9th floor.

COATS, Suits and Capes Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, suits and capes; popular prices. Simplex Coat Co., 12 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Resident buyer will look at better grade suits and coats all day. S. B. Hurwitz, 1,269 Broadway, Room 402.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy cloth and silk Spring coats. Call with samples, 129 West 27th St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing sample orders on better make garments. Ulius, 37 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on high-grade Spring coats and suits. 32 E. 31st St., 9th floor.

COATS, SUITS, CAPES Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, better grade. Call all week, 43 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples at 4th week; misses' and stouts. 23 West 32d St., 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS, and Capes Wanted.—Placing orders for the Spring. 22 West 32d St., 13th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of children's and junior coats, 8th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring line of the better kind. 8th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy spring junior suits and capes. 30 West 21st St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on popular-priced Spring coats and suits. 40 West 27th St., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking and placing orders on better class coats and suits. 18 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats and suits. Call with samples. 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

COATS, Suits, and Capes Wanted.—Big jobber placing large stock orders. 129 West 29th, 3d floor. Farragut 4717.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats and suits. Second floor, 3 East 28th.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing Spring orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy suits and coats. 5 West 31st St., 10th floor.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Highest grade garments, to $100. National, Canal 4222.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of better class; placing orders. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at better grade spring coats; all week. Top floor, 12 West 21st St.

COATS Wanted.—Plush; jobs for cash.; Address, Wm. G. Brown, Grand Hotel.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. 5th floor, 151 West 26th St.

COATS AND CAPS Wanted.—Jobber will look at. 11th floor, 145 West 30th St.

COATS Wanted.—Snappy Spring coats; orders placed. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—For cash, 1,000 children's and ladies' coats. Telephone Farragut 596.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 127 Madison Av., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 38 West 26th St., one flight up.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Snappy Spring styles. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring styles; placing orders. 48 West 22d, 6th floor.

COTTON Wanted.—Open for large quantity of cotton and cotton worsted, suitable for men's pants; price must be low; will pay cash. Royal Mfg. Co., 35 West 35th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgette, Taffeta, Japsilks, Peau-de-Cygnes Wanted. — At once; must be cheap. Madison Square 3822.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard, all shades, for cash. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st St.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—Holden-Leonard tricotines, all colors. Madison Square 5825.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard, all shades; must be cheap. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line silks, serges; call with samples all day; placing stock orders. Reider & Braunstein, 9 East 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Manufacturer looking at new Spring samples of the better grade; call with samples all week. 12 West 32d, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spring styles of taffeta and Georgette dresses of the better kind; call before 12. 16 East 26th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Georgette dresses; call with samples. 38 West 26th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line of dresses; placing stock orders. 8th floor, 15 West 20th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at taffeta and georgette. 45 West 27th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at silk and tailored serge dresses for Spring. 12th floor, 24 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring serge and silk dresses. Fourth floor, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, better kind, any amount, for cash. Mad. Sq. 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spring dresses. Call 1,182 Broadway, Room 903.

DUVET DE LAINES Wanted.—Forstman navy only. Mad. Sq. 6025.

FLANNEL Wanted.—All kinds, robe cloth, blanket cloth, &c., at once; must be cheap. Madison Square 3822.

FURS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity of kit coney, colors, for spot cash at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

FURS Wanted.—Open for all kinds of shawl fur collars. Morris Nagel & Co., Inc., 102 Madison Av.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—All kinds, for cash. Farragut 5003.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Three tread cloth. Kavner Co., 366 5th Av., R. 707.

MADRAS Wanted.—White, for large manufacturer; quantities of white madras; price must be cheap. N. Belzer Co., 524 Broadway. Spring 3586.

ORGANDIES Wanted.—Must be exceptional value. 16 East 17th St., 7th floor.

OXFORD CLOTH Wanted.—Also Garfield's tricotine 4718. Mad. Sq. 8475.

PLUSH Wanted.—Mercerized; will buy any quantity of mercerized plush for spot cash at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

POM POM Wanted.—12075, poplin, tricotine, kerami, black ingara, spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS AND VELOUR Wanted.—In all high shades. H. Druxin & Son. Farragut 3486.

SATEENS Wanted.—Plain flowered; must be below market price. Madison Square 3822.

SERGES Wanted. — 838-235 U. S. navies, about $2.25 cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St. Tel. Farragut 3640.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09070, 0036, at very low price. Modern Cloak & Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman 99 or similar, reasonable, cash basis. Chelsea 5183.

SERGES Wanted.—S. B. G. L. black; must be reasonable. Shapiro, Madison Square 1503.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, navy. Wilson Mfg. Co., Madison Square 3140.

SERGES Wanted.—S. B. G. L., all colors; tricotines 5889, 4718. Gramercy 4356.

SERGE Wanted.—54289, quantity, for cash. Greeley 6407.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy 54-inch French serge, $1.50 to $1.60. Lorraine Dress Co.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany No. 780 wanted for cash. Bildmore Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

SERGE Wanted. — At a price. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

SHEPHERD CHECKS WANTED.—All conditions; mail swatches with lowest prices. K 23 Times.

SILKS, TURS, etc., wanted by shirt manufacturer; enclose quality swatch patterns, lowest prices. A 105 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for fancy [illegible] Cohen, Edelman, 35 West 31st.

Buyers' Wants

SKIRTS Wanted.—Looking at samples wash and cloth, morning. Ford, 151 West 36th, all week.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits and coats. Call between 11 and 2, 10 East 33d St., 3d floor.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring suits and coats, 9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M. 133 West 27th St., sixth floor.

SUITS, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits and coats all week. 22 West 20th St., 12th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 127 Madison Av., 6th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Spring, better grade. 113-117 West 31st Street, 5th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. 32 East 31st St., first floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—300 pieces assorted navy, taupe, ocean, gray, rose, tan; cheap. K 169 Times.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors, right price. New York Mfg. Co., 600 Broadway.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, any mill. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—4718, gabardine 4666, Garfield rookie 423; cash. Madison Square 2397.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718, also Poiret twill; Spring shades. Farr. 5789.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity Garfield 4718 for cash. Mad. Sq. 634.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718 or similar; all shades. Siegel, Mad Sq. 8305.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, Farnese. Farragut 2389.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange F. & H. Prunella 662 velour for any other shade F. & H. botany or 0360; will buy all shades crystal cord at a price. Murray Hill 5488.

VELOURS, POPLINS Wanted. — Spring shades, American, at very low price. Modern Coal & Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—032 reindeer and style 110 kerseys; taupe and brown; will pay cash. Phone Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity American heavyweight below $2.25 cash. Madison Square 2222.

VELOUR AND KERSEY Wanted.—032 and 2002 brown. Farragut 2477.

VELOURS Wanted.—All shades. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

VELVETEENS Wanted. — Pay cash for quantity Lawrence 8084. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

WOOLENS Wanted. — Lightweight velour, reindeer, tan. Harry Greger & Co., 25 West 31st. Madison Square 4875.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

ARMY BLANKETS.—Military, civilian, institution, and camp; various sizes, weights, and colors; good value. Osnos, 200 5th Av.

BATH ROBES.—Ladies', men's, children's, immediate delivery. Michael Cooper, 135 West 23d.

BEADS.—Imitation filled and indestructable pearl strings to close out; also colored necklaces. J. Feinberg, 3 East 17th.

BEAVERS.—50 inches, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

BEAVER, Silks, Satins, Serges, Chase's. 11 West 32d, third floor.

BEAVERS.—30 inches, all qualities. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

BLANKETS.—Cotton, single, size 45 by 72; immediate delivery; cheap. Rector 6534.

BROADCLOTH.—To close out very cheap, about 50 pieces Botany No. 355, black and navy; also woolen velours. Phone Spring 532.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Kerseys.—All colors and makes, also serges and poplins. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 651.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. botany, also black, navy, reindeer, and burgundy velour. Farragut 5759.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, Jullilards 110, kersey 2002, American velour 11052. Gramercy 5037.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia F. & H., dark green; very cheap. Chelsea 1070.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 Jullilards, all shades, right price. Alex Kogut, Chelsea 2906.

CHEVIOTS, Melton, and Velours.—"Valentine's, McKenney's, Golden's, Flagler's, Kennedy's, Newhouse's"; cotton warp velours; Stoney & Starkey's 27, 1850; Daniel's 100, Gaunt's 68, De Land's 4900; below market price. Greeley 4379.

CHIFFON, VELVET.—Satin, old rose, American Beauty, sapphire, copen, $3.85; Cheney's navy seal, $4.75. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

CHIFFON.—Rennnaat of 2,200 yards, all colors; will sell cheap. Phone Franklin 1774.

COATEES of all descriptions, from $10 up. Bromson Bros., 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Special post Thanksgiving closing out of 2,000 silk plush coats, trimmed with fur collar, cuffs, originally priced $20, at $15.50; cotton plush coats, $6.90 up; special 2,000 silk coats to close, beaver trimmed, best seller, at $12.50. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Large quantity of assorted styles and materials on rack at sacrifice prices; good value in black coats; our special for this week is all-wool velour coats, half-lined and fur-trimmed, at $11.50. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—High grade; immediate delivery; silvertip bolivine, pom pom, silvertones, Normandies, velours, pile fabrics, &c.; Spring line for jobbers now ready. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobs fur-trimmed, beautiful raccoon shawls, silk lined, also several hundred coats to sacrifice at $11.50; our coats reduced to $16.50 are wonders. Supreme Mfg. Co., 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Girls, 2 to 14 years, plushes, Zibeline cloth, corduroy, quantity, assorted styles, real values, Spring line, ready for jobbers. Kommel, 27 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 9749.

COATS.—700 beautiful styles, must be sold immediately; broadcloths, velours, kerseys, plain and fur trimmed, many with shawl collars; also jobs at very low prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs fur trimmed, beautiful raccoon shawls, silk lined; also several hundred coats, reduced to $16.50; are wonders. Supreme Mfg. Co., 19 West 24th St.

COATS AND COATEES.—Baffin, Hudson, beaver, mole, and kerami plush, with muffs to match, that are made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Ladies', juniors', children's velour and plush coats, at reduced prices for immediate delivery. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors', for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Velours and broadcloths, fur trimmed, to close out cheap. A. Russakow, 104 5th Av.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—Job of broadcloth and velour coats; good styles; cheap. Goldberg & Schulman, 35 East 10th.

COATS.—To close out Crystal Cords, silvertones, velours, and broadcloths; $27 to $50. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

COATS.—Close out balance of fine tailored fur trimmed; all this season's best fabrics and styles. J. P. Slater, 11 W. 32d.

COATS.—Ladies', girls', velours, plushes, cheap; immediate delivery. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Infants' intermediate, children's and junior coats, for immediate delivery. D. Strauss, 141 West 20th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, silvertones, pom poms, velours, plushes; will sacrifice before moving. Harry Greenberg, 137 W. 26th St.

COATS.—200 velour coats to close out, fur and silk plush trimmed. S. Ginsberg, 14-16 East 33d.

COATS.—Job to close out, fur trimmed and plain tailored; very cheap. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS and Sport Coats.—In Salts plush, beaver, &c., at rock bottom prices. N. Hurowitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Job of 100 desirable ladies' coats to close out at $8.50 net. Fresd Cloak Co., 38 West 32d St.

COATS.—Better kind, silvertones, velour, broadcloth, juniors' and ladies' at remarkably low prices. I. Novick, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Job of Fall cloth coats to close out cheap. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d St., city.

COATS.—1,000 velours and broadcloth, to close out. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Beaver, Baffin, mole and seal plush short coats, $19 to $50; immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—To close out very reasonable, fur trimmed, shawl collars; youthful models. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS.—600 coats, $15 to $25 values, to close out for $12.50. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 children's sizes, 2 to 6, 8 to 14, to close out, cheap. Rosh & Mayer, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—Juniors' and misses', to close out; a very reasonable price. Levine & Soloff, 16 West 21st St.

COATS.—Raccoon and nutria trimmed. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—200 high grade girls' coats. Julius Goldstein, 158 West 23d.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles, to close out. M. H. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobs 700 ladies' coats to close out. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22d.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS and velvet suits to close out cheap. Wimple, Glasser Co., 1133 Broadway.

COATS.—1,000 wool velours, assorted, 4-14; $2.25, $4.75. Rivel, 101 West 36th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, full lined, sacrifice prices. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out, at attractive prices. Klar Bros., 34 West 20th St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, silvertones, very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed; $5 to $10, cheaper. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—500 children's and junior to close out at sacrifice. Wekster, 370 8th Av.

COATS to close out from $6.50 up. J. Kerostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COTTON GOODS, voiles, organdies, nainsooks, and lawns; to close out. Phone Spring 9598.

COTTON GOODS.—200 doz. ladies' flannelette gowns, 1,000 made up, at a very low price. Call Orchard 5212.

COTTON REMNANTS.—Knitted, white jersey, suitable for gloves, combination underwear; novelties; close out cheap. Chelsea 5183.

CRYSTAL CORDS.—Holden-Leonards, copen and taupe; also silvertones. Mad. Sq. 1520.

DRESSES, Children's.—6 to 14, serges, corduroy, gingharna, and other of the season's leading materials, snappy styles, to close out at a price immediate delivery. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Very newest to stimulate immediate sales, all wool French serge dresses, $5.90, $7.90, $8.90, colors, sizes; also jobs to close out. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES. — The very newest creations, serges, taffetas; also georgette evening dresses; immediate delivery. Mariett, Dresses, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES, georgette-satin, velveteens and serges; to close out; also party frocks and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Hahn & Benjamin, 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—3,000 serge, silk, and velveteen dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St, N. Y. C.

DRESSES.—Several thousand all wool French serge; to close out, special price, $6.75. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of better kind serges, sacrifice at sacrifice price. Rochmuth, 810 6th Av., between 30th and 31st.

DRESSES.—1,000 French serge dresses to close out at a price; wonderful assortment of styles. Lorraine Dress Co., 15 East 26th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, large variety of serge and silk dresses, from $6.75 up. Jacob Holtzman, 134 W. 29th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge of the better kind to close out; afternoon dresses in high shades for delivery. Princess, 49 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Better grade jerseys, serges, silks and fancy dressed. Glockner Dress Co., Inc., 40-42 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—250, including stouts, at sacrifice; new line evening dresses ready; can serve one more jobber. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Before stock taking will sacrifice all our large, wool, jersey, and silk dresses. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—For evening and street wear; latest design; also jobs on hand. American Costume Co., 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, close out,, silks, $5; wool French serges, $6.75; jerseys, $9.75. Loeb-Nunes Dress Co., 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges, velveteens, satins, closing out at sacrifice. Vendome Costume Co., 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses; good assortment to close out. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—200 serge to close out cheap. Shor, 30 West 22d, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Big job on silk and serge dresses. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, serges, jerseys, to close; $6.50. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Silk, 1,000, to close out at $5. Lauretta Skirt, 450 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, satins, taffetas, to close out. Parego, 130 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Spring line for jobbers. Fitwell Dress, 12 W. 17th. Farragut 3029.

DRESSES.—Job of velvets at half price. Jacob Lashin, 143 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, velvets, to close out, reasonable. Seid, 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—200 half-wool Panama, close out, cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

FELTS for tams, caps, slippers, pennants, &c., cotton or wool, all colors; 95 cents up. Room 609, Marbridge Building. Greeley 3606.

FLAGS.—American and Italian, all sizes, lowest cash prices; act quick. S. Asch, 227 Canal St., N. Y.

FLANNELS.—White and unbleached, suitable for interlining; reasonable price. Gramercy 1660.

FURS.—Raccoon scarfs and muffs, to close out at a price. B. Pomeranz & Co., 34 West 29th.

FUR TRIMMING.—One-inch black coney; very cheap. Gramercy 3274.

FURS.—Quantity Kolinsky and Cooney collar and black opossum sets. Farragut 2080.

HOSIERY, 3-lb. wool cashmeres and heavy cotton, immediate delivery; merchandise for export. Himwich Hosiery Mills, 467 Broadway.

HOSIERY.—High-grade silks and lisles, to close out; firsts and seconds. Morehouse, 253 5th Av.

INTERLINING.—Heavy, 48 inches wide, for sale cheap. Farragut 5166.

JERSEY CLOTH. — Spring shades, dress weight. Phone Gramercy 2993-2992.

KHAKI.—Drill, 17,000 yards below market price. Fox, 4770.

LINEN.—20,000 yards Irish natural linen for immediate delivery; reasonable. Chelsea 6969.

MELTON, 16-oz., all colors, immediate delivery. Alex. Propper Co., Inc., 1,270 Broadway, New York City. Room 406.

NECKWEAR.—Men's odd lots, 50c and $1 to close. Gunport, 708 Broadway.

PERCALES.—Have to sell 27 cases 68-72 Borden's and Slater's shirting, close at 20 cents—3.10; packed solid. Merchants Textile Exchange, 147 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

PLUSHES and Trimmings.—Esquimette, 54-inch, Pecco, Auffmordt's (Peerless,) Blumenthal's Hudson Bay, Pearson's 8041; cheap. Greeley 4379.

PLUSH.—Peerless T-10 plush at $3.50. Stuyvesant 8204.

POPLIN.—Velours, Spring shades, also Gera tricotine, cheap. Madison Square 4620.

POPLINS.—8158; serges, 0600, 09070. Spring 606.

POPLINS.—White 774, tan, copen, and navy cheap; tan sateen. Farragut 2080.

SATINS.—10 pieces 40-inch satin; 10 pieces 36-inch, all shades, sold at reasonable price, 12 W. 31st St., 10th floor.

SATINS, ribbons, braids, cord, &c.; large stock M. Swarz's Son, 101 Wooster.

SECO and Lawn.—Sold at a sacrifice. Farragut 6374.

SERGES AND POPLINS, 54289, 104, 1464, 809, 7120, 7008, W. F. X., 99, M. F. L., Whitman's 774, 528, American 90610, 09077, Henry Samson, 638 Broadway. Spring 2714.

SERGES.—1464, 7302, 4032, 104, 3700, 9288, 7120, 8056, 809, 11433; W. F. X. poplins, 6000, 503, 4768, 6660½; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—3850, $1.80; 7301, $1.60; 11433, $1.97½; 99, 82; 8206, $2.80; 780, $1.65; 7120, $1.70; 1464, $2. Gramercy 1337.

SERGES.—Will sell 25 pieces, navy, 54289, original tickets; $1.70; cash. Madison Square 377.

SERGE.—Will sell 50 pieces 7120 navy; will give long terms to responsible parties. Loyal Mfg. Co., 35 West 36th St.

SERGES.—Offering large quantities of 11433 and 54289, Broadhead 8000, very reasonable. Call Gram. 6510.

SERGES.—8301 Amoskeag navy only; to close out cheap; price no object. Greeley 6172.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—Stevens 3020, 20 pieces navy, $1.60 cash. Orchard 5017.

SERGE.—Gilbert navy, 8200; Gilbert navy, 2080. Gramercy 2939.

SERGES.—Will sell Garfield 528, 20 pieces, at a price. Haft, Farragut 9752.

SERGES.—54221 and 54289 U. F. X. Lorraines, 50 and 54 inch. Chelsea 10384.

SERGES.—11433, $1.97½; 104 black, $2.60; 0609, $2.00; 67094, $1.70. Gramercy 845.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—54-inch, all constructions; no samples to brokers. B 158 Times.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery, Georgettes, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, failles, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK SKIRTS.—Several thousand, to close out at a low price; Spring line ready. Lauretta Skirt, 450 4th Av.

SILKS.—Evening shades in satin; large assortment. Gramercy 2460. Cordwain Mills.

SILVERTONES and POPLINS.—High shades, right price. Alex Kogut, Chelsea 2906.

SILVERTONE, Garfield, Read's, all colors; price right. Madison Square 2956.

SILVERTONES.—Holden-Leonards, reindeer. Mad. Sq. 9656.

SILVERTONES.—Reasonable, all makes and colors; also crystal cords. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SKIRTS.—For immediate delivery, in novelties, silks, and stripes; regular and extra sizes. Albert Skirt Co., 142 West 26th. Farragut 5226.

Offerings to Buyers

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool serges, poplins, to close; $2.98. Ford, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—Velour and broadcloth, in high-grade misses' suits, fur trimmed; very low prices for January sales; prompt delivery. Davidson & Garsson, 25 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, poplins, and serges; also shawl collar coats to close out. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS, 1,000; Coats, 600; on the racks to close out. Simon Ginsberg & Bro., 16-18 West 32d.

SUITS.—300 to close out. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th St.

TAFFETA AND SATIN.—Evening shades, for immediate delivery. McCool & Gilchrist, 440 4th Av.

TRICOTINES, Silvertones, Poplins, Velour, Serges, Pom Poms, Burella.—Below market price. Farragut 3855.

TRICOTINES.—Also poplins and velours; all colors. Madison Square 5825.

VELOURS and Kerseys, all wool, American 13046, Kelley's 3600, Slater's 2260, Kersey's American 15020, Juilliard's 2002, Meyer's 5050, Black River, all colors; below market price. Greeley 4379.

VELOUR.—American, at $2.25; 3850 Stevens $1.90; 515 botany, $2.35; 54-inch black and white checks, 76c; woolens and plushes of all kinds at prices lower than the lowest. R. Smith & Co., Gramercy 1280.

VELOURS.—W. Co. 0600, 032 J. F. Stevens 4231; burgundy, taupe, plum, brown, green, black; prices reasonable; 60 days. Gramercy 1060.

VELOURS.—8544, 13046, 11060, Wyandotte Brightwood 4883 in taupe, plum, and burgundy. Milford Woolen Mills, 381 4th Av.

VELOURS.—11050, $2.25, 4 green and 3 brown; pom pom, 12075, 4 reindeer, 2 gray, at your offer. Gramercy 5143.

VELOURS.—Lightweight velours for dresses, very cheap, all colors. Isaac Goldman, 418 5th Av.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS.—0360, 032, 11050, 110, 6717; also serges, 838 and 0696. Gramercy 2091.

VELOUR DU NORD, Blumenthal's; also broadcloth, Botany and F. & H. Stuyvesant 7843.

VELOURS.—All shades, including reindeer, at close-out prices; also tricotine and Poiret twills. Franken, 130 East 25th.

VELOURS, Broadcloth and Serges.—0360 K 544, all colors, 6234-99-0036-1464. Mad. Sq. 2491.

VELOURS.—Saxonia, 954, American 13099, 944, below market price. Mad. Sq. 914.

VELOURS.—F. & H., all shades, very cheap. Madison Square 8475.

VELOURS.—American heavyweight; must be sold; no brokers. Farragut 2924.

VELOUR.—0360, 032, in all shades; also heavyweight cheap. Farragut 9536.

VELOURS.—Kelley's 3000; will close out cheap; all colors. Gramercy 3486.

VELOURS.—Garfield 5116, navy, taupe, brown, and reindeer; reasonable.

VELOUR.—032, 0360; all shades; cheap. Farragut 9535.

VELOURS.—F. & H. & Garfields, all shades, price right. Madison Square 2956.

VELVETEENS.—Good quality; 24 inch; navy, green; cheap. Farragut 3042. Room 1203, 1,270 Broadway.

VELVETEENS.—Have 30 boxes, 24-inch, twill back, will sell very cheap. Madison Square 376.

VELVETEENS.—Sacrifice extra quality green, beetroot, brown, navy, black. Greeley 4153.

VENETIANS AND SATEENS.—36-inch Duraluxe, Monarch, Sateens, Motor, A1, all colors, below market price. Greeley 4379.

VENETIANS.—Imported blacks, different qualities, to close out. Phone 9587 Canal.

VENETIANS.—32 inch, black, Suisante finish, to close out cheap. Farragut 3184.

VENETIANS.—32-inch imported blacks, exceptional value. Gram. 5825.

WAISTS.—Before moving will sell Georgette crepe de chine, plaid and stripe taffetas, and tub silk at $18-$27 dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

WAISTS, skirts, dresses cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

WOOLENS.—Jobs flannels, serges, brown, trico, high shades, velour and broadcloth. Freedman, 31 Hester St.

YALAMA.—Botany 5935, F. & H. velours, Read's silvertones, Oxford suitings; very cheap. Madison Square 8481.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on a medium line of ladies' serge and silk dresses. Call with samples Thursday and Friday between 1 and 4 P. M., Friedlander Dress Co., 339 5th Av.

Allied Industries.

BAGS For sale.—We have a number of high-class beaded bags to dispose of at a remarkable low figure. Call Variety Novelty Shop, 3,594 Broadway.

CAMERON CUTTING MACHINES for sale cheap. Parr. 4770.

NEEDLES for sewing; three million, Nos. 4 to 8, wanted. K 604 Times Downtown.

NEEDLES.—Japanese, superfine, hand sewing, assorted sizes, sharp. 6534 Rector.

PAPER.—All sizes and weights, 8c. per lb. L. Hyman & Son, 121 Spring St.

SINGER sewing machine, complete, with transmitters and tables for sale cheap, also cutting tables and work boxes. Tel. Farr. 4770.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Quantity at sacrifice before taking stock, for cash. Farragut 3194.

THREAD, GIRDLES, checked silk and ratine at a sacrifice. Royal Mfg. Co., 35 West 35th St.

VOILES AND ORGANDIES reduced in all colors; case lots only. Greenpoint 1676.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN to represent house making popular priced line of ladies', juniors', and children's coats in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New York; commission basis. Write P-614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced cloaks, suits, dresses; must know office and city trade; salary and commission; state full particulars; will arrange interview. T. M., 96 Times.

Situations Wanted.

OPPORTUNITY WANTED.—Young man, 25, giving up wartime business, desires to connect with concern that can offer future; proficient buying, selling. K 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office downtown, would accept work copying or from dictation. Room 900, 56 Pine St. Tel. John 2577.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday .....6 per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drug Prices Unsettled Here.

Drug and chemical buyers are confining their purchases to small quantities to fill immediate needs, because of the unsettled conditions. Lower prices for many of these articles are predicted. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today, owing to the fact that numerous holders are liquidating their stocks. Many products can now be sold abroad, however, and this may tend to keep prices firm. Sharp advances in citrates were announced during the week. Among the notable declines were mercury and saccharin. The former dropped $4 per flask of 75 pounds, while saccharin fell $2 a pound following the release of larger supplies of toluol as the result of a slowing-up in the production of explosives.

Gray Goods Market Quiet.

Some business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday, including printcloths and lightweight sheetings for the bag trade, but the aggregate yardage disposed of was far from large. Included in the sheetings sales were 5.50s for nearby delivery, at 11¼ cents, while among the printcloths sold for similar shipment by second hands were 39-inch 68-72s at 10 cents and 38½-inch 60-48s at 10¾ cents. It was said that a large buying offer might bring out the 68-72s as cheaply as 15½ cents. Reports of second-hand sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 12 cents were heard during the day, but were not confirmed. There appears to be little doubt, however, that that price will buy these goods for delivery in the first quarter of 1919.

A Problem for Credit Men.

One of the real difficulties which wholesale credit men will face in the next several months will be the "checking" of accounts of retailers whose stores are situated in places at or near which cantonments and training camps are located. For the last year and a half these merchants, it is said, have been on "easy street" to such an extent that their normal merchandising judgment has become warped. The result is that the sudden ending of the war found them with their stocks largely overloaded and with big deliveries of Fall goods coming in. There have been all kinds of attempts on the part of these men to cancel or return goods, and it is said that these attempts failing, the only way many of them will come through the crisis will be by being financially strong enough to take a big loss. A certain shoe retailer is reported to have $90,000 worth of goods on his shelves or due him on order, $60,000 of it in military stuff, when in normal times his entire stock would not exceed $30,000 in value. It is men like this that will make the credit grantors keep alert.

Artificial Fruit Used on Hats.

Thickly padded artificial fruits are now making their appearance here as trimmings on some of the advanced styles in women's hats. They are usually made of a very soft taffeta or satin. On one of the small black satin hats seen bunches of large grapes in light blended shades of silk ornamented the side crown. Another hat, a close-fitting effect in brown satin with a high cuff brim, was cut into many points at the top. Between each point a small, padded apple, carried out in light rose and mauve tones, was half concealed.

Looking to Better Times.

Paradoxical as it may seem in view of the quiet which now pervades the market, both buyers and sellers of gray goods are predicting better things to come. Opinions expressed on the matter, however, differ widely as to when and where the improvement will first be seen. The time for the return of good business is placed all the way from the first week in January to the middle of February, the only agreement apparently being that it will not come this month. One of the places where prosperity will strike first,

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY NEW YORK

Investments for the Readjustment Period

DURING the present epochal readjustment of the world's industry and commerce from a war to a peace basis, it behooves the investor to place his funds in securities that are strongly bulwarked against shifting conditions.

We shall be pleased to furnish a selected list of such securities. They include Government bonds yielding up to 4.55%; municipals, 4.90%; railroads, 7%; public utilities, 7%; industrials, 6.83%.

Ask for Circular AG-195

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.
Correspondent Offices in 31 Cities

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern Division 3½s, due 1925, to net about 5.60%

New York

UNION PACIFIC

A short review of the investment position of this stock will be mailed on request.

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BROADWAY AT 73RD ST. — MADISON AVE. AT 75 ST. — 125 ST. AT 8TH AVE.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$6,000,000

DECEMBER INVESTMENT SUGGESTIONS

Write for Circular No. 12139.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money Committee Changes Margin Requirements—Stocks Drift in Dull Session.

The developments of most importance as affecting the security markets came to the attention of the financial district yesterday after business hours were over. These had to do with the money situation and plans for the future of the railroads. In the absence of impelling occurences during the stock market session quotations drifted and business was dull. Starting with a tendency toward lower levels, prices later recovered somewhat, but at the close the stock list was highly irregular without any tendency in either direction.

The Money Committee of the banks decided, at the request of the Stock Exchange authorities, to reduce the margin on brokerage loans to the level which had prevailed for some years until changed a few weeks ago when steps were taken to restrict the use of credit in the stock market. In itself, the lowering of the bank margins from 30 to 20 per cent. was an answer to the urging of brokers whose capital had been affected by the higher requirements in a way to cripple their business activities. The Money Committee announced that the change did not mean that additional funds would be made available for Stock Exchange loans while the Government continued as a larger borrower, but the rather general opinion among brokers was that a material concession was contained in the alteration of the existing rule. From many quarters, including banks and financial houses which lend money for out-of-town customers, the information has come for some days past that a vast amount of funds is pressing upon the market, seeking temporary employment at varying rates. A few days ago the Money Committee permitted Stock Exchange borrowers to increase their loans for the purpose of financing the purchase and resale of bonds and notes. This step was considered in many brokerage quarters then as an acknowledgment of the increase of loanable funds. Taken together with yesterday's decision in respect to margins, brokers read satisfactory indications, from their point of view, between the lines of the Money Committee's statement. It remains to be seen, of course, whether or not their judgment was well based, and it may be said that inquiries uncovered no indications that brokers would hastily attempt to increase their loans. A factor in the situation is the impression which has gained ground in the last fortnight that the public usually interested in the stock market is inclined to hold back commitments on the buying side until further progress is made in the readjustmnet of business and trade.

The Railway Executives' Advisory Committee apparently led the discussion at the large meeting of railroad men in the Chamber of Commerce along lines which point toward the early preparation of a definite plan for the railroads, to be put before the next session of Congress. Owners of railway securities found a great deal of satisfaction in the report of proceedings at the meeting. The railroad leaders made it clear that they are in favor of a future régime for the carriers which would have as a strong influence "adequate, responsible public regulation," as the Chairman put it. The consensus of opinion of the men who attended apparently was that whatever may be done, a return to the pre-war conditions would be inimical to the interests of the roads, security holders and shippers, and is not to be considered.

News from the steel trade reflected the belief of producers that their readjustment test still lay in the future. As the Iron Age pointed out, manufacturing has not yet been greatly affected by cancellations, as the orders involved would not have been reached for some weeks to come. Comment from trade quarters showed that the matter of prices was the subject of a great deal of thought and conjecture, without a clear insight into the future as yet available.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent fontes 62 francs 90 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 23 francs 98 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 95 centimes.

Certificates Called for Redemption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary McAdoo today issued a notice to holders of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series IV.-E, dated Sept. 3, 1918 and maturing Jan. 2, 1919, calling such certificates for redemption on Dec. 19, 1918, at par and accrued interest.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 6	High 6½
Low 6	Low 6
Renewals 6	Renewals 6
Last 6	Last 6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4⅜
Nonmember and private bankers' eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5@5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	+.0005
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+.0005
France—				
Demand	5.45⅝	5.45⅜	5.45⅜	—.00¼
Cables	5.45	5.45	5.45	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand	Cables.
of Exch.	or Checks.	
London	4.8665	4.8703
Paris	5.1824	5.1763
China—	5.45⅝	5.45⅞
Hongkong	73½	73⅝
Peking	75.50	75.75
Shanghai	131.50	131.75
Greece	123.00	123.25
Holland	39.85	39.45
India—	41.875	42.25
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
Italy	6.35⅝	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	53.25	53.50
Yokohama	53.25	53.50
Spain	19.50	19.75
Philippine Islands—	50.00	50.00
Manila	49.875	
Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	28.25	28.625
Copenhagen	28.60	28.85
Christiania	27.50	27.80
South America—		
Buenos Aires	44.75	45.00
Rio	26.65	26.80
Switzerland	5.25	5.30
Russia, (currency)—	4.96	4.94
100 rubles	Bid.	Asked.
500 rubles	17.50	17.70
TIME BILLS ON LONDON.	17.40	17.60

Bankers.		Commercial.
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71⅝	$4.72½ $4.70⅝

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $664,054,112; balance, $67,227,338; United States Treasury debit balance, $5,051,795; Federal Reserve credit balance, $39,337,308.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $14.6875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$165,152	$66,934,827
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	196,914	623,753,928
Miscellaneous	4,834,733	476,795,507
Miscellaneous rev.	671,419	244,119,744
Total receipts	$5,768,220	$1,411,404,007
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	18,088,510	5,501,316,355
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	2,777,783	167,512,300
Expenditures	23,856,730	6,912,720,363

OST—Temporary Certificate No. 16096 American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 7 yr. convertible 6% Bonds. Finder please communicate with E. H. ROLLINS & SONS, 48 Exchange Place, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	416,100	868,171	1,035,125
Year to date	132,844,634	173,808,416	208,218,282

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
	23½	24	100	Advance Rumely	24	24	24	24	...
	59½	60	100	Advance Rumely pf	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
	4⅜	4½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	1⅞	2	5,800	Alaska Juneau	2	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
	27⅞	28	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27	28	27	27	+ ⅛
	101½	102	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
	52½	53	500	Am. Beet Sugar	53	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
	96¼	97	100	Am. Can	46	46	45½	45½	— ⅛
	84	84⅜	700	Am. Can pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ⅛
	40	40⅛	300	Am. Car & Fdry	84½	84½	83½	84½	+ ⅜
	85	91	100	Am. Cotton Oil	40½	40¼	40½	40½	+ ⅛
	14	14½	100	Am. Express	89	89	89	89	— 3½
	73½	74	600	Am. H. & Leather	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
	4½	4¾	300	Am. H. & L. pf	74½	74½	73½	73½	— ⅛
	7	56½	200	Am. Ice	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
	55⅝	56	300	Am. Ice pf	56	56½	56	56½	+1½
	40⅝	41	2,700	Am. International	55½	56	55½	55½	+ ⅛
	82	82⅝	400	Am. Linseed	40¾	41¾	40¾	41	+ ⅜
	61⅞	62	700	Am. Linseed pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
	42¾	43½	100	Am. Locomotive	62¼	62¾	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
	84½	84⅝	900	Am. Mlt. list pf. c. of d	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
	107⅝	108¼	25,820	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83⅜	85⅞	83	84½	— ⅛
	80	89½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
	110⅜	111	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	90	90	88½	89	+ 1½
	114	115	200	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
	91	91¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
	103½	104	500	Am. Sumatra Tob	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
	180	192	1,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	103¾	104	103¾	104	+ ⅛
	99½	100	200	Am. Tobacco	180	180½	180	180½	+ ½
	55	55½	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
	94½	95	1,900	Am. Woolen	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55¼	+ ⅛
	13⅝	14	100	Am. Woolen pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
	67⅛	68	1,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
	65⅞	66	7,600	Anaconda Copper	66¾	66⅞	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
	94½	94¾	60	Associated Oil	94	94½	94	94½	...
	108½	110	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	66	66	66	66	...
	74¼	74¾	1,400	At., Gulf & West I	109½	110	109	109	— ¼
	55	55½	6,000	Baldwin Loco	74⅞	75⅞	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
	56⅜	57	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅞	57⅞	56⅞	57⅝	— ⅛
	103½	104½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
	1⅞	1⅞	100	Barrett Co	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
	64⅝	64⅞	200	Batopilas Mining	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
	103⅝	106¼	6,900	Beth. Steel, class B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	22½	23⅜	300	Beth. Steel 8% pf	65¾	66	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
	37⅞	38	200	Booth Fisheries	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
	8⅝	8¾	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
	20¼	21	700	Butte Cop. & Zinc	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
	46	46½	700	Butte & Superior	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
	21	21⅞	500	California Packing	21⅝	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	65¼	66½	3,000	California Petrol	46⅝	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
	59¾	60⅛	1,700	California Pet. pf	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
	35	37¼	200	Central Leather Co	64⅜	67	64⅝	66	+ ⅛
	106	107	900	Cerro de Pasco Cop	60¾	60⅞	59½	60	— ⅛
	50½	50½	300	Chandler Motor	35	35½	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
	9¼	9½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	105	106	105	106	+ ⅛
	28½	29	100	Chi. Great Western	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
	46	46½	200	Chi. Great West. pf	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
	79½	80½	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	47	47	46	46¼	— ⅛
	99¾	99¾	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
	27	27½	400	Chi. & Northwest	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
	83½	83⅝	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
	70⅝	71¼	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
	80	80½	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	71¼	71¾	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
	19⅝	20	1,500	Chi., St. P., M. & O	82	82	82	82	+ ⅞
	37½	38	700	Chile Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
	38	38⅜	100	Chino Copper	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
	30	30	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	38½	38½	37	37½	— 1
	101½	102	300	Columbia Gas & El	39	39	38½	39	+ ½
	94	94½	200	Consolidated Gas	101	101	101	101	+ ½
	48½	48¾	7,400	Con. Int. Cal. Min	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
	103½	104	200	Corn Products Ref	48	49	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
	56⅝	56⅞	1,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
	31	31½	700	Crucible Steel	56¼	56¾	56	56	— ¼
	50¼	50¾	800	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
	81	86	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ⅛
	175	180	100	Del., Lack. & West	180	180	180	180	+5
	3⅜	3½	9,800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10	10	10	10	...
	486	490	600	Distillers' Secur	48½	49	48½	48⅞	+1⅝
	49	49½	100	Dome Mines	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
	12⅝	12¾	3,800	Erie	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	45⅞	46	1,000	Erie 1st pf	31	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
	30⅞	30½	400	Gaston, W. & W	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
	154	155	500	General Electric	154½	155¼	154½	155¼	+1¼
	126½	127½	800	General Motors	126	127	126	126	— ⅛
	81⅝	82	200	General Motors pf	81½	81¾	81½	81½	— ⅛
	57	58	800	Goodrich Co	56	56¾	56	56	— ⅛
	80	80½	200	Granby Consol	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
	97¼	98	525	Great Northern pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
	32	32¼	2,600	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
	47½	49	500	Greene-Can. Cop	49	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
	33½	35	200	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
	48	48¼	100	Haskell & Barker	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
	7⅝	7¾	3,000	Inspiration Copper	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
	51⅝	52	100	Interboro Consol	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	26⅝	27½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
	112⅜	112⅞	37,300	Int. Mer. Marine	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
	32⅝	33	2,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	111⅝	114⅜	111⅝	114⅜	+ ⅛
	31⅝	32¼	400	Int. Nickel	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
	33	34	100	Int. Paper	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅛
	20¼	20½	400	Jewel Tea	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
	65¾	66	900	Kansas City South	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	36	36⅛	4,900	Kelly Spring Tire	64½	66¾	64½	66¾	+ ⅛
	69¾	70	700	Kennecott Copper	36½	36⅞	36	36⅞	— ⅛
	84	88	100	Lackawanna Steel	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
	22¾	23	2,500	Laclede Gas	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
	60	60¼	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
	40¼	41	400	Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60⅝	60	60½	— ⅛
	80½	82	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	41⅞	41⅞	40½	40½	— ⅛
	156	157	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	91	91	91	91	...
	100½	102	10	Lorillard (P.) Co	156⅜	156⅜	156⅜	156⅜	+4¾
	28¾	29¼	400	Manhattan Elev	100	100	100	100	...
	52	53	1,100	Maxwell Motors	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
	21	21½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52½	+ ½
	160¾	161½	10,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
	25	25½	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	161	162⅝	160	161	— ⅛
	44½	44¾	2,200	Miami Copper	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
	12	13	100	Midvale Steel	44½	45¼	44½	44½	— ⅛
	27¼	27½	1,900	Minn. & St. L. new	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
	79¾	79¾	200	Missouri Pacific	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
	30	30½	100	Montana Power	77	77	77	77	+ 1
	16⅜	16½	2,800	Nat. Acme	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
	45	45½	1,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15⅜	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
	90	94	100	Nat. Enam. & St	45	45⅝	45	45¼	+ ⅛
	65½	66	1,600	Nat. Ens. & St. pf	91	91	91	91	...
	104	107	100	Nat. Lead	65	65½	64½	64⅞	+1
	17⅞	18¼	800	Nat. Lead pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
	78⅞	79	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
	31	33½	100	N. Y. Central	79¼	79¾	79	79	— ⅛
	35⅝	36	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
	13	15	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	36	36	35	35½	— ⅛
	106	107	300	Norfolk & Western	14	15	14	15	— ⅛
	95½	98	3,700	Norfolk Southern	107	107	106¼	106¾	— ½
	42¼	43½	600	Norf. & West. rgts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	44⅛	45	1,100	Northern Pacific	96¼	96¼	95½	95½	— ⅝
	37⅞	38	1,100	Ohio Cities Gas	42⅝	42⅝	42	42⅜	— ⅛
	8⅝	8¾	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	44	44	44	44	+2
	20¼	21	400	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	46	46½	1,200	Pan-Am. P. & T	66¾	66⅞	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
	21	21⅞	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	116	116	116	116	+2¾
	65¼	66½	1,784	Penn. R. R	47⅜	47½	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
	59¾	60	500	People's Gas, Chi	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
	46	46¼	1,700	Pere Marq. prior pf	60	60	60	60	— ½
	70½	71	1,100	Pierce-Arrow	44¼	44¼	43¾	44	— ⅜
	69¾	70	600	Pierce Oil	16	16	15⅞	16	...
	35⅜	35⅝	200	Pittsburgh Coal	47	47	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
	71½	71⅞	700	Pitts. & West Va	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
	103	...	171	Railway Steel Sp	71⅝	72	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
	21¼	21½	3,500	Railway Steel S. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
	84½	84½	3,800	Ray Con. Copper	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
	75¼	75½	600	Reading	85	85⅛	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
	99½	99⅝	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
	98½	100	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
	14⅝	14⅞	100	Royal Dutch	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
	8⅝	8⅞	200	St. Louis-San Fran	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
	14	15	100	Saxon Motor	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
	15	15⅜	100	Seaboard Air Line	10	10	10	10	...
	33¾	34	300	Shattuck-Arizona	15	15	15	15	...
	102⅜	103	15,600	Sinclair Oil Refin	34⅛	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
	31¼	31¼	6,600	Southern Pacific	103	103⅜	102¼	102¼	— ⅜
	70	70½	400	Southern Railway	31¼	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
	52	52¼	29,200	Southern Ry. pf	70⅜	70⅜	70	70	— ⅛
	46¼	47¼	1,200	Studebaker Co	52½	52½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
	14½	15	1,100	Stutz Motor Co	47	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
	18¼	18⅝	186	Tenn. C. & C	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
	24¼	25	500	Texas Co	186	186	186	186	— 1
	79⅝	79½	7,800	Texas & Pacific	25½	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— 1½
	1⅜	1⅝	200	Tobacco Products	78¼	79½	78¼	79½	+1½
	97⅝	98	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	98	98	98	98	+1½
	99⅞	99⅞	1,900	Union Bag & Paper	5	5	5	5	...
	100	100	1,000	Union Pacific	75½	75¾	75½	75½	— ½
	14⅜	14⅝	600	United Alloy Steel	130	130½	129½	130	+2
	8⅝	8⅞	3,500	United Cigar Stores	39½	39½	38	38	— ¼
	10⅝	10⅞	200	United Drug	105¾	106⅞	104½	104½	— 1
	84	84	100	United Fruit	84	84	84	84	+5
	144	144	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	144	144	144	144	...
	14	14	8,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	14	14	14	14	...
	99¼	99¼	100	U. S. Rubber	99¼	99¼	99½	99½	+ ⅜
	75	75⅝	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	75	75⅝	73⅞	74½	— ⅛
	107⅛	107¼	600	U. S. Sm. R. & M	107⅛	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
	48¼	48¾	78,200	U. S. Steel	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
	97¼	97⅝	300	U. S. Steel pf	97¼	97⅝	95⅞	96⅜	— ⅛
	111⅞	112¼	3,300	Utah Copper	111⅞	112¼	111⅞	112⅛	— ⅛
	79	79¼	100	Utah Securities	79	79¼	78¼	78½	— ⅜
	14⅝	14⅝	600	Va.-Cas. Chemical	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	54⅞	54⅞	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
	57	57	500	Wabash	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
	9¾	9¾	200	Wabash pf. A	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
	39¼	39¼	6,300	Western Maryland	39¼	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
	13⅝	13⅞	300	Western Pacific	13⅝	13⅞	13	13⅜	— ⅛
	22	22¼	700	Westingh. E. & M	22	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
	43¼	43¼	200	White Motors	43¼	43¼	43	43	— ⅛
	47¼	47¼	1,900	Wilson & Co	47¼	47¼	47	47	...
	70¼	70⅝	10,800	Willys-Overland	70¼	70⅝	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
	27⅛	27½	100	Worthington Pump	27⅛	28½	24⅝	28½	+1½
	52¼	53			52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾	+1½

GETS $1,500,000 QUARTERS.

National City Company Buys Building at 50 Wall Street.

The National City Company announced yesterday that it had purchased the building and land at 50 Wall Street, which was formerly occupied by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. For a long time this property has been held at a figure approximating $1,500,000 but the actual purchase price paid by the new owners was not made known. The sale was arranged as a result of direct negotiations between the National City Company and the Mechanics and Metals Bank, and represents one of the largest real estate transactions that have been consummated in the financial district since the beginning of the war. The new owners will take possession of the building on Jan. 1.

In announcing the purchase, Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, said that extra space for the accommodation of the company was imperative. It is proposed to transfer some of the departments now housed in the National City Bank building to the new quarters, as well as several departments now in three other buildings in the Wall Street section. The present executive offices in the National City Bank Building will be maintained. With the beginning of the new year Mr. Mitchell said the National City Bank building would be occupied exclusively by the National City Bank and the National City Company, all of the tenant leases of other companies expiring at that time.

Speaking of the growth of the National City Company Mr. Mitchell said that on Aug. 23, 1916, the total staff of the National City Company was only four persons and that on Aug. 23, 1916, with the purchase of N. W. Halsey & Co., the personnel was increased

Marine Trusts

We have ready for free distribution a reprint of an article which appeared in the December issue of the Marine News, describing the investment characteristics of First Mortgage Marine Trusts.

Send for Pamphlet T-6.

Hannevig & Co.
Marine Financing
Marine Securities
139 Broadway, New York
Foreign Exchange Letters of Credit

Effect of Peace on
Food Securities
is discussed in current issue of our semi-monthly publication
Securities Suggestions
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The Part Payment Plan
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27 Pine Street—*New York*

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111 Broadway N.Y.
We Want
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Texas Elec. Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Texas Pw. & Lt. Co. 1st 5s
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston.

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Stock
CLINTON GILBERT
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Stock & Certificates
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Land Title Building, *Tel. Spruce 881.*
NEW YORK, Equitable Building, *Tel. Rector 5354.*

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY having elected in accordance with the provisions of its mortgage of JULY 1, 1901, to call for payment on the first day of JANUARY, 1919, all outstanding bonds of said company secured by said mortgage, and having given notice in writing thereof to the undersigned as Trustee under said mortgage of its said election, hereby gives notice that bonds of the said AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY numbered 27, 36, 63, 80, 82, 105, 109, 119, 129, 130, 132, 142, 143, 162, 165, 167, 168, 181, 182, 187, 188, 194, 197, 201, 216, 219, 224, 231, 236, 240, 247, 251, 254, 255, 259, 264, 266, 267, 269, 270, 279, 293, 297, 300, 305, 314, 316, 317, 319, 323, 328, 337, 340, 347, 349, 351, 362, 363, 367, 370, 371, 374, 380, 381, 383, 387, 393, 394, 396, 397, 404, 405, 414, 418, 424, 426, 461, 462, 471, 476, 477, 480, 483 and 492, being all of the outstanding bonds of the above issue, have been called and will be payable at the office of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company in Portland, Maine, on the first day of JANUARY, 1919, after which date all interest will cease.

Dated the second day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1918.

UNION SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY.
By GEORGE F. CARY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of 7% Five-Year Convertible Secured Gold Notes, Series "A" of the

Liberty Oil Company, Inc.:

The undersigned, as Trustee under indenture dated July 1, 1916, securing the above notes, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of notes of said Series in an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $9,360.33 now in its hands for account of the Sinking Fund provided by said indenture. All offers must be for all or any part of the notes offered, must state the price at which the same are offered, not exceeding, however, 110% of the principal thereof, and must be received at the West Department of the undersigned at or before 3 o'clock P. M. on December 20, 1918. Notification of offers accepted will be mailed, on or before Dec. 21, 1918, and will call for delivery to the undersigned, at its Trust Department, 16 Wall Street, New York City, of notes so accepted, as of January 1, 1919, with April 1, 1919, and subsequently maturing coupons attached.

Dated at New York this 29th day of November, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. F. Wilson, Jr., Vice-President.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

First Mortgage 6% 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to twelve o'clock noon on December 17, 1918, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $18,41 1.91.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, 80 Broadway.

RAILROAD MEN PASS ON READJUSTMENT

Leaders Agree to Get to Work on Problem of Legislation for Return of Roads.

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Want to Carry Back Into Private Operation All Good Features Developed by Federal Direction.

The leading railroad men of the country met yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce and, after a general discussion of their views on railroad conditions after the war, indicated that they intend to buckle down to the problem of legislation for the return of the carriers to a modified private control. It was intimated that a concrete plan for readjustment may be presented at the next meeting of executives, counsel, and Directors, which is expected to occur in Chicago in the early part of next month. Summing up the conference, Alfred P. Thom, general counsel for the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, which called the railroad men together, said:

"We had a meeting and aired our views. Now we are going to get right down to business."

His statement was reiterated by others who attended. They explained that every railroad man who was there and had something to say said it without interruption. It was the first public move by the railroad men in tackling the problem of a return of the roads to private ownership and operation, and each executive wanted to know the plans of the others. The meeting was singularly free from the stressing of individual or special interests.

T. De Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, issued the following statement after the meeting:

"To discuss the problems growing out of the readjustment of the railroads to a peace basis, a meeting of the executives of nearly all the American roads was held today at the New York Chamber of Commerce at the call of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee. There was a frank exchange of views as to the measures which would have to be taken by the companies and by the Government to meet the present problems and to provide for the future development of the roads.

"Today's meeting showed that the railroad companies want a readjustment which will give the best possible system of transportation to the country. They neither expect nor wish to escape adequate responsible public regulation. They want a relation between rates, wages, and dividends which will stimulate business, adequately reward labor, and attract the volume of new capital needed for expansion. They want, therefore, regulation which is helpful and constructive as well as corrective. I can best evidence the spirit and intention with which our railroad men are facing the future by quoting the resolutions adopted today:

1. That private initiative, enterprise and responsibility in the creation, extension, improvement and operation of the American railways should, as a matter of national policy, be fostered and preserved and that Government ownership and operation of these facilities are not conducive to the highest economic efficiency of the country.

2. That the principle of reasonable, responsible and adequate governmental regulation of these facilities is recognized and accepted, but much regulation should provide for encouragement, protection and upbuilding of the railways as well as for the correction and check of any abuses.

3. That in view of the termination of the war emergency which caused the taking over of the railroads and their operation by the Federal Government, the remaining period of Federal control should be characterized by a policy of restoration of the integrity of individual properties and of preparation for their return to their respective owners in the highest possible state of efficiency to serve the country.

4. That a system of governmental regulation or control, to be applicable when the properties are returned, should be provided by Congress which, while safeguarding the public, will provide uniformity of regulation in essential matters, insure a business treatment of the vast interests involved, attract adequate capital and assure the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country of transportation facilities which shall keep pace with their growing necessities, and deal equitably with questions affecting wages and working conditions of railroad employes.

5. That the standing committee, with the advice and assistance of the Law Committee, be requested to consider and report back to an adjourned meeting of member roads proposals to accomplish the foregoing results and plans and methods to be favored in connection with the return of the railroad properties to their respective owners.

6. That, in their consideration of the subject, the committee invite the co-operation and assistance of advisers fairly representative of the best and soundest thought and experience of the country.

7. That assurance be given to the Director General of Railroads and his associates of our earnest desire to co-operate with them in the performance of their important and difficult trust and in the adoption of plans for the return of these properties to private management and operation, which plans shall be just alike to the public, to the owners of the properties, and to the employes engaged thereon.

The resolutions were passed unanimously with the exception of Newman Erb, President of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company. Mr. Erb in refusing to vote stated that he was perfectly willing to sell his properties to the Government unless they were returned to him in better condition than when they were taken over last December. When the meeting was opened by Mr. Cuyler, who presided, the railroad men wanted to have several legal points cleared up by Mr. Thom. In answer to questions regarding the legal status of the proposed contracts between the roads and the Director General he replied that it was expected that a large number of the contracts would be signed up before William G. McAdoo quits his office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The first move in the situation so far as changes in the administration of railroads is concerned was made today by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who introduced a bill to abolish the power of the President to make rates and restore that authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission. At the time legislation was enacted placing the railroads under Government control, Senator Smith and Senator Cummins of Iowa both fought defiantly against restricting the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The bill introduced today repeals those portions of the Federal control act, relating to the commission's status, under the present arrangement. Under the present operation the President initiates the rates and file them with the commission, which, after complaints, allows hearings upon the "justness and reasonableness.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	@4½	6.00	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	6.25	5.75
Ches. & Ohio.	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.80
Chicago & N.W.	1918-'31	4½	5.80	5.50
C. R. I. & P.	1918-'27	@5	6.25	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.80	5.40
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	7.75	7.25
C. C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	6	6.30	5.80
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	6.15	5.85
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.80	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	4½	6.75	5.25
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.25	6.50
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.25	6.50
Norfolk & Ohio.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.80
N. Y. Central.	1918-'22	4½@5	6.00	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.80	5.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@4	6.10	5.80
Penn. Gen. Fri.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'28	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Ref.	1918-'21	6	7.00	6.50
Southern Pacific.	1918-'34	4½	6.00	5.80
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.10	5.80
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	6.50	5.75

ATTACKS SECURITY LEAGUE.

Alleging Blacklisting of 300 Congressmen, Frear Demands Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The National Security League was attacked in the House today by Representative Frear, Republican, of Wisconsin, who charged that the league maliciously libeled 300 members of the House, calling them disloyal and using the resources of the league in attempts to defeat them for re-election. He introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine members of the House to investigate the league and any other "patriotic or political organization" which had to do with the election or defeat of members of Congress in 1918. The resolution also provides for an investigation of the charges of disloyalty alleged to have been made by the league.

Minority Leader Mann, referring to a statement by Mr. Frear that the league had expended large sums of money in the elections, and had made no report of these expenditures to the Clerk of the House, as provided for in the Federal Corrupt Practices act, said: "If the gentleman is correct in what he said I think the Department of Justice might well investigate, not only the corporation, but also the officers of the corporation."

Elihu Root is head of the league and Alton B. Parker is Vice President. Many other prominent citizens belong to the league, which claims a membership of 100,000.

The opinion was freely expressed in the House that the Frear resolution would be adopted. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

REGAN PUZZLES COURT.

Admits Hamel Murder, but Refuses to Answer Questions.

James F. Regan, the Sing Sing convict, confessed that he killed Mrs. Helen Hamel, and so testified before a jury in Judge Rosalsky's part of General Sessions yesterday, where Elizabeth Baksa, 30 years old, is on trial, charged with the murder, is regarded by the court, the jury, and the attorneys as an unusually strange character. Although admitting the murder and asserting that he was living there several days before the crime, re refused to tell where he had lived, on the ground that it might "incriminate" him.

"Well, doesn't your admission of the murder tend to incriminate you?" suggested Assistant District Attorney Talley.

"That's a delicate question," replied Regan. It is believed that Regan, fearing that t estimony would be given against him by fellow prisoners, decided to make the confession voluntarily, which would save him from the death penalty in the event of his conviction. Regan insisted that his name was Burns, even after his mother had identified him as Leo Sittenberg. It was said that Miss Gaksa will take the stand today and deny any participation in the murder.

WHITMAN GAINS A VOTE.

Smith's Plurality, So Far, Reduced from 8,222 to 8,220.

As a result of the inspection by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins at Nyack, N. Y., of the void, protested, and blank ballots cast at the last election in Rockland County, Governor Whitman gained one vote. It was announced yesterday by the Democratic State Committee in a telegram to Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith. This, with the gain of one vote for the Governor in Dutchess County, reduces Mr. Smith's plurality from 8,222 to 8,220. Justice Tompkins ruled that eight void ballots should be counted for Whitman and seven for Smith. No ballot was discovered which had been rejected because the voter had marked it for Mr. Whitman both as the Republican and the Prohibition candidate, which was the reason assigned by the Governor for having the ballots inspected.

Mr. Smith received word from Secretary of State Hugo yesterday that 15,384 votes cast by soldiers and sailors had been distributed to the various Boards of Canvassers and that 5,000 votes still remained in Albany and would be distributed today. Of the 20,000 odd votes it was said that Mr. Smith received 14,600, Mr. Whitman 5,000, and the Socialist candidate, 1,000.

Smith Appeal Arguments Friday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Court of Appeals, late today, ordered that arguments on the appeal of Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, from a decision of the Appellate Division, Second District, which would permit a review of all void, blank, and protested ballots cast in Richmond County in the recent election, be heard next Friday morning. Attorneys for Governor Whitman and Mr. Smith made preliminary arguments today.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	....	8.75	....	8.75
Antimony	8.50	8.87½	8.50	8.75
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminium	*$33.00		*$35.00	
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	....	34.00	....	34.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	275	0	0	275	0	0
Tin, futures	270	0	0	270	0	0
Spelter	58	0	0	58	0	0
Lead	40	10	0	40	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.34	1.30¾	1.34	1.30¾	1.24½
January	1.33¼	1.29¼	1.32½	1.30¾	1.21⅝
February	1.33	1.29¼	1.32½	1.29⅝	....
March	1.33⅛	1.29⅞	1.33⅛	1.31	....

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	73⅝	72¼	73⅛	72⅝	75
January	73⅛	71⅞	73⅛	72⅛	..
February	73⅛	71⅝	73⅛	72¼	..
March	73⅝	72¾	73⅝	72½	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 85c; No. 2 white, 84½@85c; No. 3 white, 84@84½c; No. 4 white, 83½@84c; ordinary clipped, 83½@84½c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	26.47	26.25	26.40	26.35	24.52
May	25.75	25.50	25.70	....	24.37
Ribs—					
January	25.72	25.42	25.72	25.45	25.37
May	25.10	24.80	25.07	24.80	25.35
Pork—					
January	48.65	48.15	48.65	48.05	47.25
May	47.50	47.00	47.00	....	....

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
December	1.63¾	1.62¼	1.62½
January	1.63¾	1.64	1.65
February	1.67½	1.67¼	1.67½

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,717 packages. Buying still very conservative and rather easy feeling prevails without material change in prices. Outside quotations are perhaps a little more extreme, with the exception of packing stock, which is scarce and in fair demand. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 68½@69c; extras, 92 score, 67½@68c; firsts, 86 to 91 score, 61½@67c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 57@61c; lower grades, 52@56c; unsalted higher than extras, 70½@71c; extras, 69½@70c; firsts, 64@69c; seconds, 58@63c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 66½@67c; good to prime, 62@66c; common to fair, 59@61c; renovated, extras, 51@52c; firsts, 48@50c; lower grades, 43@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 47@48c; ladies, current make, firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 42½@43c; lower grades, 41@42c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 42@43½c; No. 2, 41@41½c; lower grades, 37@40½.

EGGS.—6,060 cases. Arrivals continue light and prime to fancy qualities of fresh gathered are cleaning up fairly well at fully sustained prices, the market showing a generally steady tone. Undergrades irregular. Storage eggs strong. The demand is still larger than can be readily supplied. Nearby white eggs firm in the higher grades; lower qualities are irregular. Some further movement of California whites at about previous quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 74@75c; extra firsts, 72@73c; firsts, 69@71c; seconds, 63@66c; Fall gathered, specials prime, 59@63c; dirties, No. 1, 48@50c; No. 2 and poorer, 43@47c; checks, good to choice, dry, 43@45c; undergrades, 38@42c; refrigerator, 42@54c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, henery whites, tips to fancy, 68@68c; ordinary to prime, 75@92c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 75@82c; pullet whites, 70@75c; Pacific Coast, whites, firsts to finest, 90@92c; lower grades, not pullets, 84@86c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 70@86c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery browns, 76@80c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 68@75c.

DIVIDENDS.

STROMBERG CARBURETOR CO. OF AMERICA, Inc.

97 Wall Street, New York, December 4, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of $.75 per share and an extra dividend of $.25 per share have this day been declared upon the capital stock of this company, each dividend payable January 2, 1919, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on December 16, 1918.

GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

120 Broadway, New York, December 3, 1918.

The Board of Directors of this Copper Corporation has today declared a dividend of 50c. per share and a capital distribution of 50c. per share, payable December 31, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3 P. M., December 10, 1918. Transfer books will not close.

C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.

THE WILLYS OVERLAND CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

Toledo, Ohio, December 2nd, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held November 29, 1918, the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared upon the preferred stock, payable January 1st, 1919 to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 20, 1918.

ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

New York, December 4, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1918, payable on that date to stockholders of record December 20, 1918.

MATTHEW T. MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY.

Memphis, Tenn., December 4, 1918.

Dividends of 1¼% on the Preferred and 3% on the Common stock of AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY were today declared payable January 2, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will remain open.

M. E. FINCH, Treasurer.

REVERT TO OLD RULE ON STOCK MARGINS

Money Committee Withdraws Its Order Requiring 30 Instead of 20 Per Cent. Limit.

NOBLE URGED THE MOVE

Stock Exchange Members May Now Borrow to 80 Per Cent. of Securities Value.

The Money Committee of the banks decided yesterday to put a larger share of control of stock market loans in the hands of the Stock Exchange authorities than has been the practice since borrowing was restricted. To this end the committee rescinded its ruling of Oct. 25 in respect to increased margins on bank loans which had been raised from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. or more. The change was made at the request of H. G. S. Noble, President of the Stock Exchange, who wrote to Benjamin Strong, Chairman of the Money Committee, that the heavier margins were working hardship on many members of the board.

Stock Exchange members hereafter will be able to borrow to the equivalent of 80 per cent. of the market value of securities deposited as collateral, instead of 70 per cent. In going back to the old system, Mr. Strong notified the Stock Exchange that the step did not mean that additional funds would be available for Stock Exchange loans, and he laid emphasis on Mr. Noble's suggestion that the Stock Exchange would be able to control the situation. The following letters were exchanged in regard to the matter of margins:

New York Stock Exchange,
New York, Nov. 30, 1918.

Benj. Strong, Esq., Governor Federal Reserve Bank, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—The importance of keeping the volume of loans upon securities from increasing at the present time is thoroughly understood and appreciated by the financial community. It would seem, therefore, that the Money Committee's requirement of a margin of from 30 to 35% per cent. on Stock Exchange loans has ceased to be necessary.

This requirement works many hardships and produces serious injustices, and, believing as they do that the influence of the banks and of the exchange is amply able to control the situation without it, the Stock Exchange Committee, of which I am Chairman, would urge that the Money Committee consider the advisability of having this additional margin requirement withdrawn.

Hoping that the Money Committee will give this request favorable consideration, I am, yours very sincerely,

H. G. S. NOBLE, President.

This is Chairman Strong's reply:

December 4, 1918.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of Nov. 30 was submitted to the Money Committee at its regular meeting, held yesterday afternoon.

There has been no change in the situation to justify an increase in the total of the Stock Exchange loan account, and it is not probable that additional funds will be available for Stock Exchange loans so long as the Government continues to be a borrower on the present large scale. Nevertheless, as your letter states that the Exchange is amply able to control the situation without continuing the requirement by the lending banks of additional margin, as outlined in the committee's letter of Oct. 24, 1918, the committee has decided to accede to the request contained in your letter of Nov. 30, and will at once communicate with the associated banks in this city to that effect.

In the event of developments necessitating such action, the committee will request the associated banks to exact requirements for additional margin. Very truly yours,

(Signed) BENJ. STRONG,
Chairman Subcommittee on Money of the Liberty Loan Committee. For the Committee.

H. G. S. Noble, Esq., President New York Stock Exchange, New York, N. Y.

The revision of the margin rule aroused a great deal of comment in the financial district, although the letters were not made public until after the close of business. It was learned that the reason Mr. Noble asked for the change was the fact that some of the Stock Exchange members whose capital was moderate had found their capital so heavily absorbed in meeting the ruling that their business activities were restricted. While it was generally believed that the alteration did not involve any loosening of credit restrictions, still brokers found the return to former margin requirements decidedly beneficial in that it gave them a greater amount of free collateral than before with which to borrow if the situation eased.

In some quarters, however, the impression prevailed that the Money Committee had made a distinct concession, which forecast an early loosening of the money market. Strength was added to this supposition by the fact that last week the Money Committee permitted freer borrowing by Stock Exchange members on bonds and notes when these securities were to be distributed to the public.

Call money so far this week has been firm at 6 per cent., after falling as low as 5 per cent. last week. Bankers and money brokers have reported a great increase in offerings of funds from both local and out of town sources, and this expansion of credit facilities has been the basis of expectations that stock market loans would be increased in the near future from the sheer weight of offerings if from no other cause. At the same time the Government has drawn down its deposits with the banks to a total running into many millions of dollars, and it is realized that Government demands on credit will be heavy for a long time to come.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harris, Forbes & Co. are offering at 99½ and interest to net about 5.80 per cent. $2,847,000 Utah Power and Light Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds due Feb. 2, 1944, and dated Feb. 2, 1914. The bonds are secured by first mortgage on the company's property in Utah and Idaho and first lien on Colorado property.

The Weyman-Bruton Company has declared a 2½ per cent. dividend on the common stock. A stock dividend of 50 per cent. was declared a month ago on the common stock. The last cash dividend was $3 and $2 extra last January. The regular 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 16.

Glidden, Davidge & Co. are offering an issue of 4½ per cent. Lynchburg, Va., Water Bonds in denominations of $1,000. They are exempt from Federal income taxation and are offered at 97½, yielding 4.65 per cent.

On Monday the Columbia Gas and Electric Company broke its former record by producing 55,887 gallons of gasoline in one day. The average daily production for the past week ranged from 48,000 to 52,000 gallons.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WILLYS OVERLAND CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

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ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

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Transfer books will remain open.

M. E. FINCH, Treasurer.

COTTON SHOWS STRENGTH.

Market Gains 55 to 70 Points for All the Active Contracts.

In the forenoon session of yesterday's cotton market there was in evidence some of the strength displayed in the preceding day's trading, the contributing causes to the better sentiment being the strong Liverpool cables, evidencing a much better and higher market there, and continued reports from the South of the spread of the holding movement, with no pressure in the offerings of the staple. Opening prices here were 7 to 20 points higher than Tuesdays closing quotations, December starting at 26.80c, January 25.80c, March 24.80c, May 24.25c, and July 23.98c. These prices were bettered as the morning trading progressed, the maximum net gains for the day ranging between 55 and 70 points for all active contracts. Along about midday, however, there came a cessation in the demand and prices slipped back, with pressure of selling coming from local longs and recent Wall Street buyers. Southern markets weakened in sympathy with the local ring and on the sharp break in those markets heavy selling here for the account of the South brought renewed weakness and declining prices. The market closed fairly steady at a slight decline under the best prices of the day.

There was partial agreement by several crop-reporting agencies on the stock of cotton up to Dec. 1, the Southern Products Company estimating it at 11,317,000 bales, exclusive of linters, and the National Ginners' Association estimate placing it at about 11,300,000 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Dec.	26.80	27.50	26.80	27.05@27.10	26.65
Jan.	25.80	26.40	25.65	25.90@26.05	25.60
Feb.	....	....	....	25.05 Bid.	24.92
March	24.80	25.45	24.75	24.90@24.95	24.75
April	....	....	....	24.15 Bid.	24.23
May	24.25	24.80	23.90	24.10@24.15	24.18
July	23.98	24.53	23.69	23.75@23.76	23.86
Aug.	....	....	....	22.90@22.95	23.10
Sept.—					
Off at	22.80			22.40@22.50	22.00
Oct.	22.10	23.60	21.85	21.85@22.00	22.10

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 28.55c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.50c; New Orleans, 28.25c; Savannah, 29c; Augusta, 26.82c; Memphis, 29c; Houston, 29.10c; Little Rock, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	22,311	26,523	26,320
Exports, season	1,290,122	1,190,779	1,756,024
N. Y. stocks	164,183	131,447	135,678
Port stocks	1,418,091	1,396,750	1,268,061
N. Y. arrivals	1,628	1,256	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet @20.16d. for middling, and 19.80d. for good middling. Sales, 1,000 bales, all American. Imports—38,000 bales, of which American 24,000 bales. Futures opened steady 42 to 45 points advance, and closed steady, 24 to 48 points advance. Dec. 19.89d; Jan. 18.63d; Feb. 17.63d; March 16.84d; April 15.60d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths, dull.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer Oil	10	11	First Nat'l	2½	2¾
Bay S Gas	7	9	Houghton	40	60
Boston Det	2	4	Hosma. Oil	31	32
Boston Ariz.	1⅛		Iron Bloss.	53	55
Boston Ely	83	90	Iron Cap.	16	16½
Bonen Mont.	48	49	Jer Verde.	45	52
Bonole	30	60	La Rose.	39	37
Bohemia	85	1	Majestic	27	30
Black Hawk	25	50	Mex Metals	27	30
Butte Lon.	15	18	Moj Tung.	8	10
Cal & Ariz.	1⅝	1¾	New Baltic	1	1½
Cal Jerome	45	55	Nat Z & L.	10	11
Calaveras	1¾	1¾	New Corn.	16¾	17¼
Champ. old	4¼	5	Nixon Nev.	33	36
Chief Cons.	3¼	3¾	Oneco	20	40
Cortez	15	25	Onondaga	10	18
Crown Res.	20	25	S W Miami,		
Denbigh	53	55	full paid	90	1½
Earl Eagle	2	3	Un Ver Ext	35⅜	36½
Eag bluebell	2¼	2⅝	Vic Mines	50	50
Fortuna	5	6	Yukon Gold	1	1¼

$2,847,000
Utah Power & Light Co
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Dated February 2, 1914. Due February 1, 1944. Interest payable February 1 and August 1.

The $20,266,000 of these Bonds previously issued are listed on New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list the above.

For further information regarding this issue attention is called to the letter of Mr. Geo. H. Claflin, Vice-President of the Utah Power & Light Company, copies of which will be furnished on request, and which states that:

The Utah Power & Light Company, operating without competition, serves with electric light and power an extensive and steadily growing territory rich in agricultural and mineral resources in Utah and southeastern Idaho. Through its subsidiary, The Western Colorado Power Company, it also serves an important section in southwestern Colorado.

The business field embraces more than 100 communities, including Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, which are important transcontinental railroad centers. The population of the territory served is estimated at 290,000 and increasing rapidly.

Net earnings of the Company are over 2¼ times the interest charges

These bonds, in the opinion of counsel, are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the company in the States of Utah and Idaho, and, through the deposit of securities, by a first lien on the property located in Colorado. The Mortgage provides for an unusually strong Sinking Fund which became operative December 31, 1916.

Price 89½ and interest; netting about 5.80%

We recommend these bonds for investment and shall be pleased to send complete circular upon request.

Harris, Forbes & Company
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Harris, Forbes & Company, Incorporated, Boston
Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Bond Department, Chicago

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the National interest but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A-3884."

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Prices to Yield
4½% to 5%

			Due.	Prices to Yield About.
$90,000	City of Houston, Texas	5½s	1952	4.75%
50,000	Aberdeen, Washington	5½s	1927-31	4.80%
50,000	Perth Amboy, N. J.	5s	1923	4.50%
30,000	Keokuk, Iowa	5s	1919-28	4.60%
25,000	Pocatello, Idaho	5s	1934	4.80%
93,000	San Francisco, Cal., Sch. Dist.	4½s	1920-31	4.70%
29,000	San Fernando, Cal., High Sch. Dist.	5½s	1930-49	4.90%
50,000	Fort Dodge, Iowa, Ind. Sch. Dist.	4½s	1922	4.60%
50,000	Fort Bend County, Texas	5s	1951	5%
50,000	Bexar County, Texas	5s	1953	4.70%
50,000	Wichita Falls, Texas, Ind. Sch. Dist.	5s	1953	5%
20,000	Wichita County, Texas	5s	1956	4.58%
25,000	Maricopa County, Ariz., Sch. Dist.	5s	1933	4.75%
23,000	Nueces County, Texas	5s	1954	5%

Circulars descriptive of the above mentioned offerings will be sent upon request.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
43 Exchange Place, New York
BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

"Business and Failures After the War"

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Here is a clear, interesting, practical analysis of modern business principles that should be read by every manufacturer, jobber and banker.

It sets forth fully the factors of commercial safety and danger;

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Canada Foundries & Forgings
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Childs Restaurant Com. & Pfd.
Columbia Trust Co. Stock
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
Great American Insurance
Greater Seniare Hotel Pfd.
James Butler Pfd.
Jones Brothers Tea
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Mohawk Valley Co.
National Fuel Gas
Penna. Coal & Coke
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Chas. H. Jones & Co.
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American Chicle
Otis Elevator
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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Butterworth Judson
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To loan on centrally located Manhattan property.
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Placed in all Publications
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United States Steamship Co.
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Tel. Broad 4505-9

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100 Pacific Coast Com.
25 Great Amer. Ins.
100 Westchester Fire Ins.
100 Kirby Lumber
100 Continental Ins.
25 National Liberty Ins.
WEBB & CO.
Insurance Stock Specialists
49 Broad St. N. Y. 'Phone Broad 5905.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	99	99½
2s, coupon, '30	99	99½
2s, Panama, '36, reg	95	96
2s, Panama, '38, coup	95	96
2s, Panama, '61, reg	89	92
3s, registered, 1946	89	..
3s, coupon, 1946	89	..
3s, conversion, 1947	89	..
4s, registered, 1925	105¼	106¼
4s, coupon, 1925	105¼	106¼
3s, Panama, '61, reg	89	92
3s, Panama, '61, coup	88	90
5s, Fed Land Bank, '38	103½	104½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.	Tues-day. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	102¼	102¾	102¾	103¼
4½s June, 1965	102¼	102¾	102¾	103¼
4½s Mar., 1962	102½	102¾	102¾	103¼
4½s Nov., 1957	102½	102¾	102¾	103¼
4½s May, 1957	102½	102¾	102¾	103¼
4½s Nov., 1964	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
4½s Mar., 1964	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
4½s Apr., 1966	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
4½s Mar., 1962	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
4½s Sept., 1960	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
4s May, 1959	93½	94½	93⅝	94⅝
4s Nov., 1958	93⅝	94½	93⅝	94⅝
4s May, 1957	93½	94½	93⅝	94⅝
4s Nov., 1956	92⅜	94	92⅜	93⅝
4s Nov., 1955	92⅜	94	92⅜	93⅝
4s Nov., 1936	94½	96	94½	93⅝
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	93⅝
4s Nov., 1955	84	..	84	..
4s May, 1954	84¼	53¾	84½	..
3½s Nov., 1954	84	85½	84	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1961	....	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1921-1923	....	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1920	....	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1922	....	4.50	4.30	4.50
4½s 1924-1933	....	4.50	4.30	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	....	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1930-1939	....	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	....	4.50	4.35	4.55
4½s 1919 1921	....	4.50	4.40	4.55
4½s 1940-1953	....	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s 1926-1930	....	4.50	4.40	4.50
4½s 1919-1925	....	4.50	4.40	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
200 Am. Water W. & Elec	7	7	6½	7½
740 Cities Service	296	292	292	295
980 Cities Service pf	82	81¾	81¾	81¾
$586,400 Cities Service deb. 7s	118	117	116	118

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	14	17
Adiron Elec Power pf	68	72
Am Gas & Elec	104	107
Am Gas & Elec pf	44	47
Am Light & Traction	232	236
Am Light & Traction pf	100	103
Am Power & Light	55	60
Am Power & Light pf	74	76
Am Public Utilities	..	25
Am Public Utilities pf	38	41
Am W W & E 1st pf	69	71
Am W W & E partic	14	15
Carolina Power & Light	33	37
Carolina Power & L pf	95	98
Colorado Power	26½	29
Colorado Power pf	92	96
Columbus Electric pf	73	77
Com Power, Ry & Lt	22	24
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	47	49
Conn Power pf	73	77
Consumers Power pf	80	85
Eastern Texas Elec	50	54
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	78
El Paso Electric	75	80
Electric B & S pf	92	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal L & T	8	11
Federal Lt & Trac pf	40	43
Galveston-Houston Elec	26	35
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	63	68
Gas & Elec Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec Secur pf	80	85

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am Zinc pf	46	46	46
20 Ahmeek	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
720 Alaska	4½	4¾	4¾
10 Allouez	47	47	47
460 Ariz Com'l	14	13⅞	14
500 Bonanza	10c	10c	11c
100 Butte & Bal	40c	40c	40c
58 Calu & Ariz	68	67½	68
3 Calu & Hec	470	465	470
10 Centennial	13½	13½	13½
102 Cop Range	45¾	45½	45½
300 Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾
210 Davis-Daly	5½	5	5½
405 East Butte	11¼	11¼	11¼
25 Franklin	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Inspiration	49¼	49¼	49¼
585 Mayflow-W C	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Mohawk	55½	55½	55½
70 Mass Elec pf	12½	12½	12½
225 New Haven	36½	35½	35½
15 West End	48¼	48¼	48¼
40 Do pf	50	50	50

Railroads.

2 Bos & Alb	145	145	145
177 Bos Elev	76½	76	76
10 Bos & Low	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Bos & Me	33½	33½	33½
44 Fitchb'g pf	61¾	61¾	61¾

Miscellaneous.

37 Am Agr Ch	102	101¼	102
167 Do pf	99	98	99
20 Am Sugar	111	110¾	110¾
380 Am T & T	104¾	103½	103¾
72 Am Wool pf	94¾	94½	94⅞
100 Booth Fish	23¾	23½	23½
285 Century Steel	13½	13½	13¼
4 Edison	184	184	184
60 Eastern SS	7	7	7
735 Fairbanks	62¾	62½	62¾
112 Gorton	30¼	30	30
5 IntPCem't pf	22	22	22
50 Isl'd Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
50 Low'n Tbe	8¾	8¾	8¾
50 Matjiesen	38	37½	38
150 Mass Gas	86	85¾	85¾
154 Do pf	68¼	68	68½
35 N E Tel	96	95	96
9 Pac Mills	155	155	155
520 Punta Sugar	50¾	48	50¾
19 Reece But'nh	12¾	12½	12½
370 Stewart	39	38	38¾
685 Swift	127½	126	126½
21 Utsq 1st pf	50	50	50
12 Do 2d pf	84	83	84
12 United Fruit	145	145	145
438 United Shoe	44	43¾	44
100 Do pf	26½	26½	26½
155 Ventura Oil	8¾	8	8

Bonds.

$1,000 Am T & T 5s	94¾	94¾	94⅞
3,000 Punta Sug 6s	91	90	91

$3,000 United Fruit 4½s	96¼	96½	96½

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
85 Cosden	7	7	7
10 Davison	34	34	34
125 Elkhorn	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 Do pf	44½	44½	44½
110 Fidelity & D.	120	120	120
100 Mt Vernon	17	17	17
64 Do pf	74	74	74
10 North Cent	75	75	75
200 Un Rys	22	22	22
17 West Bank	33	33	33

Bonds.

$1,000 Cos 6s A	84½	84½	84½
3,000 Cos 6s B	85	85	85
6,000 Elkhorn 6s	99	99	99
2,000 Fair & C 5s	96	96	96
$1,000 Fair Coal 5s	82	82	82
1,000 F C & Pez6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
6,000 Un Rys 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
245 Am Shipb'g	115	114	115
130 Armour pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
240 Booth Fish	23¾	23¼	23¼
410 Do pf	83	81¾	83
929 Chi Elev pf	18½	17⅞	17⅞
10 Chi P Tool	65	65	65
25 Chi Pneu	40	40	40
45 Do. Ser 2	10¼	10½	10½
110 Cudahy	130	129¾	129¾
25 Deere pf	96	95¾	96
10 Dia. Match	111	111	111
15 H. S & M pf	106	106	106
1,893 L. McN & L	24¼	23½	23½
35 Nat Car pf	118	118	118
100 Page Woire	4½	4½	4½
135 Sears-Roe	162	162	162
25 S Warner	76½	76½	76½
2,179 Swift Int'l	45¼	44¾	44¾
1,448 Swift & Co	127	126	126½
8,271 Un Carbide	66⅝	64¼	64¼
50 Un Paper'd	23	23	23
365 West Stone	5	3½	5
150 Wilson	70	70	70

Bonds.

$3,000 Booth F 6s	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000 Chi City & C 5s	52	52	52
$1,000 Chi City Ry 1st 5s	89	89	89
2,000 Swift 1st 5s	97	97	97

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
35 Cambria I	39¾	39¾	39¾
65 Cramps	85	85	85
15 Ins Co. N Am	25¾	25¾	25¾
700 Gen Asphalt	35¾	35	35¼
75 Do pf	72½	72½	72½
458 Lake Sup	18½	18	18
73 Phila Elec	25½	25¼	25¾
65 Cramps	26½	26½	26½
50 Tono Bel	2¾	2¾	2¾
70 U G I	72½	72¼	72¾
175 Union Trac	42	41	42

Bonds.

$1,000 Drexel ctfs	103	103	103
2,000 Key Tel 5s	89½	89½	90
10,000 L Sup inc 5s	57½	57¼	57½
$2,000 L V gen 4s	81	81	81
4,000 PhilElist5s	93¾	93¾	93¾

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 New Arc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
210 North Butte	13	12¾	13
115 Old Domin	39	38	38½
500 Ojibway	1½	1¼	1½
2 Osceola	56	56	56
10 Quincy	66	66	66
380 Seneca	15½	14¾	15
25 Shannon	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50 South Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼
60 Superior Cop	7	6¾	6¾
235 Super & Bos	3⅞	3½	3½
380 Trinity	3	3	3
288 U S Smelter	48¾	48	48
45 Do pf	46¼	46	46
650 Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,470 Utah Metals	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
196 Winona	95c	75c	95c
90 Wolverine	20½	20¼	20½

Railroads.

70 Mass Elec pf	12½	12¼	12½
225 New Haven	36½	35½	35½
15 West End	48¼	48¼	48¼
40 Do pf	50	50	50

Miscellaneous.

154 Do pf	68¼	68	68½
35 N E Tel	96	95	96
9 Pac Mills	155	155	155
520 Punta Sugar	50¾	48	50¾
19 Reece But'nh	12¾	12½	12½
370 Stewart	39	38	38¾
685 Swift	127½	126	126½
21 Utsq 1st pf	50	50	50
12 Do 2d pf	84	83	84
12 United Fruit	145	145	145
438 United Shoe	44	43¾	44
100 Do pf	26½	26½	26½
155 Ventura Oil	8¾	8	8

Bonds.

$3,000 Am T & T 5s	94¾	94¾	94⅞
3,000 Punta Sug 6s	91	90	91

$3,000 United Fruit 4½s	96¼	96½	96½

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
85 Cosden	7	7	7
10 Davison	34	34	34
125 Elkhorn	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 Do pf	44½	44½	44½
110 Fidelity & D.	120	120	120
100 Mt Vernon	17	17	17
64 Do pf	74	74	74
10 North Cent	75	75	75
200 Un Rys	22	22	22
17 West Bank	33	33	33

Bonds.

$1,000 Cos 6s A	84½	84½	84½
3,000 Cos 6s B	85	85	85
6,000 Elkhorn 6s	99	99	99
2,000 Fair & C 5s	96	96	96
$1,000 Fair Coal 5s	82	82	82
1,000 F C & Pez6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
6,000 Un Rys 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
245 Am Shipb'g	115	114	115
130 Armour pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
240 Booth Fish	23¾	23¼	23¼
410 Do pf	83	81¾	83
929 Chi Elev pf	18½	17⅞	17⅞
10 Chi P Tool	65	65	65
25 Chi Pneu	40	40	40
45 Do. Ser 2	10¼	10½	10½
110 Cudahy	130	129¾	129¾
25 Deere pf	96	95¾	96
10 Dia. Match	111	111	111
15 H. S & M pf	106	106	106
1,893 L. McN & L	24¼	23½	23½
35 Nat Car pf	118	118	118
100 Page Woire	4½	4½	4½
135 Sears-Roe	162	162	162
25 S Warner	76½	76½	76½
2,179 Swift Int'l	45¼	44¾	44¾
1,448 Swift & Co	127	126	126½
8,271 Un Carbide	66⅝	64¼	64¼
50 Un Paper'd	23	23	23
365 West Stone	5	3½	5
150 Wilson	70	70	70

Bonds.

$3,000 Booth F 6s	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000 Chi City & C 5s	52	52	52
$1,000 Chi City Ry 1st 5s	89	89	89
2,000 Swift 1st 5s	97	97	97

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
35 Cambria I	39¾	39¾	39¾
65 Cramps	85	85	85
15 Ins Co. N Am	25¾	25¾	25¾
700 Gen Asphalt	35¾	35	35¼
75 Do pf	72½	72½	72½
458 Lake Sup	18½	18	18
73 Phila Elec	25½	25¼	25¾
65 Cramps	26½	26½	26½
50 Tono Bel	2¾	2¾	2¾
70 U G I	72½	72¼	72¾
175 Union Trac	42	41	42

Bonds.

$1,000 Drexel ctfs	103	103	103
2,000 Key Tel 5s	89½	89½	90
10,000 L Sup inc 5s	57½	57¼	57½
$2,000 L V gen 4s	81	81	81
4,000 PhilElist5s	93¾	93¾	93¾

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
Am Brass	209	213	209
Atlas Powder	150	160	155
Atlas Powder pf	88½	90¼	88½
Babcock & Wilcox	110	113½	110
Bliss	230	330	230
Bliss pf	60	80	60
Colt's Arms	45	48	45
Du Pont	250	260	255
Du Pont deb	90	91	90
Hercules	205	215	205
Hercules pf	103	110	105
Nitro-Powder	114	118	114
Niles-Bem't-P	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	340	370	340
Standard Screw	265	276	265

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday closed fairly steady, with final prices showing fractional net losses in the majority of the active issues. Trading throughout the session was professional in character and without any decisive inclination in either direction. President Wilson's departure and the firmer tone in call money as the result of heavy Government withdrawals, were restrictive influences. Speculative interest centred in a small group of industrials, the rails, which were sluggish, attracting little attention.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
170 Alaska Jun	2	2	2
10 Am B Sugar	53	53	53
380 Am Can	46	45¾	45½
10 Am C & F	64½	64½	64½
20 Am H & L	14¼	14¼	14¼
50 Am Ice	74	74	74
20 Am Linseed	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
30 Am Loco	62¼	62¼	62¼
3,050 Am S & R	85½	83	84¾
10 Am Sugar	111	111	111
10 Am Su Toh	91¼	91¼	91¼
650 Anac Cop	66⅜	65½	65½
580 Bald Loco	75¼	74	74½
60 Balt & Ohio	55½	54¾	54⅞
415 Beth St'l B	66	64⅝	65
10 B'klyn R T	28¾	28¾	28¾
10 Butte & Sup	20½	20⅝	20⅝
50 Cal Petrol	21¾	20	21
40 Cen Leather	60¼	60¼	60¼
20 Ches & Ohio	50¼	50¼	50¾
100 C, M & St P	47¼	46	46
130 C, R I & P	27⅝	27¼	27¼
150 Chino Copper	35¾	37	37
100 Columb Gas	38½	38¼	38½
10 Col F & I	30¾	30¾	30¾
710 Corn Prod	49	48¼	48¾
330 Crucible St'l	56¼	55⅝	55¾
90 Cuba Cane S	30½	30	30
200 Dist Secur	49¼	48¼	48⅝
610 Erie	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
60 Do 1st pf	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 Goodrich Co	56¼	56¼	56¼
10 Gt Nor Ore	31¾	31¾	31¾
120 Inspir Cop	49¾	48	48
110 Int Mer Ma	27	26½	26⅝
5,580 Do pf	114½	109⅝	112⅝
10 Int Nickel	33½	33¼	33¼
740 †Midwest R	138	134½	135
8,000 Okla P & R	9⅞	9½	9⅝
2,500 †O'r O & G	25	23	25
500 †Royal Du'h, new	63	62	63
100 †Shell Co of R	7	7	7
4,000 Seq O & R	⅝	⅜	⅜
1,760 †S W Oil	39	37	39
2,600 †Stanton O	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
988 †Victoria Oil, new stock	2¾	2¾	2¾
800 Mason Val	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,200 †Moth Lode	35	35	35
800 †Nixon Nev	33	33	34
1,200 †Onon Mines	4¼	4	4¼
200 †Rav H Oil	3½	3½	3½
1,800 †Roch Mines	32	31	31
900 Seneca C Cp	15	14	14⅝
2,800 †Silver C M	87	86	87
800 †Silver P S	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 S K of Ariz	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500 †Silver P'k	1¾	1¾	1¾
300 Stand S-L	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,400 †Stewart	17	16	17
500 Un Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000 †W M & M	30	30	30
1,000 †Wasap'a	45	45	45
1,200 †W Gold Q	84	83	84
1,500 †W E Con	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,600 †W U Ext, (a pros)	22	20	21
3,500 †White Caps	15	14	15

BONDS.

$1,000 †Am Tob 7s, 1921	101¾	101¾	101¾
15,000 †Do, 1923	102¾	102½	102¾
33,000 †Can Gov't ctfs	99	98⅞	99
10,000 †Cud 7s, '23, w i	101¾	101½	101¾
2,000 †Gen. El 6s 2-yr nts, '19	100¼	100⅛	100¼
75,000 †Int Rapid 7s	98	97¾	97¾
$5,000 †K C R T 6s, 1923, w. i	99¾	89¾	99¾
30,000 †Lig & M'er 6s, 1921	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
40,000 †Nort & W 6½s	108½	108½	108½
1,000 †Russ Gov't 6½s	70	70	70
100,000 Wil & Go cv 6s	96	95¾	95¾
25,000 †Do rights	1	⅞	⅞

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Tuesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Am-Brit Mfg	5	2	3	..
Am Water F	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
F Blumenthal	90	95	90	95
Do pf	94	96	95	96
B-A Tob, reg	22	23	21	23
Carbon Steel	100	110	110	110
Charcoal Iron	7	7¼	7	7½
Charcoal I uf	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Chev Motor	140	150	140	150
Col Woolen	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
Curtiss Aero	13	15	13	15
Curtiss A pf	45	55	45	55
Emerson F	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Free Texas	32½	34½	32½	34½
Gen Asph pf	55	65	55	65
Gillette S R	101	102	101	102
Lake Tor B	2	2½	2	2½
Do 1st pf	2½	3	2½	3
L Val Coal S	87	91	90	95
Lima Loco	42	45	42	45
Lukens Steel	49	55	49	55
N Y Shipbldg	35	45	35	40
N Y Transp	14¼	15	14¼	15
Penn C & C	22	24	22	24
PennSteb'dSt	38	45	38	45
Pond Wire	6½	..	6½	7
Rep Motor Tr	38	35	35	38
St L R M & P	39	44	39	44
St Joe L	14	15	14	15
Seab'd S & S	9	6	9	9
Stand Motors	8½	9	8½	9
Thiogen	4	4½	4	4½
U S Lt & H	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
U S Lt & Hpf	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Wright-M pf	57	62	57	62

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	..	⅝	½	⅝
Boston-Wyo	20	21	20	21
Cosden pf	3¾	4	3¾	4
Crown Oil	11	13	11	13
Crystal Oil	1	1½	1	1½
Imperial Oil	½	¾	½	¾
Kinney Oil	..	⅛	..	⅛
Merritt Oil	22	22½	22	22½
Midw Oil pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Northw Oil	45	50	46	48
Okmulgee	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Sinclair Gulf	19	20	19	20
Stn Oil war	40	42	40	42
So Oil & Ref	2¼	3½	2¼	3½
Tex Co, w i	164	169	164	169
Un W O, new	⅜	1	⅜	1
Wayl'd O & G	3⅝	..	3¾	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska-Brit	36	40	36	40
Am Mines	86	88	86	88
Austin Ama'n	⅞	..	⅞	..
Bradshaw	½	..	½	..
Butte-Det	2	4	2	4
Butte-N Y	½	..	½	..
Cal & Jer	½	..	½	..
Corro Gordo	1	..	1	..
Cons Arizona	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Cons Cop M	6	6¼	6¼	6⅜
Con Homes'd	⅞	..	⅞	..
Crystal Cop	½	..	½	..
Dun-Arizona	1	..	1	..
El Salvador	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Fortuna	35	40	35	40
Hattie Gold	50	58	50	53
Howe Sound	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Iron Blossom	⅞	1	⅞	1
La Rose	5	6	5	6
Magma Chief	20	30	20	30
McKin-Dar	48	50	48	50
Mines of Am	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
Nip Mines	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
N Y & Hond	11¾	13	11¾	13
Ohio Cop	⅝	¾

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS

26-30 BLEECKER ST., Cor. Mott St.
Modern Building.
Double exits, etc.
70x90 Sprinklered.
A. H. MATHEWS
184 BROADWAY.

33 UNION SQUARE WEST

Broadway, Betw. 16th & 17th Sts.
High class office and loft building.
We offer for immediate occupancy
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, FLOORS
at rentals as low as $30.
SPEAR & CO. 840 BROADWAY Stuyvesant 627.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CATHEDRAL COURT

541 WEST 113TH ST. Near B'way.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
One Left, 6 ROOMS, $1,200 Sixth Floor
Apply Premises or
A. BRAUNSTEIN, 74 Broadway.

77TH STREET—66 WEST

Facing Manhattan Square Park.
New Building. Now Ready for Occupancy.
2-3 rooms, bath and fully equipped kitchenette.
RENTS $780 AND UP.

TO SUBLET

TO OCT. 1, 1920.
Very Desirable Apartments,
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
Overlooking Central Park.
200 WEST 58TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENT TWO EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, kitchenette and bath, $185 month; comfortably furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 4 baths; excellent condition; refined location; valuable leasehold. Owner, 62 W.51st.

Bronx.

Have a four-family brick and limestone house, all improvements; best section of Bronx; must sell or exchange for good automobile. B 711 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

LIGHT, FIREPROOF OFFICE SPACE.
Five minutes New York City Hall; second floor; 209 Fulton St., Borough Hall, Brooklyn; 2,500 feet; 37 windows; fine building; will divide; subways, elevated, trolleys; now ready. Woodlife Company.

Queens.

FOR CONSIDERATION. — Two-family detached house in Woodhaven. address Babylon, Lock Box 579.

New Jersey.

Bargains.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half block trolley; $4,500; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

ATTENTION! SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY, various amounts. Centrally located Manhattan properties. Reasonable rates. Excelsior Estates, 135 Broadway.

HAVE $10,000 to be loaned out on 1 or 2 first mortgages; no brokers interviewed. W. M. Campbell, 2,156 55th St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bath Beach 38.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Acreage property, close to city, ready for subdivision; this is a bargain. For particulars address Acreage, Room 611, World Building, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES. GEORGE HOWE, 527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

PORT WASHINGTON ESTATES, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plots 100x150; price, $2,000 up. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

For sale at Oyster Bay, L. I., fine hilltop, 10 acres woodland, cultivated; fine views on all sides. Wm. L. Boyce, owner, Northampton, Mass.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Another Bargain.—Must sell within the next twenty days my fine home property, consisting of pretty house of nine rooms and two tiled baths and fine sleeping porch, all improvements, and one-half acre plot, with fine lawn, gardens, flowers and shade trees; easy commuting distance in heart of Jersey's most beautiful suburban community; near express station; $7,500 on easy terms takes it, possession ready to move into; worth $10,500. Serious, box 825, Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 B'way.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Attractive, sunny office, 300 square feet, in modern building, facing Broadway and Central Park; also suitable for commercial studio; reasonable rent. Apply premises, 2 Columbus Circle, Room 61; Circle 5746, or 15 Park Row, Room 1,812.

To Sublet.—Desirable light office space, ninth floor Singer Building, approximately 850 square feet; immediate possession; attractive rental. Apply after 9 P. M., Room 915, Singer Building.

TOP FLOOR LOFT, 56x110.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY SUBLET EXCEPTIONAL LOFT. 120 5TH AV.

57TH ST., 55 WEST.—Stores, show windows, light, alley extensions; parlor floor, show window, modern improvements; possession Feb. 1, 1919. Inquire Sittenham, owner.

Part of large, light office, Columbus Circle; desirable, convenient; unfurnished. Circle 5256.

Light, attractive office for rent at low rental; desirable location. Inquire 350 Broadway, Room 921.

2,128-30 BROADWAY.
Six rooms, first-story front.
Business or Professional.

Loft.—One 25x100 and one 65x100; light, modern, fireproof building. 12th St., near 5th Av. Call Stuyvesant 7247.

STORE, 163 WEST 72D ST.
to lease; very desirable neighborhood.
VERY MODERATE RENTAL.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Studio, 569 5th Av.; large and light rooms; rent $2,000.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 308, 51 East 42d.

To Let.—Fruit, vegetable, and grocery department. Astor Market, 324 Columbus Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Brick or cement building, one story in height, 1,000 to 2,000 square feet of space, preferably in neighborhood where laundry or bleaching odors would not interfere; garage type would answer; give description of premises. K 597 Times Downtown.

Small disused chemical or saccharin plant wanted; neighborhood where no objection to light chemical fumes. K 598 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Large private office for export business; lower Manhattan; furnished or unfurnished; references. W 261 Times.

Wanted—To rent small machine shop; 2 lathes, milling machine, shaper; must be in good condition. A 111 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

307H ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals, $20 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

54TH, 128 EAST.—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam; electricity. Plaza 5120.

62D ST., 27 EAST.—Six-room apartment, complete for housekeeping; two master's bedrooms and bath, maid's room and bath; 4 to 6 months. Apply Superintendent.

81ST, 2 EAST.—Will sublet furnished, beautiful apartment, three rooms, bath and kitchenette; apply between 10 and 1. Bolardi.

APARTMENTS OF THE BEST TYPE.
Well furnished, East Side-Park Av. Sections, $350 Monthly Up; Long and Short Leases.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St., near 5th Av. Murray Hill 8300

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
East, West Side; Long, Short Leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 W. 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and baths; $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL NETHERLANDS,
5TH AV. & 59TH ST. & CENTRAL PARK.
MAGNIFICENT CORNER APARTMENTS, VERY LARGE; PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS AND TWO BATHS; ALSO PARLOR, BEDROOMS AND BATH BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR. INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet two, three rooms and bath, $130.

TWO OUTSIDE ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, WELL FURNISHED; SUBLET AT $135 MONTH TO OCTOBER. CARLTON CHAMBERS, 402 MADISON AV.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., and 28TH ST.—Furnished bachelor room and bath, $75 monthly; independent entrance. Phone 1968 Madison Square.

11TH ST., 53 WEST, (Greenwich Village.)—Daintily furnished 5-room steam heated apartment, $50; piano. Inquire janitor.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath, fireplaces, non-housekeeping, mahogany chintz, restaurant; yearly or monthly; service.

32D, 9 WEST.—2 rooms; service first-class; fireplace; large rooms. Steigelman.

42D, 228 WEST. — Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; free hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchen, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6235.

56'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $125. Murray Hill 5230.

52D, 48 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room and bathroom; electricity; steam heat.

52D, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath; $135 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; fine hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, 182 WEST.—12 rooms, 5 baths, exquisitely furnished; sublet December to May or longer; four master's, four maid's. Wickliffe Gray, Agent. Columbus 3974.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.—Sublet, bargain, to October next, $150 monthly; handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Stein.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

70TH, 58 WEST.—Attractively furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; immediate possession; seen 11 to 4. Apartment 6.

72D, WEST.—Two bedrooms, combination dining and sitting room, kitchen and maid's room, beautifully furnished, including linen; southern exposure; $160 monthly. Apply Kreisler, 207 5th Av. Phone Madison Square 4141.

72D, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, grand piano; $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D SUBWAY.—Five rooms, two bedrooms; handsomely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Studio apartment, nicely furnished, private bath, kitchenette; all conveniences.

80S.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, immediate possession, $400 month; five months longer. Particulars, telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

80'S. (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, charmingly furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

85TH.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; 9th floor; $250. Vanderbilt 1450.

86TH ST., 257 WEST.—Luxuriously complete, two large rooms, kitchenette; grand piano; service; two months, subway, elevated. Telephone Miss French, Schuyler 5910, or see Supt.

87TH, 323 WEST.—Private house; floors, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $110. Suite 55.

88TH, 342 WEST. — Parlor floor, private house; 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Two beautiful, large rooms, with dressing room and bath.

95TH, 171 WEST.—An unusually attractively furnished 8-room apt., electric lights, telephone, elevator; seen to appreciate. Van Loan.

96TH ST., 319 WEST, (Apt. 74.)—Five rooms; near Riverside, fine river view; elevator, modern improvements; $125; references.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST.—Hotel Schuyler Arms; subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month, with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant if desired.

110TH, 547 WEST. (Broadway,) upstairs. CRESCENT CO.—Private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights; various terms. Cathedral 3774.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5 rooms; elevator; rent $125; piano. Apt. 20.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Five-room apartment; well furnished; all conveniences. Inquire Superintendent.

144TH, 520 WEST.—Six rooms, completely furnished. Call or phone Audubon 2021, Apartment 4.

Apt. sublet, furnished, on the upper west side, near 110th subway; 6 rooms, bath, maid's toilet, $150 month; fourth floor, rear; modern elevator building; good neighborhood; references required. K 91 Times.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110TH St., and Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartments rented monthly. 1 Room with kitchenette & bath from $35 up. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $65 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

CHELSEA FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED splendidly; parlor, bedroom, bath; thirties and 5th Av.; service or private arrangement for cooking; bachelor or couple; party going abroad. K 139 Times.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH, $25 PER WEEK AND UP; SINGLE ROOM AND BATH, $2 PER DAY AND UP; ROOM WITH USE OF BATH, $1.50 PER DAY AND UP.
HOTEL ENDICOTT,
81ST ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (Corner 84th.)—Suite, three corner rooms; two in family, no other roomers; exceptional opportunity; concession for lease. Apartment 9 West. Schuyler 5990.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two beautiful rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; enchanting view of Hudson. Academy 2027.

SUBLET to June 1; apartment with two large bedrooms, large living room, bath; north, south, and west exposure; 11th floor, Manhattan Square Hotel; $165 month. Call Schuyler 2000, Apartment 1105.

TO RENT from Dec. 15; 8 rooms, pantry and bath; Central Park West, between 69th and 70th Sts., overlooking park, sixth floor; $350 per month to May 15; $250 per month from then till October, 1919. Telephone Columbus 3197 or Cortlandt 1796.

WEST END AV., 255, Near 72d.—Four large rooms; attractively furnished; two toilets, one bath. Phone 6020 Lenox, from 9 until 10.

WEST END, (80's.)—Eight rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH, 5 EAST.—Parlor floor and other rooms; baths, heat, electricity, fire place, and kitchenette.

34TH ST., 113 EAST, entire floor. 3 rooms and bath; rent $75.
Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th.

57TH ST., 47 EAST.—Three rooms in new elevator building; electric light; telephone.

59TH ST., 71 EAST.—Skylight studio, bath, kitchenette; $40 month. Inquire Janitor, 67 East 59th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
19 East 9th St., 1 and 2 large rooms; apartments, skylight studios, $900-$1,200.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Unfurnished—West Side.

23D ST., WEST.—7 light, sunny rooms; housekeeping; $80 monthly. Phone 4008 Chelsea.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, service, $55.

49TH ST., 64 WEST. — Parlor floor apartment, two very large, light rooms and bath, $125 month; new, modern.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 3 WEST. — HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS OF ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOMS WITH BATH AND KITCHENETTE; ALSO AN UNUSUAL BUNGALOW APARTMENT CONSTRUCTED ON ROOF, WITH SLEEPING PORCH AND ROOF GARDEN; NOW READY FOR OCCUPANTS. RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES.

51ST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Parlor floor, $100; also elegant two rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity. Phone Circle 2888.

55TH ST., 204 WEST, (Hotel Woodward Annex.)—One apartment 7 rooms, one apartment 6 rooms; convenience of hotel with privacy of home; exceptional opportunity. Apply Hotel Woodward.

55TH, 327 WEST.—Two, four, large light rooms, remodeled; unique; elevator; accessible.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.
Two-room Duplex Apartment..... $2,000
Six-room Housekeeping Apartment..... 3,000
Seven-room Duplex Apartment..... 4,200
Eight-room Simplex Apartment..... 4,300
Apply to the Resident Manager.

74TH, 138 WEST.—1, 2, 3 room apartments; open fireplaces; select private residence; steam, electricity; (service;) references.

81ST, 2 EAST.—Will sublet unfurnished beautiful apartment three rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Apply between 10 and 1. Bolardi.

93D, 137 WEST.—Remodeled dwelling; non-housekeeping 2 and 3 room suites, baths; latest improvements; $600 to $1,200.

119TH ST., 91 WEST.—1 rooms and bath in private house; all improvements; $50.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
128 W. 34th; two rooms, bath, skylight, $60. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST., or JANITOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (North 116th.)—Unusual opportunity, modern 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000; require best reference. Hillenbrand, 1,050 Amsterdam Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two adults wish until June 15, Park Av., below 65th St., furnished high class apartment; 3 bedrooms, 2-3 servants' rooms; plenty of sunshine; pay up to $800 a month; must be attractive in every way. K 151 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment of three rooms, kitchenette and bath, on lease; rent must be right; central location, east side preferred. Answer by mail to Hotel Chatham, room 609.

Furnished apartment, two or three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, for three or four months, between 42d and 96th Sts.; not over $100; couple without children; highest references. K 138 Times.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR WAITING CLIENTS, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, EAST AND WEST SIDES, 3 TO 10 ROOMS.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 W. 72D ST. PHONE 2750 COLUMBUS.

Responsible clients wanting furnished apartments, east, west side, choice locality. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

2-3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; 2 adults, 2 children; for 3 weeks; immediate occupancy; references exchanged. S 359 Times.

High-grade apartment, 7 rooms, 4 or 5 months, moderate rental; S in family; highest references. K 167 Times.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

High-class lady artist wishes to share studio or apartment with refined lady artist. Artiste, 122 West 72d.

Three or four room housekeeping apartment until May under $100. Stevenson, 202 West 74th St. Columbus 3948.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

COUPLE desire small, clean, sunny apartment, furnished or unfurnished; kitchenette. K 603 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS FOR GOOD CLIENTS. MILLER, 162 West 50th St. Circle 3067.

Wanted.—Room, bath, kitchenette. R 98 Times Brooklyn.

Furnished apartment wanted; east side; 2 or 3 master's bedrooms. Z 231 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

MODERN
THREE OR FOUR ROOM APARTMENT.

Unfurnished apartment on the east or west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. B 230 Times.

MODERN
SIX OR SEVEN ROOM APARTMENT.

Unfurnished apartment on the east or west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. Address B 231 Times.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment; Flatbush section Brooklyn; within half hour of Atlantic Avenue station; rent $40 to $45; willing to take sublet; telephone Clayden, Riverside 6100, Schuyler Arms, West 98th St.

Five, six rooms, high-class building; good transportation Manhattan, Brooklyn, suburbs; state price; references. Write E. P., 3,525 Broadway.

Unfurnished five or six room modern apartment, electricity, steam heat, centrally located, near subway or el. K 160 Times.

Unfurnished apartment, six or eight rooms, two baths; reasonable rental. K 166 Times.

Unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rental. L 477 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $14 weekly; front rooms with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen only. Plaza 2328.

81ST ST., 114 EAST.—Large, well heated attractive, newly furnished; private bath, electricity.

MADISON AV., 288, (88TH ST.)—Furnished, unfurnished, large room, bath, steam heat, electricity; reference.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $13 per week. References.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 501.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; steam; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Steam, electricity, hot water, service; quiet, comfortable home.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—For discriminating people; single, double rooms; private bath; studio; non-housekeeping; restaurant.

49TH, 57 WEST.—Large front parlor; private bath, electricity, telephone; $50 monthly.

54TH, 63 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, front and back room with bath, for gentlemen, either as two bedrooms or bedroom and sitting room; very desirable.

70TH, 47 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room adjoining bath; everything new, electricity; $30 month.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Japanese gentleman; superior accommodations, in private house; electricity; breakfast if desired.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, with private bath; other rooms; exclusive.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; strictly first-class; references, Schuyler 2000.

75TH, 327 WEST.—Bright, cheery rooms; everything new, up to date; telephone; homelike.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; parlor with bedroom, electricity, telephone; $10-$12.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, dressing room, running water, electricity; select residence; $9.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath, electricity; references.

75TH, 148 WEST.—Large room with bath; also small room, southern exposure.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Handsomely decorated front parlor, arranged with private dressing room and bath; newly renovated; private residence.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Desirable medium-sized room on third floor; bath, telephone.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; handsome front basement; exclusive house; subway.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Rear parlor, private bath; also front room, twin beds; gentlemen.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone.

79TH, (73 Riverside Drive.)—Large room adjoining bath; high class; $90; gentlemen.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Large or small room; windows southern exposure, porch overlooking parks; private baths, steam heat, electricity, service; exceptional private house. Schuyler 1826.

83D ST., 302 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; running water; balcony view; exclusive private home; references exchanged; gentleman.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

85TH, 203 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished two-room suite, adjoining bath; private entrance; tray breakfast. Campbell.

88TH, 207 WEST.—Furnished room with running hot and cold water, in high-class elevator apartment; electricity, telephone; near Broadway; gentlemen; $6. Wade.

88TH, 211 WEST.—Front parlor, adjoining bedroom; electricity; phone; southern exposure. McElroy.

88TH, 174 WEST.—Large medium room newly decorated; electricity, phone, subway; reference.

90TH, 113 WEST.—Large luxurious front room with alcove bedroom; electricity, running water; single person. Schuyler 9287.

90TH, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; elevator; near subway; 6th floor, east.

97TH, 108 WEST.—Newly decorated parlor floor; private bath, electricity, kitchenette; phone.

98TH, 307 WEST.—Richly furnished suite; other rooms; modern private residence; select section.

98TH, 335 WEST.—Beautiful, spacious rooms, private bath; gentlemen only; reference.

98TH, 344 WEST.—Comfortable small rooms; all conveniences; references.

99TH ST., Near 5th Av.—Two nicely furnished single rooms; private family; breakfast if desired; all conveniences; references. Apply 142 East 62d St.

90TH, 70 WEST.—Opening select house; second-floor front suite; steam, electricity.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Large front room; bath; permanent people desired.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Room with private bath; also connecting room; steam, electricity.

95TH, 36 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, also small room; telephone; references.

95TH, 20 WEST.—Single or ensuite; second floor; private house; reference.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Clean, homelike room; electricity; gentleman desiring best. Beidler.

104TH, 308 WEST.—Handsomely furnished extra large front room; view of Hudson; $12.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with kitchenette, $8; references; private house.

106TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, $6, gentleman. Telephone Academy 1681, Rogers.

110TH, Broadway.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

114TH, 611 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—One or two homelike rooms, private bath; no other roomers; references.

115TH, 625 WEST.—Newly furnished sunny room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment; price $6; references; gentleman. Phone Morningside 2260, Jackson.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Exceptional room, well furnished; one person; private. Apt. 21.

122D, 162 WEST.—Large back parlor, suitable two; telephone; private house; reasonable.

122D, 520 WEST.—Attractive double, single, outside rooms; elevator. Apt. 6 F. W.

172D, 720 WEST.—Young couple have southern guest room; quiet, refined surroundings. Van K., Audubon 8773.

BEAUTIFUL studio and room in private 5th Av. home. Telphone Sunnyside 5064.

BROADWAY, 214 W. 92D.—Large outside room; elevator; running water; sole roomer; gentleman; reasonable. Apt. 4E.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 428.—Sunny rooms, facing park; heat; telephone; $650. Husband.

Desirable guest can secure comfortable room, private home, Riverside Drive. K 606 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity; large room, private house in eighties; superior accommodations for gentleman with highest references. Telephone Schuyler 4748.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 115th.)—Exceptionally large, attractive room, with bath, overlooking Hudson, private family; to refined guest; $80. Telephone between 4-6, Morningside 1339.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th) (Apt. 45.)—Elevator apartment; desirable room; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (corner 94th.)—Beautiful rooms, in small family. Phone Riverside 3287.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94TH.)—Apartment 78; overlooking Hudson; bath; breakfast; gentleman. Riverside 9043.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 38.—Handsomely furnished, with private bath, shower, electric light; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (84th St.)—One or two sunny rooms and bath. Schuyler 5690.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d)—Large front room; also small room; private residence.

WEST END AVE., 684.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

TWO large, clean, well-furnished rooms, next bath; near Columbia; business couple. Phone, after 6 o'clock, Morningside 1172.

WEST END AV., 383.—1 suite of 3 large rooms and bath; also 2 large double rooms with private baths; references required.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

College woman, employed, usually out of city week ends, wants room with or without meals in refined surroundings, would share small apt. or rent, furnish, and share; preferably Washington Square if west side, below 110th in modern elevator apt., no boarding houses; state price. K 133 Times.

Business man desires nicely furnished modern room; convenient to N. Y. Central suburban lines; references exchanged. A 109 Times.

Furnished house, modern, east or west, Manhattan, 59th to 125th; seven-nine rooms, six months or year; not over $1,200. G 774 Times Downtown.

Business woman wants comfortable furnished room, runing water, west side; $5; permanent. L 491 Times Downtown.

Gentleman, quiet habits, best credentials, wants cheerful furnished room, with private family; give all particulars. K 152 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (80th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals. $14 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bathroom; good table; electricity; couple or gentlemen.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath; board; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—En suite, singly, electricity, steam; good home cooking; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements, good home cooking, table guests.

95TH, 4 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with board, couple or two gentlemen.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, spacious suite, private bath; steam; handsomely furnished; unusual table; moderate.

108TH, 329 WEST.—One room, medium size, for one or two; cuisine and service the best reasonable.

COLUMBUS AV., 478, (Near 83d St.)—Lady will board baby. Mrs. Schmidt.

HAVING an exceptionally high-class apartment, would share or board some one who would appreciate the surroundings and be willing to pay accordingly. K 127 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts.
Weekly, $14-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE GREYMORE, 46 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—VERY CHOICE SUITE NOW AVAILABLE. SCHUYLER 4306.

THE WOODBURY, (855 Riverside Drive, 2 blocks north 157th St. subway.)—Wonderful ground.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (158th St.)—Mansion, rooms, suites, table board. 647 West 158th.

WEST END AV., 287, (71st St.)—Suite with private bath; other rooms; American home.

BOARD WANTED.

Couple desires one or two rooms, private bath, southern exposure, below 96th; state particulars; references exchanged. A 110 Times.

A family of 4, son 14, daughter 13, can share rooms with members of the family. B 256 Times.

Two young men desire home with American family; location between 70th and 129th West; references exchanged. S 357 Times.

Young lady desires room and board; state price, particulars. S 408 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

HOTEL ROCKLEDGE MANOR; MODERATE PRICES. 124 BRUCE AV. TELEPHONE 5621 YONKERS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

INVALIDS CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian; beautiful location; moderate rates. Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 8006W.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; booklet. Phone 1165 White Plains.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AMERICAN, educated woman of refinement, widow, 38, desires position of trust; capable managing household or small hotel; excellent reference as to character, ability, &c.; city, country, or travel. S. R., 142 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer wishes position; reference; experienced; $12-$14. S 406 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, for periodical writing up of books; private ledger; additional help during rush seasons or absence regular bookkeeper; also furnish adding machine with operator; charges moderate. Telephone Gramercy 5151. Bookkeeping Service Company, 287 Fourth Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; mercantile and real estate; eight years' experience; controlling accounts, trial balance; moderate salary; cannot work Saturday; excellent references. L 505 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; conversant with control system; monthly balances; salary $25. K 539 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 10 years' experience double entry, controlling accounts; accurate; competent. S 321 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Four years' experience; capable taking entire charge; $18. S 415 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; trial balance; six years' experience; knowledge stenography; references. K 591 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert; charge of office and correspondence. W 274 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN, widow, 36, desires permanent position as millinery saleswoman, having been associated with business 12 years; excellent references. R. S., 111 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, stenographic-secretarial experience, desires congenial position where education, refinement, and pleasing personality are essentials. L 493 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, business experience, wishes responsible position. J. R., care of Buskin, 352 West 118th St.

COMPANION or Chaperon for young lady, by refined widow; reference. 119 Edgemont Road, Montclair, N. J. Tel. 1379-W.

COMPANION, excellent reference, desires position to young lady; traveling preferred. K 130 Times.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS and to help in home; speaks French. Box A 112 Times, or phone Plaza 1784.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Seven years' experience; state salary. A., 550 52d St., Brooklyn.

COOK, first-class day position; city references. K., care Ferriss, 211 West 108th.

CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced, highly educated, progressive, insight, organizing power; four languages; references; state salary. Z 208 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER, own original ideas; gowns, remodeling; $4 by day. W 264 Times.

EDITOR, WRITER.—Assist editor, manage house organ; research for writer. Z 210 Times Annex.

ENGLISH WOMAN would look after invalid or children two or three hours any evening. Write C. K., 2,780 Broadway.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, able to handle detail work and correspondence independently, good typist and clerical worker, would like position with little or no stenography. Apart. 2C 215 West 88th St.

EXECUTIVE,
correspondent, bookkeeper; able, experienced business woman; mail order-commercial training; worthwhile openings only considered. L. B. Eaton, 142 Hilton Av.

GOVERNESS wishes position in city; would like evenings from 6 o'clock for study; moderate wages. K 111 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, American, 50; hotel, family, elderly business couple; low salary. A 85 Times.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, competent, energetic; salary $15. Miss R., 28 East 118th St.

MANAGER.—Office; experienced, highly educated, progressive, insight, organizing power; four languages; references; state salary. Z 207 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 472 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE.—Experienced Englishwoman (with pasport) would care for infant children or invalid on voyage, in return for passage across. Z 222 Times Annex.

NURSE, child's, experienced, refined young woman; $40. Write G. H., 148 Columbus.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, filing clerk; experienced, ambitious, intelligent; A1 references; $15. L 503 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY TO DOCTOR.—Christian young lady, stenographer and typist, seeks situation as above; willing to assist with patients; first-class references. Address Box B-54, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., N. Y.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' mercantile experience; possesses initiative and executive ability; not afraid of responsib

HELP WANTED—Female.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV., at 38TH ST.,

Require the services of

SALESWOMEN

for the following Departments:

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
SHOES,
FURS,
SUITS AND COATS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
JEWELRY,
LEATHER GOODS.

Permanent position; excellent salary assured to applicants who are accustomed to serve the highest class of patronage.

Apply
Employment Department,
6 East 38th St.

CANDY WRAPPERS.—Light, sanitary factory; fine wages; short hours. Apply Room 216E, 30 Church St.

CHAMBERMAID and upstairs girl wanted for country home; steady position; good opportunity. Call Harris, 142 W. 24th St.

CLERKS
between the ages of 16 and 20 in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary; hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday half holiday throughout the year; salary to start, $8 per week; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, &c., to K 527 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Appointment or reception clerk's assistant wanted, of good appearance and address and capable of helping at other office duties, such as cashiering or typing or switchboard; salary $13 to $15. Apply by letter or call with written application in own handwriting. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

CLERK wanted in importing house; must have experience in railroad or importer's office handling claims and tracing freight; knowledge of customs requirements desirable; must have initiative and be a good correspondent. L 498 Times Downtown.

CLERK and assistant bookkeeper, 21, extensive experience, accurate, efficient; $16-$18. O 484 Times Downtown.

CLEANER AND MAID.—White woman to do cleaning and to be generally useful as maid; no Sunday or night work; salary $8 the week, ($40 the month.) A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

COOK and chambermaid, waitress, colored preferred; give references and wages. Mrs. H. D. Savage, Scarsdale, N. Y.

COPYIST.

Good salary and full instruction for girl who can use typewriter. Call at Oakley Chemical Co., 22 Thames St. Thames St. runs west from Broadway one block north of Wall St.

EXCELLENT opportunity for women of education to do social work with Jewish children at modern orphanage; knowledge of household management desirable; board, lodging and $40 monthly; advancement every 6 months. Write Dr. Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

EXPERT OPERATOR OF ELLIS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE, GROSSET & DUNLAP, 1,140 BROADWAY.

EXPERIENCED ADDRESSERS;
SALARY $8 WEEKLY.
APPLY R. SCHWARTZ,
76 5TH AV., 10TH FLOOR.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway.

REQUIRE

SALESWOMEN FOR

Shoes,	Underwear,
Toys,	Stationery,
Notions,	Sporting Goods,
Furs,	Muslin Underwear,
China,	Toilet Articles,
Books,	Veiling,
Gloves,	Jewelry,
Neckwear,	Infants' Wear,
Leather Goods,	Hosiery,
Handkerchiefs,	Men's Furnishings.
Art Embroidery,	

ALSO
We wish to engage 100 extra saleswomen, to work TWO, THREE, or FOUR days each week.

APPLY
MANAGEMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR.

GIRLS, 15-21,
for office and clerical work; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; 8:30-5:30; half day Saturday. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton, near Christopher St. station 9th Av. L.

GIRL for general housework, experienced, in private family; Forest Hills, L. I., 14 minutes out of city; excellent position. Call on Christian, Bronx Tlet, after 10.

GIRLS to do labeling and assembling in drug sundry house; clean work, short hours; $8 to start. Midwood Chemical Co., 18 Fletcher St., near Malden Lane and Pearl St.

GIRL wanted by Christian firm; clerical work; good wages; salary $10. Call before 9, Remick, 219 West 46th St.

GOVERNESS, experienced, with excellent six years' reference, seeks position. K 129 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, visiting, for afternoons, for two girls, 7 and 14 years. J. Rosenthal, 970 Park Av.

HAIRDRESSER.—One who understands marcel waving. Madam Schwartz, 2,147 Broadway, between 75th and 76th Sts.

HOUSEWORKER wanted for 6-room apt., Riverside Drive; man, wife, and baby; good home, fair wages. Schnyler 0977.

MAID, (White.)—Competent person to help mother in care of baby; some light housework; serve evening meal; sleep out; references required. Dorey, 101 West 89th.

MAID wanted for general housework; must be able to answer telephone; good references required. Apply Forterans, 1,818 7th Av.

MASSEUSE, expert, wanted in a first class Turkish bath in Philadelphia. Kindly write to Bershad's Bath, 975 North 7th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED COPYISTS AND PREPARERS ON FINE WORK; YEARLY POSITION. PIECE OR WEEK WORK; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. SCHWALBE, 31 WEST 38TH ST.

MODELS, SLENDER 36,
FOR HIGH CLASS COSTUMES.
MUST BE ATTRACTIVE.
MACK, KANNER & MILIUS,
136 MADISON AV.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Country; good home for right party; write fully as to wages and reference.. Mrs. H. D. Savage, Scarsdale, N. Y.

MOTHER'S HELPER in apartment, 535 West 135th St., Apt. 3C.

NURSE.—Graduate registered nurse wanted by large business office for work among employes, &c.; regular hours; permanent position if satisfactory. Reply, giving details on training and experience, particularly if any has been of above nature; also state age, nationality, and other information that will aid in considering reply. B 265 Times.

NURSES.—Day and night nurses for children's surgical hospital; call Friday, 2 P. M., or write N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

NURSE wanted in doctor's office; hospital training and city reference; 12-2. 119 West 71st, Apt. 5A.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young woman, good penman, understanding typewriting; steady position; $10 start. Whitney, 250 West 54th.

POSITIONS
FOR
YOUNG GIRLS.

Pleasant work, rapid advancement; a real opportunity for nice girls who are ambitious; our educational director, nurse and doctor care for the health and give proper supervision.
Luncheon on Premises.
Apply All Week.

BEST & CO.,
Employment Office, 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 West 35th St.

RENEWAL CLERK for stencil department of magazine publishing company; experience in stencil work essential; salary $12. Apply personally or by letter to Mrs. Shepherd, 119 West 40th St., 13th floor.

SALESWOMAN.—Large manufacturing company desires services of intelligent young woman; possessing pleasing personality to sell well-known grocery product direct to housewife; must be willing to travel; salary to start $22 per week; good opportunity for applicants who wish to become saleswomen. Apply Room 431, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City

SALESLADY of attractive personality wanted to sell in our store our high-grade line of toilet preparations. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESLADY to sell patterns in showroom; $10 week. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 30th St., 10th floor.

SAMPLE MAKER and copyist, experienced on ladies' dresses. Monogram Dress Co., 120 West 21st St.

SECRETARY.—A. B. preferred; must be quick typist; stenography unnecessary; $30; apply in own handwriting; give age, religion, experience, and references. B 225 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
Require competent saleswomen for the following departments:
RIBBON,
JEWELRY,
LEATHER GOODS,
SILVERWARE,
STATIONERY,
ART NEEDLEWORK,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Apply after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, 43d St., near 5th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS WAIST HANDS FOR THEIR ALTERATION WORK ROOM.
APPLY AT EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, WEST 43D ST., AFTER 8:30 A. M.

STENCIL CUTTER.
Remington machine, steady position, good salary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. Station 9th Av. "L."

STENOGRAPHER, French; must be competent in French and English; experienced; write full details, references; salary to start, not over $25. A 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be accurate at figures, also general office work; good salary right girl. Harris Paper Co., 31 East 10th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, first class, with executive ability; Lutheran firm; Lutheran Bureau, Inc., 31 Union Sq., Room 1204.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge of French preferable but not essential; state references and salary in your reply. S 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience, for publishing house; splendid chance for advancement; salary $12. Write V. M., 104 East 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER who typist for Newark (N. J.) office; must have experience. Call Peter Lionardis & Sons, 132 Nassau St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide awake young lady, Christian firm; $18 per week. Apply 11-12, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

STENOGRAPHER.—American girl wanted in a downtown law office; experience not necessary. O 482 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in drug and chemical line; write only giving references. Irving Chemical Company, 258 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, in insurance office; must have experience in that line. J. Bohm, 512 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and Assistant Bookkeeper; experience necessary. Sherr Bros., 546 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, salary expected. K 541 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in patent law. O 472 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, speaking Italian, wanted by Italian Hospital. 617 East 83d.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Courteous girl for switchboard in large Brooklyn office; state age, experience, and salary expected; excellent opportunity. Y 400 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE operator, small Monitor switchboard; some knowledge Spanish necessary; desirable location; state age, experience and salary wanted. A. R., P. O. Box 15, Wall St. Station, city.

TYPISTS.

THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF GOOD TYPISTS ARE REQUIRED FOR WORK OF A TEMPORARY NATURE; THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT WORKERS WHO PROVE THEIR ABILITY WILL BE RETAINED FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS; SALARY $15 TO $20 WEEKLY.

NATHAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LAWRENCE AND GROVE STS.,
FLUSHING, N. Y.

TYPIST.—Lady; French and English; state qualifications and salary. L. F., 200 Times.

TYPIST in large export firm; permanent position with every chance for advancement for conscientious worker; bright beginners may apply. L 501 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, piece work, experienced operators, can earn $18 to $20 weekly. Apply 9 A. M. Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

TYPIST, bill clerk; experienced comptometer operator preferred. Call 17 Park Place.

WARD MAID; $30 per month and board; sleep out. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

WOMAN to assist in house and help take care of five-months' baby; $50, besides room and board. Call 59 West 183d St. 9th Av. L to West 183d St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, by business couple, to take entire charge 2 girls, 7 and 4 years, and small cottage in nearby suburb; good pay and congenial home. C. S., 804 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL WANTED, TYPEWRITING AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. B 262 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY in publishing office, capable of assuming responsibilities of detail work; only ones who have executive ability and long experience considered; typewriting but not stenography essential; state experience and lowest salary to start. S 414 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted by a large mercantile corporation as office clerk; must be accurate, good penman; operator of comptometer preferred. Write, stating experience, age, and salary desired, "W. D.," Box 110, 1,358 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant, by wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, and salary expected. K 542 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for general office work, with full knowledge of typewriting. Call Krohn & Co., 15 Harrison St.

YOUNG WOMAN with executive ability and good experience in stock and production or mailing division to manage small department in large publishing house; state age, experience, and salary expected. T. F., 219 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN in checking department of a large daily newspaper; good opportunity; six days a week, including Sunday; hours 6-5:30 P. M.; salary to start, $15; give age, experience and telephone number. C 826 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, energetic, reliable, experienced as assistant to purchasing agent in large Manhattan house; state age, experience, and salary. H. K., 111 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Wanted, in architects' office, a young woman as telephone operator for small switchboard and to do simple clerical work. W 265 Times.

Instruction.

GOOD PAY FOR FILING CLERKS.

Many fine positions, with opportunities for advancement, are waiting in big business houses for girls who have had TRAINING in filing. We secure these positions for our graduates after the four-week term of our course. We give you thorough training in filing and indexing with actual practice. New day and evening classes start Dec. 16. Number of students limited—so apply at once. Booklet on request.

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The Shaw-Walker Company.
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Telephone Franklin 2261.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand. Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING—INDEXING.
Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training.
Day and Evening Classes.
Visitors welcome any time.
Over three thousand graduates.
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AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 10, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Page & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners, advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours student's convenience. 506 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a drugless physician. Day and evening sessions, both sexes; class now forming. Write for Booklet C. Chiropractic University of New York, 1,416 Broadway, New York. Phone Bryant 6056.

STENOGRAPHY.—Forceful individual instruction for beginners and advanced students; rapid progress assured; lessons strictly private. Room 415, 500 5th Av., at 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2086.

ENGLISH taught by cultured American young woman with knowledge of Spanish and French; graduate Boston University; improved method; immediate results. Room 415, 500 5th Av., 42d. Phone Murray Hill 2086.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

MOTION PICTURE, opportunity, ladies and gentlemen; competent instructors. We place pupils when competent in actual work. Studio, 142 West 125th. Hours 1-8 P. M.

SPANISH young lady wishes exchange English lessons with refined American young lady from 8 P. M. to 9 P. M. Call Apt. 51, 601 West 139th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

PREPARE for RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS. Read "What Women Can Do;" free copy on request. Rosa L. Fritz School, 334 5th Av.

BECOME AN EXPERT! Study spare time for business and secretarial positions. THE EMERSON INSTITUTE, 334 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, handle adv. dept.; knowledge medical terms; Brooklyn; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, Uptown law office, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, mercantile, mfg., $22-$20.
STENOGRAPHER, Jersey City, $22.
STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, engineering concern, $20.
STENOGRAPHER, brokerage, $20.
STENOGRAPHERS, beginners, $15-$12.
OFFICE MANAGER, take charge department; $25; Brooklyn; woman 30 to 35 years preferred.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, Downtown position, $22, good opportunity.
TYPISTS—$18, $15, $12, $10.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, general office worker, $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, Uptown position, $12.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, typist, Brooklyn, $12.
OFFICE GIRL, $10.
CALL.

TYPISTS
WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR
GOVERNMENT WORK.
Apply inperson to
EMPLOYMENT MANAGER,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.,
or
TELEPHONE PERTH AMBOY 1000.

AGNES I. RICHARDS,
ROOM 303, 52 WALL ST.
Several splendid positions for refined stenographers at $15 weekly; also clerical workers, etc. Call immediately. No registration charge.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, law, $20 up; bookkeepers, $15, uptown; several experienced Spanish positions, multigraphers, typists, clerks.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 NASSAU ST. CALL 9-5:30.
Secretaries, stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, office girls; free registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, &c.; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, temporary work. Call 9 A. M., 1517 Woolworth Building.

BOY, energetic, chance for advancement in wholesale house; good salary. C. Dorflinger & Son, 86 Murray St.

ADDRESSERS, good penmen; earn $12 to $15 weekly. Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS on straight commission basis only; territory protected; ample prospect list furnished. See Mr. McDouwell, "New York Attractions," before 9:30 or after 4:30, Room 713, 1,480 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man or woman, about 19; must be accurate at figures and come well recommended. Reply in own handwriting, stating salary and particulars, K 164 Times.

AUTOMOBILES.

STEADY JOB, GOOD WAGES.

AUTOMOBILE
BODY PAINTERS.

AUTOMOBILE
CHASSIS PAINTERS.

GAS CAR
MOTOR MECHANICS.

APPLY
WARD BAKING CO.,
East 143d St. and Concord Av., Bronx.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR
A YOUNG MAN.
Wanted—Young graduated pharmacist or veterinary, with knowledge of full line of medicines for dogs, with view to engagement for manufacturing same for well-known New York merchants. Reply in confidence, giving full details, to Z 223 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, preferably one experienced in foundry or machine shop practice, familiar with controlling accounts, wanted by ink concern about 15 miles from New York; good salary to right party; apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and telephone number. L 499 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER,
by mercantile house; excellent chance for advancement, depending on your own ability and efforts; salary to start, about $25 week; age 25 to 35 years; write in detail. P. F., 800 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK. — Large corporation desires capable, reliable ledger clerk who can handle active ledger with large number of accounts; state age, education, and experience; salary $22. A 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, competent and rapid, understanding taking off trial balances; state age, experience, and salary desired. B. 1,021 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, by wholesale hardware house, experienced, quick, accurate man, for customers' ledger; state full particulars. Box 35, 1619 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPERS, assistant, rapid, accurate, familiar with modern methods; state age, experience and salary desired. Address B. S., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Rapid, accurate, competent; permanent position; good opportunity; state age, experience, salary desired. B 121 Times.

BOYS, BRIGHT,
who are looking for a future, wanted by long established, large wholesale cotton converting house; good opportunity to become salesman; permanent positions; state age, references, salary desired. Convertor, Box 1, Station A, New York City.

BOY, 16 to 18, as messenger in wholesale house; hours 8 to 5, Saturdays 1 o'clock; light work; permanent position, with opportunity advancement; state previous experience and salary desired. M. R., 112 Times.

BOY in file room of a large daily newspaper; good opportunity for a bright boy; hours 9 to 5:30; salary to start, $8. Apply 229 West 43d St., second floor.

BOY wanted by corporation for errands and office work; must be energetic. Apply Merchants Refrigerating Co., 161 Chambers St.

BOY WANTED NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BROKER'S OFFICE. APPLY POST BOX 1228, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

BOY, over 16, make himself useful; bright future; state age, salary expected. Write William R. Hoe & Sons, 53-55 West 21st St., New York City.

BOY, about 16 years of age, quick at figures, for time clerk; steady position. Call between 11-12 A. M., Ethridge Co., 23 East 26th St.

BOYS for office, also stockroom boys; progressive manufacturing concern; exceptional opportunity. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

BOY wanted in office of dry goods commission house; good chance for advancement. B 264 Times.

BOY, about 16 years old, to assist in office dry goods commission house. K 608 Times Downtown.

BOYS, over 15, useful around house departments, go errands. K 555 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by Gentile firm; good opportunity for bright boy; salary $9 to start. Hall Morse Co., 128 William St.

BOYS for large publishing house; good opportunity. Dutton, 681 5th Av.

BRASS FINISHER accustomed to Fox lathe. New York Brass Foundry Co., 104 Centre St.

BUTCHERS, (3;) steady positions; good salary. Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

BUYER for small wares, including neckwear, veilings, &c. William Morey, 303 5th Av., Room 1808.

CASHIER (WALL ST.) WANTED BY NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM: MUST POSSESS HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE ALL DETAILS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. O 471 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHEMISTS WANTED.—Routine assistants in metallurgical laboratory; experience desired but not necessary; I. C. S. men acceptable; permanent positions with good opportunities; state full qualifications and salary expected in first letter. Z 220 Times Annex.

CHEMIST WANTED
for dyestuff factory in New England; preferably with experience in azo colors; please state salary. Z 226 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHEMIST ANALYST wanted for print works laboratory; wages $25 a week. Address P. O. Box J, Passaic, N. J.

CLERICAL.—Wanted, men about 30 for clerical work in large office; good handwriting and accuracy in simple arithmetic required; experience as entry clerk preferred; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. W 276 Times.

CLERK.—VOUCHER CLERK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. B 200 TIMES.

COLLECTOR wanted, experienced, about 30 years old, for city territory only; must be intelligent, active, and of good address; applicant must state age, references, experience, and salary expected. W 277 Times.

COST MAN, assistant, experienced in confirming manufacturing costs; state age, experience and salary desired. Address J. C., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER.—Man with thorough ability to do practical designing of highest class platinum jewelry; permanent position; good opportunity. Box 240, 1,358 Broadway.

DRAFTSMEN, Structural.—Several positions with excellent opportunities for experienced detailers, checkers, and plan makers; state experience and salary desired. A 104 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Competent mechanical draftsman for valve work. Jenkins Bros., 80 White St.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER.

YOUNG MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GRADUATE for local New Jersey manufacturing organization.

Only 2 years experience in manufacturing organization in mechanical work is essential. Position is for young engineer looking for an opportunity to obtain experience in the EFFICIENCY and modern manufacturing organization practices. We do not expect a broadly experienced engineer. We want a man with broad potential possibility. Salary $35, until promoted into executive engineering.

Mention briefly schooling and experience to E. N., Box 236 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER wanted, one who thoroughly understands ice making. Call 11 to 1, Wandelt, 213 East 78th.

EXECUTIVE.—Unusual opportunity for good man in service department of house manufacturing and selling through the retail trade well-known guaranteed line; must be good salesman, executive, correspondent, with proper understanding of all principles of merchandising; state age, experience in detail, selling names of houses associated with and earnings during past ten years, and ideas as to future; send photo if possible; all replies treated confidentially; salary will be moderate until value is proved, then no limitations, except those of man himself. S 417 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SALES CORRESPONDENT.—Manufacturer requires services of well-educated correspondent knowing routine and qualified to handle sales correspondence with customers in foreign countries; applicants must have had previous experience; answer fully, stating age, nationality and salary expected. K 601 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK.—Large manufacturer shipping all parts of world requires experienced shipping clerk, thoroughly familiar with all details; answers must fully state experience, age, salary expected. K 600 Times Downtown.

FIREMAN wanted; steady, all year work. Call Wandelt, 213 East 78th St., between 11 and 1.

GARAGE SUPERINTENDENT.

Thoroughly competent automobile man; must be first-class mechanic and be capable of taking full charge of mechanics and chauffeurs; this position demands a good, practical man who can get in overalls when necessary; to the right man we will pay liberal salary. Write stating experience, age, salary, &c. K 163 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway,
require
experienced watchmakers; good salaries; must be first-class mechanics; must understand imported and domestic watches.
Apply Management Office, 5th Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway,
require
PACKERS FROM 30 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE TO PACK LIGHT MERCHANDISE.
Apply Management Office, 5th Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway,
require
Jewelry and Silverware Engravers.
Apply Management Office, 5th Floor.

HANDY MAN wanted as porter and office custodian; references necessary. Address in own hand, P. O. Box 1061, City Hall Station, New York.

IMPORTANT EDITORIAL STAFF
POSITION WITH A SPANISH
ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.
The man we seek is an engineer, graduate of an American technical school, who has had a long and varied professional experience in different Latin American lands.
Here is a unique opportunity for a big, broad-gauged man to connect with a large, successful publishing organization on an attractive basis, but he must bring with him an intimate knowledge of the Spanish language and a first-hand acquaintance with Latin American engineering problems. Headquarters in New York City.
Please state age and qualifications in full. R 259 Times.

INSTRUCTOR.

MACHINIST-LATHE,
New Jersey Industries.
One of the main ability with thorough knowledge of jig repair work. Experienced in all grades of lathe work, including bench lathes, setting up and operation of lathes.
Must be a public school graduate.
Salary $40.
This is an opportunity to work at private instruction and will bring an able man before the eyes of officials to his advantage.
Summarize your experience, detailing regarding lathes, give age, height, weight, and telephone number.
Address I. W., Box 238 Times Downtown.

JANITOR for small apartment house; state references and salary expected; no living rooms. Address H 969 Times Harlem.

JANITOR.—Steam heat, no basement, and pay. Butt, 200 West 128th.

LEDGER CLERKS wanted immediately; two young men, rapid workers, accurate at figures, and with previous experience; state salary desired. W 267 Times.

MAN.—Prominent magazine publisher desires the services of a broad-gauge man, experienced in agency department operation, who can handle canvassers by mail and maintain a large production through such channels. Position will pay $4,000-$5,000 according to ability. This is a full-size man's job and no pikers or hasbeens will be considered. If you have not a record of success in this line behind you and the ability to handle a big proposition do not apply.

Others address Box B 266 Times.

MAN.—Editorial department of a well-known trade paper devoted to advertising and sales problems requires the services of a capable, experienced man who knows all about advertising, selling, merchandising, business in general, and not only able to write about it, but acquainted in the field and able to secure and edit manuscript; permanent position, good future for wide-awake hustler who can qualify; give full particulars. Opportunity, K 126 Times.

MAN OR WOMAN to take charge of filing department of large wholesale mail order concern; must have had ample experience and be possessed of ability to arrange files and handle help to get highest efficiency; good salary paid to right party; replies treated confidentially. Box 250 Times, 2 Rector St.

MAN.—Wanted, practical man who has been making artificial leather, position as Superintendent; can make valuable connection; reply treated confidential. Address Z 224 Times Annex.

MAN.—Good penman, clerical experience, past 30, immediate and permanent position; $12 to start; advancement. Write fully P. O. Box 395 City Hall Station.

MAN.—Bright, hustling man as assistant buyer in cloaks, suits; will give full charge of department later. E. E. Atkinson & Co., 303 5th Av.

MAN or man and wife to take entire charge of apartment for one gentleman invalid. J. L. L., 101 West 55th St. Telephone 960 Circle.

MECHANICS, first class, wanted on motor truck work; best working conditions and wages. Apply Manhattan Motors Corporation, 238 West 19th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, high grade, having had ample practical shop practice, in addition to designing experience, to justify him in assuming charge of engineering department of an organization engaged in manufacture of precision apparatus and automatic machine development work; a very desirable opening presents itself to a man who can positively qualify along the above lines; location Newark, N. J.; kindly outline your experience fully in answering. O 480 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC.—First-class all-around automobile mechanic accustomed to general overhauling and bearing work; only experienced man with first-class references need apply; permanent position. Apply in writing or call between 4 and 7 P. M., Urban Motor Co., 119 East 75th, stating references and salary expected.

MEN MEN
We want men to build
HANDLEY-PAGE AIRPLANES
as
ASSEMBLERS,
CABINET MAKERS,
BENCH HANDS,
PAINTERS,
SHEET METAL WORKERS,
CUTTERS,
(Must read blueprints.)
WIRE WORKERS,
(Cable and hard wire.)
ELECTRICIANS.
FIREMEN.
APPLY
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.,
Employment office open from 7:45 A. M., to 4:30 P. M.

MEN.
We have steady employment for a number of capable, experienced men to fill the following positions:
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.
MACHINISTS.
METAL PATTERN MAKERS.
MACHINE TOOL REPAIR MECHANICS.
MILLING MACHINE HANDS, (accustomed to tool room work.)
ENGINE LATHE HANDS, (accustomed to tool room work.)
Applicants must be American citizens.
If employed now on essential Government work, stay where you are.
Apply in person or by letter to
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY,
47TH AVENUE,
AMPERE, (EAST ORANGE,) N. J.

MEN, familiar with general work in rectifying whisky house; good salaries to right parties; experienced men only. Steinhardt Bros., 29 9th Av.

NIGHT DOORMAN for club; strictly sober, trustworthy and used to telephone switchboard; experienced man preferred; permanent position for right man; useless to write without giving full particulars; confidential. A 94 Times.

NIGHT CLERK for club, 5-2; salary $60 and meals; grammar school graduate preferred; previous experience unnecessary; apt at figures and accurate. B 265 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man wanted for general office work; position permanent with splendid opportunity for advancement; state qualifications and age. O 488 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, wanted in banking office, Wall St.; salary $8. B 294 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright, wanted. Apply Employment Department, 703 11th Av.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, for all branches; ammunition men preferred; steady employment; best wages and conditions. Write Employment Bureau, 1213 Citizens' Building, Cleveland.

PIANO FLOWERERS; STEADY; GOOD PAY. SOHMER, JAMAICA AV., BOULEVARD, ASTORIA, L. I.

PURCHASING AGENT or Resident Buyer.—Exporter wants services of established purchasing agent or resident buyer with connections with established manufacturers and dealers, to procure line of samples of dry goods to be used to obtain orders for export trade. A 102 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Wanted, a French or Spanish gentleman, one who is acquainted with the better class, to represent first class furriers; experience not essential; commission; an excellent proposition for a willing man. A 56 Times.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, experienced; must have highest references. Call 6-8 P. M., Naymann, 480 Central Park West. Telephone 1386 Academy.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED MEN AS
SALESMEN
ON GOLD JEWELRY.
MUST FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES.

SALES MANAGERS to conduct special advertising campaigns for retail merchants, card writers and window trimmers preferred but not essential; state past experience. W 242 Times.

SALES MANAGER for large downtown provision and food house; reply giving previous connections and salary desired. B 258 Times.

SALESMAN ON COMMISSION BASIS TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURER OF MEN'S WORK SHIRTS; COMPLETE WELL MADE AND FULL SIZED LINE; ALL TERRITORIES OPEN; RETAIL TRADE; APPLY STATING EXPERIENCE AND TERRITORY YOU COVER. BOX Y 392 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—School of languages catering to high class business men, requires two additional representatives accustomed to dealing with Jewish people; no knowledge of languages necessary, but ability to close contracts required; no books or canvassing; live leads; drawing account; genuine opportunity to earn big income and build future. Write for interview, giving age and brief statement of business experience. R 233 Times.

SALESMAN.
Investment security house has opening for live salesman for dividend paying oil security; salary and commission. Address "Security," 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or SALES MANAGER required in wholesale hardward, factory and railroad supplies; man with initiative and experience preferred to build up an efficient sales organization; excellent opportunity to right man; commission and salary. L 458 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, stock; prominent broker's house has opening for couple of live salesmen for high-grade oil security, passed by Capital Issues Committee; liberal commission, live leads, and co-operation to right party. Phone Broad 7237 for interview.

SALESMEN wanted; good appearance, sobriety, and initiative essential; splendid opportunity for producers; commission liberal enough to make $5 to $10 daily. Call, before 10, or 3 P. M. The Mid-West Pictorial, 220 West 42d St., Mr. Hulse, Room 1808.

SALESMEN to represent house making popular-priced line of ladies', juniors' and children's coats in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New York; commission basis. Write P., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN with large following among automobile accessory jobbers by large, well-established manufacturer; salary, $300 per month and commissions. Applications treated strictly confidential. Z 232 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, high grade, capable of handling line of slings for textile and allied industries; must be thoroughly familiar with trade; salary and commission. Y 224 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A No. 1 SUIT MAN FOR LARGE TOWNS IN MIDDLE WEST; ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION BASIS. CALL OR WRITE, CHARLES NOONAN, 404 4TH AV.

SALESMAN wanted for Oriental rugs, with good connection. Communicate with D. Arslanian & Co., 225 5th Av. Commission and salary.

SALESMAN for automobile tire and seat covers and other fabric goods with progressive firm; commission and bonus. Apply aggressive, Z 219 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced road, wholesale housekeeping dry goods special trade; give full particulars first letter; salary, commission, expenses. A 92 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, having sold nut butter oleomargarine to retail grocers; salary and expenses. Call Thursday and Friday, K. E. Graham, 117 Barclay St.

SALESMAN, printing, familiar with farming orders; salary and commission. Overseas Sales Co., 901 Times Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Sell brushes and hardware to trade; commission basis. K 599 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, advertising novelty, for New York and near by; only experienced man of first-rate ability considered. K 167 Times.

SALESMAN to sell paperbox; must be a hustler; commission of salary. Columbus Paperbox, 526 West Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Man acquainted with the trade for overgaiters; commission and bonus. Apply Aggressive, K 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted for out of town; toys and novelties on commission basis. 220 5th Av., Room 1,107.

SEEDSMAN.
An old established seed house in Sydney, Australia, requires a general manager; applicant must be a seedsman and business man as well; good salary right man; applications treated strictly confidential; send full particulars, together with copies of testimonials and personal references. State age, married or single, and salary expected, to L. A. Scandrett, 4 Bridge St., Sydney, Australia.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK to take charge of department; must be thoroughly experienced and able to handle foreign and domestic shipments; excellent opportunity; state experience and salary. R., T. 210 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK, age 20-30; must have practical experience and furnish A1 references; state age, experience, and salary expected. K., L 207 Times Harlem.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CREDITORS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST COSIMO MANGENO, 45 Oak Street, present same to Alexander Levine, 309 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 10, 1918.

JESSIE NORMAN DOES NOT SHARE bed and board with me and I will not be responsible for any debts she incurs.
MURRAY GEORGE NORMAN,
678 St. Nicholas Av.

DOROTHY.—Your grandfather and grannie just died together. Write Waverly; suspense is terrible. No wish to interfere.
MOTHER AND DAD.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ 1918 runabout; also touring; 1918 Mercer; bargains. Cook-Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

USED CAR BARGAINS.

BUICK, Model D45 touring.
BUICK, Model D45 runabout.
SAXON, 1918 model touring.
DODGE, 1917 model touring.
CHANDLER 18, touring.
CHANDLER 17, chummy roadster.
MAXWELL, 1917 model touring.
All overhauled and in fine shape; newly painted and fitted with slip covers and extras.
CHANDLER AGENCY,
197-207 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

WINTON limousine, six-cylinder, seven-passenger, Model 20, 1914, horse power 48; electric light and self-starter, mechanically perfect throughout; color dark blue and black, small white stripe on body, with natural wood wheels; upholstery and paint in excellent condition; tires nearly new; also one extra rim; has been run only 5,000 miles; bought new and always used by present owner; an exceptional bargain; no reasonable cash offer refused. Apply H. M. Henderson, care Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St., New York. Telephone Cortlandt 7263.

WINTON model 33 Limousine; Westinghouse air springs; complete equipment. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

1918 five-passenger Haynes car, perfectly good condition; can be seen every morning between 9 and 10 at the U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

THREE 4-TON RIKER TRUCKS.
Hydraulic dump bodies; rebuilt and GUARANTEED by manufacturers.
Exchange Car Department.
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st St., West of Broadway.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

WHITE.—Five one-ton trucks, with Brill inclosed bus bodies; 12-passenger; high-class; all duplicate. C. Smith & Co., 1,531 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—12 automobile dump trucks, six cubic yard capacity, for Government work. Apply Mr. Wiesbader, 327 West 49th.

Wanted—Five-ton motor truck; give particulars and price. Motor Truck, P. O. Box 76, N. Y. City.

PIERCE-ARROW dump trucks for sale, brand new; contract canceled. B 215 Times.

1½ E. TRUCK.—One ton, worm drive. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 624 St. and B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week trip; superior service, sensible rates. A. G. M. Co., 1,904 Broadway, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

ATTRACTIVE rental service; beautiful Pierce-Arrows; month, week, day, hour. Egidi Auto Service, 123 West 52nd. Circle 774.

PACKARD, 1917, beautiful limousine; hour, week, month, trip. Wilmarth, Telephone Columbus 8030.

PACKARD SIX limousine; hourly, monthly; reasonable; owner drives; references. Jones, Columbus 9021.

PACKARD twin six landaulet, equipped Westinghouse shock absorbers, monthly. Scanlon. Columbus 1364.

CADILLAC classy 7-passenger limousine; $2.50 hour, day, week; month, $350. B 242 Times.

PACKARD landaulet - limousine for hire; rates reasonable. M. P. Champion, 171 West 80th St. Riverside 5818.

MINERVA. — Beautiful limousine for rent; rates very moderate. Inquire Hall, Aud.8366.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Stutz, National, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, or Buick; price must be reasonable. P. O. Box 103, Flushing, N. Y.

DODGE wanted; touring or sedan; no dealers. F. Hawley, 80 5th Av.

Automobile Storage.

AUTOMOBILE dead storage, $5 monthly and up. West Side Storage, 310 West 143d. Audubon 8575.

DEAD STORAGE, fireproof, $3 month. Crest Garage, Edgemere, L. I. Tel 3500 Far Rockaway.

DEAD STORAGE, $5 onthly up West Side Storage, 310 West 143d. Audubon 3575.

Automobile Supplies.

BEAR ROBES, two, beautiful, large size; also imported plush robes; any cash offer. PRIVATE STABLE, 148 East 89th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for booklet.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 262 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50 St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes

WE TEACH repairing and driving in short time; license and positions guaranteed; classes for ladies. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av., Tyrone Plaza 4010.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn—Dept. C.

FOR SALE.

We Make and Sell
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
AND CREDIT FILES.

Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold, and exchanged.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,

New York Office, 1,170 Broadway.
Jersey City Office, 24 Newark Av.
Brooklyn Office, 75 Court St.

BARGAIN.
For sale, one No. 7 one-half bag (burns gas) electric coffee roasting outfit; special display finish; good as new; has been little used.
H. BATTERMAN CO.,
Broadway and Graham Av.,
Brooklyn.

We carry a full line of caracul coats, skunk, opossum collar and cuffs, $55; French seal, with nutria collar and cuffs, $125; A1 remodeler. A. Mursten, 23 East 8th St. Stuyvesant 3071.

LOCKERS.—We have a number of steel lockers, in good condition; price reasonable. LOZIER MOTOR CO. of N. Y., Inc., 601 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 3688.

Can ship you six cars of Pitts. bituminous coal daily.—P. O. Box 458, Brownsville, Penn.

The latest patent of air brush. P. Seweryn, 372 East 10th St.

Furniture.

40 chairs, 19 tables, 1 new coffee urn, box electric sign, suitable for restaurant, lunch counter or tea room. Apply Easement, 11 West 40th St.

All office furniture cheap. Desks, $5, $8, $10; filing cabinets, $5, $10; wallcases, tables, chairs. 60 Cortlandt St.

Elegant Louis XVI. walnut bergere chair, red damask. Tel. Circle 8608.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NONVISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $6.00.
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $12.00.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
239 Broadway, at North St. Tel. 5408
20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av.) FRANKLIN.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Comptometers, Burroughs, Monroe calculating and adding machines. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101.

Wanted, loan of piano; will take good care; pay cartage. Chelsea 8753.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act of Congress approved February 9, 1909, as amended, I have seized and hold forty-six 1-oz. bottles cocaine hydrochloride, two ½-oz. bottles diacetyl morphine hydrochloride, and three bottles and one package containing 2,000 more or less 1/12 grain tablets heroin hydrochloride.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, for Friday, on December 16th, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated November 29, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK, INVITES THE MANUFACTURER TO INVESTIGATE
Who wants larger manufacturing quarters, Who is seeking a superior distributing location.
Who is desirous of obtaining factory or building accommodations immediately.
Who is prevented from building by the War Industries Board or increased cost of construction.
We have several plants engaged in the manufacture of nonessential war products at Poughkeepsie that will sell or lease their properties to any reputable manufacturing institution employing man-labor. Four ways of transportation—N. Y. C. and C. N. E. railroads; Hudson River; Motor Truck by State Highway. Let us know your requirements.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

AT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Brick factory for sale, 18,000 square feet; light on all sides; power, boiler, electric service connected; three stories in front, four in rear, "L" shaped; large yard; N. Y. C. R. R., C. N. E. R. R., and daily boat service from New York; price $40,000; mortgage, $9,000.
C. E. LYNCH, 127 Duane S., New York.

High-class dress and gown manufacturing concern of international reputation, selling through retail $500,000 annually of highest type merchandise, having just concluded contracts for South American, Australian, and European representation in 30 of the largest cities, wants capable partner with $40,000 to $50,000 capital to handle additional volume business; firm can stand strictest investigation, and owners are of highest commercial standing; only people of highest standing will be considered. Address Box 120, 437 Marbridge Building.

I am going abroad, so I have a 25% interest in a factory to give away to a practical foreman or factory manager who understands the manufacture of a sewing contract basis of either shirts, collars, underwear, or anything that small sewing machines are suitable for; factory in delightful town 2 hours from New York; living exceptionally cheap. Apply in person to Room 803, 456 4th Av., today or tomorrow, between 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT IN ESSENTIAL AND GROWING INDUSTRY WHOSE PRODUCTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND AND WILL BE AN IMPORTANT ITEM IN RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE; MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRICAL TOOLS, DRILLS, MOTORS, ETC., WRITE OR CALL COATES-KENDALL CORP., 50 CHURCH STREET, N. Y.

MACHINE SHOP.
An exceptionally well equipped machine shop now employing 100 men, manufacturing tools, gauges, dies, fixtures, and small production work, desires to make production work a specialty.
Financially capable of entertaining any large proposition requiring additional equipment and backing. F. P., 805 Times Downtown.

Two energetic business men of wide experience, American citizens, thoroughly familiar with trade conditions of Continental Europe, intend going abroad after restoration of peace, to establish agencies for the outlet of American goods, raw materials and manufactures; large propositions preferred; highest references available. If interested, address K 155 Times.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company in connection with man of proven knowledge and ability, who has ideas or inventions around which permanent business can be built; mechanical specialties preferred. Communicate, with full experience and with definite statement of facts, with G. M., Co., Z 204 Times Annex.

AGENCIES HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.
Well introduced Dutch agency and commission business in upholstering and housefurnishing articles wants agency of first-class firms for Holland and Belgium. Apply to Mr. J. D. Muller, Maurits laan 23, Hilversum, Holland.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital? Write or call Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851.

EXECUTIVE, 33 years old, possessing extensive business training and experience, will invest capital and service in established legitimate business that will stand closest investigation; no brokers. Address "Action," Box 222 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISER, age 38, extensive business experience, with managing and selling ability, desires to purchase interest in well-rated established business; full particulars required before interview can be arranged. K 100 Times.

Wanted—An associate to invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in well-established trade weekly publishing business; field very productive; energy and representative capacities absolutely essential; references exchanged. Room 904, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

Business men, first-class, to establish branch office in various States, also agents for foreign countries, to sell Barlo metal, heat and cold resisting, laboratory utensils, and electric furnaces. Barlo Metal Corporation, 167 West 18th St.

Have you anything which might interest foreign countries? Do you wish a Washington lawyer of standing and connections to represent you? Address John Patrick, General Delivery, Washington.

Civil engineer, Belgian, to return 2 or 3 weeks, good connections in France and Belgium, wishes to get in touch with large firms wishing to be represented in those countries. W 136 Times.

For sale, moving vans and warehouse business, including 8 large motor trucks; good income; bargain to quick buyer; established 8 years; $15,000. W 236 Times.

For Sale.—Ladies' high-class novelty shop, fully equipped; going out of retail business reason for quick disposal; call between 7-10 P. M. Variety Novelty Shop, 3,504 B'way.

Party wanted with $15,000 to buy half interest established manufacturing concern making $12,000 net profit yearly. Address K. D., 143 8th Av.

A well-established dress house wants a partner; must have capital between $6,000 and $8,000; must have experience in selling. Write A. B., Adv. Dept., 125 East 34th St.

Prospectuses, letters and advertising literature prepared to raise capital or increase sales. 2,857 Woolworth Building. Phone Barclay 9784.

Auto service and express business; good, steady income; must sell at once; reasonable. C. H. Sack, 17 Herman St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Art embroidery business for sale. Inquire between 2 and 6 P. M., Zarelly Novelty Shop, 3,504 Broadway, between 147th and 148th.

Export. — Swiss gentleman will represent American factory or trading concern in Switzerland. Apply 569 5th Av., Room 306.

Gowns and millinery, established, with fixtures and good will, for sale; desirable location, near Fifth Av. R 258 Times.

Will sell long-established stenographic-multigraphic business, reasonably; prosperous; cash. L 495 Times Downtown.

Going manufacturing business, having large future, needs associate with $15,000. B 261 Times.

Mills and manufacturer seeking market for their products in Switzerland; communicate with advertiser, sailing soon. H 119 Times.

Will invest from $500-$700 with services in paying manufacturing business. K 153 Times.

WANT TO MEET LIVE BUSINESS BROKER. K 504 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Business Notices.

NEEDED IN EVERY HOME, India fibre house broom; special proposition for agents. Burts Fibre Broom Co., Columbia, Penn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—Lorenzo R. Cook and Stephen O. Lockwood as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas W. Jeralds, deceased, Plaintiffs, against Pauline Berkowitz, otherwise called Pippie Berkowitz, wife of Abraham Berkowitz; Abraham Berkowitz, Anna Mittleman, Joseph Welkenfeld, United Dressed Beef Company of New York, Defendants.—To the above named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated May 23rd, 1918.
LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the Defendants, Abraham Berkowitz, Anna Mittleman, and Joseph Welkenfeld:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Thomas Thomas Logan, a Justice of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of November, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, said original summons and complaint having been filed in said Clerk's office on May 24th, 1918.
LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means corpus or equitas.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Houch, and Manton, JJ. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 633, Post Office Building.

Workin<US
D, L & W RR<
Tomasco.
Miller<US.
US<Tug Imperial.
Same<Tug Anna W.
Castle<Tug McAllister
Lohman<same.

Re Siegel.
Lay<Am Broom and Brush Co.
Brady<So Shore Co.
Autoplano Co<Higel
Sutton<Tug McGuire.
Rice<same.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

Trial calendar:
US<Platt & Kevitz.
US<Amsel.
Same<A. Zucker.

Motion calendar:
US<Rau.
Pleadings.
US<Markowitz.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 331, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Terranova<Gen Fireproof Co
Schaeffer<Penn RR.
O'Brien<Post & McCord.
Gardiner<Equit Office Building.
Hopper<NY Rys.
Chaffee<Brown.
Laws<same.
Leyine<Penn RR.
Cohen<Edwards.
Smith < So Pac Co.
Cassidy's Line<
Rowan.
Ward<Penn RR.
Klein<same.
Simons<Cromwell.

US<750 Cases Tomato Paste.
Cardoza<Germaine.
Nelson<Frederick SS.
A. M. Puente Co<N Y & Cuba Mail SS.
McLaughlin<Comm'l Adv Assn.
Washburn & Fowler<Mason & Hanger.
Am Oil Export Co<same.
Anderson<Clyde SS.
Hannevig<M O H of West Indies.
Keeban<N Y Rys. (2.)
Day<Atlantic Mutual Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Gresh<Pathe Ex. Inc.
Welebick<Co<Roban.
Burgess Battery Co<Novo Mfg Co, Inc.
Greco<England, Klein & Levy.
Kayser & Co<Franklin Simon & Co.
Am Chicle Co<Lieberman.
Same<Goldenberg.
Same<Shapiro & Goodwin.
Auto Pneumatic Action Co<Higel Co.
Weiss<Byers & Hayes Co.

Eastern Rolling Mill Co<Downer & Co.
Same<Stmtug Faunce.
Pike<Commercial Stmboat
Palmer<Stmtug Overbrook.
McAndrews, Jr<Stmtug Joseph Feone, Sr.
Re Petition of O'Brien Bros.
Olsen<Launch So Ho.
Peterson<same.
Vanderploeg et al<Bark Hugomont.
Green<Power Boat Neptune.
Hubert<SS Masaba.
Musumeci<Wilhelmson.
Lethbridge<Wardell & ano.
Anderson<SS Karlfarli
McNamara<SS Wells City.
Allen & Friedricks<Seguranca SS Co.
Manning et al<SS Westfield.
Cent Rig of N J<NY Central RR.
Brower<Daisy.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Equity.
Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corp<Janin et al (on trial).
Admiralty calendar for call Dec. 7. Cases then to be set for trial beginning Dec. 16:
Neuman<Morse D D & Repair Co.
Emerson et al<Bark Hugomont.
Robins D D & Repair Co<SS Flush, &c.
Bulk Oil Transports, Inc<Robins D D & Repair Co.
Bouker Cont Co<Stmtug W B Pollock
Starfin & Co, Inc<SS Jobhaven.
Same<SS Ijalhaven.
Coastwise Lumber & Supply Co<Rudolph Bros.
Schuyler & ano<Sch George Churchman.
Hanley<Warthause Dock Co et al.
Doty<Barge Marg't M.
Bleakley<Stmtug John D Dailey & ano.
Gottesman & ano<Canada, Atl & Plant SS
Gen Lighterage Co<SS Thorbjorn.
Hercules<Penn RR.
Frances Doherty<same
Forsyth & ano<Stmtug John B Berwind.
Cullen<Barge Corp<Stmtug P RR 82.
L I Barge Co<Van Idersteln Co.
Home Insurance Co<same.
Hammond<S Tuttle's Sons Co.
E S Kuh & Valk Co<SS August.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—At 9:30 A. M. Naturalizations.
At 10:30 A. M.
US<John Metelski.

Same<Chas Metelski.
Same<Shannon.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Herpe<Herpe et al.
General Fireproofing Co<Keep Dry Constn Co et al.

Michlaski<Am Fdy & Machine Co.
Seaman<N Y.
Andrews<Pierson, as President.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Smith, Page, and Merrell, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Carlstrom<Marden, Orth & Hastings.
Campbell<Tunnicliff, (2.)
Wilkening<Mt Hope Bldg Co.
Salomovits<Taylor.
Kalstein<Braman.
Brady<Claremont Iron Works.
Gorsky<North Side Storage Warehouse

Specht<Bernard-Greenwood Co.
Bodenstein<Oppenheim Fisher<CNY.
Orben<State Inv Co.
Acker<Elkus.
Meyer<Cent RR of NJ
Pelanne<Sechespower.
Schultz<Dohm, (2.)

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Davis<NY Cons RR.
Mossman<B H RR.
Tayyska<L Isl RR.
Golding<Golding.
Kaufman<Abrahams.
Leopold<Allison.
Rao<Krohnberg.
Re Smathers, (Board of Taxes & Assmts.)
Stein<Stein.
Calm<Marsh.
Buckley<Delaware Club.
Roberts<NY Life Ins.
Re Gabriel.
NY Business Bldg Co<Reed & Barton Co.
Haley-Hammond Co<Kingsport Extract.
Abel<Greenspan.
Grandonico<Grandonico.
Peo ex rel Sleight<News Co<NY Tel.
Serating<Cohen.
Wolff<Krashowitz.
Lauer<Raymond.
Pavel<Thorn.
Ballato<Schlesinger.
Schur<Aldrich.
Valecek<Fischer.
Markowitz<Navone Bros.
Nash<Baehm Paper Co (2.)
McCormack<Cent Stamping Co.
Lyons<Gunther.
PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Knapp<Schlessinger.
Ide Exeter (72 Catharine St.)
Ward<A O Anderson & Co.
General calendar:
Allen<Farmers L & T
Laguna<Laguna.
Champion Coated Paper<Carey Pig Co.
Burke<Baudoine.
Simianasky<Stelzer.
Tag<Zarin.
Meehan<Meehan.
Ryan<Ryan.
Jackson<Jackson.
Rosansky<Marksander
Duggan<Myers.
Townsend<Winburn.
Bloomer<Bloomer.
Murray<CNY.
Bennett<Reichenthaler.
Baruch<Univ Film Mfg Co.
Saffir<Saffert.
Morlondo<Peroni.
Kastel<Kastel.
Western Mfg & Oil Co<Ass Spirits Mfg Co
Price<Price.
Armstrong<Ainsworth.
Gelber<Gelber.
PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued.)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Not in session.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART II.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ino—Maison Maurice Inc<Kimball.
Cole & Dixon, Inc<Jacobs.
Levinson<Bethlehem Export Co.
London Mills Corp<Slpkin.
Weinrib<Price.
Notre, Powder Co<Agency Can Car Co.
Schnur<Weissman.
Madaloni Olive Oil Co, Inc<Aquino.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Newfield<Schleisser (2.)
Evans<NY Rys.
Picard<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Colligan<Eichler.
Arons<Mueller.
Rainer<NY Rys.
Fetner<Schindler.
Perlman<Blumenfeld.
Posner<NY Rys.
Dodge<7th Av Con Co.
Kelly<Lynch.

Schaeffer<T McLarnon Co.
Kurzman<Hartstein.
Kvarello<Packard Motor Car Co (2.)
McCaul<Schiff.
McGrath<same.
Ross<NY Rys.
Buch<Fleischmann.
Gallagher<Glennon.
Davis<Wallack Lunch.
Lambert<Tietgen.
Schurmann<Nichols.
Goldstein<Greenberg.
Friedman<Krimke.
Schklar<Sonnabend & Schklar<same.
E Root<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
G Root<same.
Nordiks<Rath.
Goodman<Jager.
Ganspolski<Ratkoff.
Sigenfeld<Rothkowitz
Fraser<NY Rys.
Budd<Welf, Jr.
Tully<same.
Same<CNY Rys.
Greenfield<Levinstein
Laredo<NY Rys.
Lasnitz<I R T.
Kaplan<Widdler.
Klotz<3d Av RR.
Horowitz<Matches.
Cavanaugh<NY Rys.
Gerard<Mormino.
Same<Germano.
Margolis<Rosenstein.
Moskowitz<Wheeling Steel Eng Co.
S Raimonde<Kalbsch.
C Raimonde<same.
M Gopin<Seltzer.
R Gopin<same.
Corton<Montemurro.
Maye<NY Rys.
J Wosik<Aiken Rty Co
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
CNY<US Wood Preserving Co.
Same<NY Rys.
J Aron & Co<Am Alcohol Co.
Rosenfeld<Michnoff.
Hyman<Coviello.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Posner<B R Co.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Floyd<NY Rys.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
O Daniels Co<CNY.
PART XVIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until Dec. 9.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate:
Antolnette Finck.
Will for probate:
Anna E Metz,
Marie S Castena,
Ellen D Chapman.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Warren Prod Co<Bush, Beach & Gent.
Brummer<Leggins, &c., Co.
Beeanee Dress Co<Prog Dress Co.
Pomerants<Heitz.
Barsky<Wolf.
Strong<Van Hagen.
Sanford<Von Hagen.
Wangrow<Wangrow.
Brady<Leora Realty.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Greater N Y Feather Co<Steinberg.
Cohen<Kalbach.
Rosen<Druker.
Hanauer<Chadwick.
Galante<NY Rys.
Tarantola<Kalbach.
Ringel<Ginsberg.
Eiseman<Cotler, (2.)
Frank<NY Rys.
Gorselin Corp<Clarendon Printing Co.
Kleinman<NY Rys.
Klein<Brimberg.
Simon<Hauser.
Nussbaum<Levin.
Friedlich<Jacobs.
Knights<NY Rys.
Small<Same.
Shenberg<Jacobs.
Ambrosiano<NY Rys.
Monti<Same.
Ford<Ludwig.
Grisafe<First Am Trust & Savings Co.
Yacitz<Ellsberg. (2.)
Shapiro<NY Rys.
Silber<Same.
D'Amelia<Barrett, (2)
Altman<Eisenthal.
61st St Bldg Co<Eltoma Realty Co.
Johnson<Donner.
S Eiseman & Co<Zuckerman.
Soff<Seaman.
Wolf<Weissman.
Reiner<Gronman.
Gerst<Rosenzweig.
Foster<Shoham. (2.)
Finger<Cottone.
Travali<Maeder.
N Y Indpdt Meat Co<Morrell & Co.
Ella<Triple Action Spring Co.
Greenwald<Delaney.
Hoffman<J Ruppert Realty Corp.
Scheinberg<Delaney.
Fargo<Town Topics Pub Co.
Wormser, Morris Co<Grabelsky.
Goodman<Salzbauer.
Seidman<Rutchik.
Harris<Cox.
Goldberg<Spindel-Rosenthal Co.
Levin<Amdur & Goodman.
Sperling<Lisser, (2.)
Tagliayambe<L'Aigion
Pfeffer<Int R T Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Leobowitz, Englegale, Barnett<Hickson.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Wohlgemuth<Mendel.
Brown<Kleeman & Co.
Goldman<Schwartzbart.
Levinson<Siegel.
Lennon Co<Simpson.
Noschkes<Schwartz.
Rubin<Malkin.
Malkin<Rubin.
M A Gunst Costume Co<Chenak.
Rubin<Moster Safe.
Belfand<Becker.
Solomon<Kass.
Feinstein<Blumenthal Co.
Midland Trad'g Corp<Hechtkopf.
Schuiman<Goldrand.
Ferris<Anderson.
Coastwise Lumber, &c Co<Chevrolet Motor.
Geltman<Boylston.
Halpern<Newark Rubber Co.
Sims Const Co<Correnti.

Solomon<Gold.
Price<Bloch.
Chelsea Exch Bank<Conkling.
Williams<Cont Aircraft Co.
Friedman<Aconite Rubber Co. (2.)
May<Stephens Transp Co.
Miller<Slater Bros, &c, Co.
Feldman<Redler.
Wells & Newton Co<Nodrag Realty Co.
Sanford<Geissenhainer.
Bayley & Son<511 5th Av Co.
Dixon<Heale.
Mutsek<Fire Assn of Philadelphia.
Same<Niagara F I Co
Safchick<Cohen.
Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M., Case on.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Philbin, J.—Re Sambers—Richard R. Costello. District Holding Corp<Cleveland Holding Co, Inc—Samuel J. Wagstaff.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Philbin, J.—Hebrew Orphan Asylum<Scheftel Japhe—Simon Soldin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers.)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Bowery Sav Bank<Becker.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.
Baust<Baust.
Walshin<Walshin.
Stein<Edwards.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Ford<Sprung.
Goldberg<Winnie Rty & Con et al. (2.)
Bronx Borough Bank<McMillian.
Leiner<Dotty-Demos.
Leiber<Heller.
Hoetzel<NY Rys.
Monganaro<Samuels.
Moores<Hanguinitto.
Helfan<Windlinch.
Whitney<Blake.
Laperuta<Tottora.
Scherl<Scott.
Dorfman<Mayo.
O'Reill<CNY.
Highest number reached in regular order, 2048.

The following cases will be added to the ready calendar as required:
McCaffrey<Int R T.
White<Weigle.
Hanger<Union Ry.
White<NY Rys.
Parker<Pfister.
Strunsky<Seligman.
Ryan<CNY.
Pinkelstein<Int R T.
Rockman<Union Ry.
Perlstein<So Bvd RR.
Gross<NYC Int Ry.
Schiffer<Wuertz, (2.)
Siddons<CNY.
Stella<Garibaldi Rty & Con Co, (2.)
Nicolette<Union Ry.
Ryan<Remington A-U M C Co.
PART II.—Finch J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Steinberg<Doelger.
Palitz<Duempleman, (2.)
Guttentag<Beverson, (2.)
Levine<Royal Ribbon & Carbon Co.
East Side Iron Wks<Baer.
Kuido<Union Ry.
Higgins<same.
Ludow<Newman.
Curtin<Wiesen & Goldstein, Inc.
Hryndzio<So Bvd RR
Fusco<Escoglita.
Buckley<Bond & Mtg Guar Co. (2.)

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Matter of Agate, &c.—J. Clifford McChristie.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Grant<Gunn—Monroe Goldwater.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Kelly, Jaycox, JJ. At 1 P. M.
Morrow<Newcombe.
NY Utility Co<Willburgh Laundry.
Roderick<H Q Co & S RR.
Radinsky<Israel.
Lawless<Wood.
Wagner<Westchester RR.
Re Rampo Co.
Smith<Furst.
Waters<Waters.
Klein<Williams.
Rogers<Duffield.
Poppa<City of Yonkers (2.)
Hammond<L I RR.

Schwartzman<Pines Rubber.
Re Van Nostrand.
Church Co<Walsh.
Dipsky<Midland Ry.
Herz<Schumann.
Baillett<Berrick.
Schwab<Hyatt (2.)
Mitchell<CNY (2.)
Powers<CNY.
Re Chilson.
McDermott<NYCRR.
Centi<NYCRR.
Hynes<NYCRR.
Ahrens<Lefstein.
McKee<Standard Oil.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Kelby, and Manning, JJ.—At 1 P. M. Day calendar.
De Groot<Hind Steel & Wire Works (3.)
Richards<Jennings.
Dietrich<St Pierre & ano.
Sperber & ano<Kaplan.
Gittelson, &c<Taylor &c.
Knobloch<Buxbaum.
Michaels Bros, &c<Kramer & ano.
Feldman<Ulmer Brewery.
Simon<Simon & ano.
Archer<Gilroy.

Rudloff, &c<Korth.
Dawens<NY Con RR Co.
Dechterow<Fromm.
Cox<Rumpf.
Wopert<Rosen.
Siebert & ano<Maher.
Parshelsky Bros, Inc<Wohl.
Surdin<Sherman & ano.
Edison El Ill Co<Gretsch Corp.
Wharton<Mulford-Hoge Co, Inc.
Boerum<Carr.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
E Grosse<Bannister.
O Grosse<same.
Craig<Roman Baths.
Goldsmith<Goldsmith.
Rudolph<Rudolph.
Mayo<Lafreniere (2.)
Mya<Mya.
Wilson<Kleinert.
Re Klein.
Engel<Dellinger.
Heaney<Finnigan.
Rawlins<Meyer Co.
P Van Buren<Sandak.
A Van Buren<same.
Franck<Franck.
McPadden<Karp.
Cohen<Oleck.
Tuley<Cotton.
Meyers<Meyers.
Re Krefetz.
People State NY<Badamo.
Glauser<Georges.

Reiss<Reiss.
Pisch<Pisch.
Re Roman Baths.
Re Meadow St.
Sultan<Star Co.
Bernzweig<Saftler Rity & D Co

ADMITS DERNBURG TRIED TO BUY PAPER

Konta Tells Senate Committee of His Dealings with the German Propagandist.

HAMMERLING CONTRADICTED

Gabryel Says He Saw Bernstorff in Office of Publicity Man—Calls Latter Austria's Agent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Alexander Konta of New York, named by Alien Property Custodian Palmer as an agent in negotiations through which the German Government sought to buy newspapers in this country before the United States entered the war, admitted today to the Senate committee investigating brewers' activities and German propaganda that he had communicated with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, German propagandist, on the subject of the purchase of a New York newspaper.

Konta said he was inspired by a desire to help the Kaiser's representative to carry out his plans to get publicity for Germany, to get a newspaper that would be hostile to prohibition, and to earn a commission.

The witness stoutly denied he ever had been disloyal to America. He told of meeting Hans Tauscher, charged with participation in the attempt to blow up the Welland Canal, and of his association with Tauscher and his wife, Mme. Gadski, the grand opera singer, both of whom, he said, were "100 per cent. pro-German."

Arthur Gabryel, former Vice President of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, swore that it was an open secret among Poles in New York that Louis N. Hammerling, President of the association, was an employe of the Austrian Government in 1915. He said he had seen Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador, in Hammerling's office, and had heard Hammerling give the telephone operator orders to get Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, and Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché, on the telephone.

Hammerling testified yesterday that he did not know Bernstorff, and that the latter had never to his knowledge been in his office.

Today Hammerling told that two years ago he threw Leon Trotzky, now the Russian Bolshevist Foreign Minister, out of his office after the latter had threatened his life unless he received a sum of money.

Major E. Lowry Humes, in charge of the investigation for the committee, asked Hammerling about sending $180,000 to Europe in 1916, but the latter denied having done so. He said he sent money to Europe about ten years ago. Major Humes asked about Hammerling's purchase of an estate in Galicia in 1911 for $105,000, after it was shown that he had come to the United States as a poor boy to work in the coal mines.

"Is it not a fact that you have made most of your money through political propaganda?" asked Major Humes.

"No, Sir, I have made my money by hard work," he replied.

Asked regarding his naturalization in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., some years ago Hammerling said it was customary for foreigners to take out naturalization papers "before elections."

"It is the leaders of the political parties who get the foreigners to become naturalized," he said. "When they were short of voters in one district they would send men into another district to vote. No one ever thought anything of it."

"They sent repeaters around, did they?" asked Senator Overman.

"Yes, an election in Pennsylvania is never over until the leaders of the parties decide who is elected; every one knows that."

Hammerling denied having been engaged in New York politics, but added that he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention over Oscar Straus because he, Hammerling, opposed Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt wanted us foreigners to get down on our knees and bow to him, and I wouldn't do it," he said.

CITY FOR FIVE-CENT FARE.

Denies Service Board's Power to Permit Transfer Charge.

The city, by Corporation Counsel Burr, filed with the Public Service Commission yesterday a brief in opposition to the application of the New York Railways Company for permission to charge two cents for transfers. It is also a reply to a statement made by James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, that "the charge for transfers, if permitted, would probably only delay the approaching time when receivership proceedings would have to be instituted because of the company's desperate financial condition." When this occurs Mr. Quackenbush pointed out, the various lines composing the company would be separated into independent lines and then the public would have to pay as much as fifteen cents in some instances for a ride that now only costs five cents.

Mr. Burr denies the jurisdiction of the commission in permitting any charge of more than five cents on the company's lines and states that even if the lines are separated the commission will have the power to order through routes, and joint rates and to direct that transfers be given from one line to another as was done in the receivership proceedings ten years ago. The brief of the city urges the commission to take such steps now as will enable it to prevent the charging of multiple fares through the restoration of the lines to independent management.

NEWS PRINT BAN TO END.

War Industries Board Directs Removal of Restrictions Dec. 15.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—All restrictions of the use of news print paper were withdrawn today by the War Industries Board, effective Dec. 15. In making this announcement, Chairman Baruch urged the adoption of permanent rules by publishers prohibiting wasteful practices, and continued voluntary conservation of reading matter space for a time.

Under the mandatory restrictions placed by the board several months ago publishers were required to reduce consumption of newsprint paper 15 per cent. in daily editions and 20 per cent. in the Sunday editions.

SCHIFF AND PERKINS TO DIRECT WAR FUND

Financiers Sail Today to Supervise Spending of $203,000,000 in Europe.

ARMISTICE CHANGED PLANS

R. B. Fosdick and Others to Aid in Adapting Army Relief to After-War Conditions.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., and Mortimer L. Schiff, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, will be among the passengers sailing today on the Mauretania. They are going to Europe at the request of the Committee of Eleven of the seven accredited war work organizations and will probably remain abroad about two months.

In co-operation with Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and with representatives of the war work organizations, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Schiff will co-ordinate the work of the various organizations, supervise the expenditure of the $203,000,000 fund collected in the recent drive, eliminate duplication as far as possible, and devise the best means of spending the large fund.

The signing of the armistice and the coming of peace have partially changed the purpose for which the money is to be spent, and the changes in this direction will be the subject of close study by the delegates. Special problems have arisen in connection with the army of occupation and a study will be made of these conditions and suggestions carried into effect after approval by the Committee of Eleven.

Questions affecting the industrial readjustment after the troops are demobilized will be studied from the viewpoint of the armies in Europe, and solutions will be offered after consideration of the entire problem. Not the least of the questions that Mr. Perkins and Mr. Schiff will give careful attention to will be the relation of the army to the civilian population.

Before sailing yesterday on the George Washington with the President's party Mr. Fosdick said that the present problem was to keep the men cheerful and banish homesickness and provide means for keeping their minds healthfully occupied. Educators who are at present in Europe will attempt to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the troops with respect to regular courses in many subjects, including agriculture, chemistry, and the study of languages. Mr. Perkins and Mr. Schiff will see that all the textbooks for the "khaki universities" are promptly provided, so that when the soldiers return to their homes they may be able to take their places in the community perhaps a little further along the practical educational highway.

Denies That He Is Deposed.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—"My deposition was but a straw cast to see which way the wind blows," said King Nicholas to a Matin representative yesterday. "If a meeting was held at Podgoritza, (where the Montenegrin National Assembly is reported to have met,) I have not the slightest news of it. A meeting such as that one could have been held only under the shadow of bayonets."

GET IT NOW!

And practice economy in Cooking. It deliciously flavors left-overs; makes second cuts equal to first; makes the monthly allowance go further. Economize!

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Get that *tang* and *flavor!*

Readjustment Sale

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It is with pardonable pride that we can now look back on our work of making thousands of Uniforms and Overcoats for the Government and for Army, Navy, Marine and Aviation Officers.

Now our expert tailors in making civilian clothes for the returning soldiers will put in that military touch—that snap and style—which will be appreciated by military men. Exclusive patterns and unlimited variety of fabrics.

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PRICES $25 TO $50—A SAVING OF $5 TO $15

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P. S.—*A little saving now and then is relished by the best of men.*

Arnheim Axioms

Hart Schaffner & Marx Full Dress or Tuxedo Suits

(that is to say, coat and trousers)

$40

A price so low that many stores would call it a Sale

Nobody will deny that Dress Clothes, to be worthy of the name, demand the finest materials and the most skillful workmanship. And everybody knows that these things all cost a lot more now.

However, we like to be known by our Dress Clothes, so we have held the price on them down to actual pre-war levels. This is the Wallach Way of making friends.

A quickening interest in new social activities will emphasize the timeliness of this opportunity. And many men have come to feel that all they need to know about Dress Clothes is that Hart Schaffner & Marx made them.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Have you tried one lately?

TODAY many an inveterate smoker, realizing that his nerves are entitled to greater consideration, is turning to mild Robert Burns.

Perhaps you, too, have said to yourself, from time to time, "I *must* stop smoking these oily duffers that scare away sweet sleep."

Don't deliberate any longer! Step into the first good cigar store you pass and ask the man behind the counter to page Robert Burns.

Robt. Burns

ROBT. BURNS *Invincible* 13 cents or 2 for 25 cents

11¢ - 13¢ (2 for 25¢) - 15¢

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Distributing Branch
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"My idea was to put in The Ediphone to try it out—with the hope that it would measure up somewhere near to the good things said for it, within a month or so.

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"It gave our stenographers a system that meant time to do their typewriting without being interrupted every hour or so. It put a private secretary at every dictator's elbow. And it turned back finished typewriting at a speed that made me ask myself one question: How did I get along without it all this time?"

Quoted from the statement of one of the thousands of Ediphone users listed by name and business in our book "STABILITY."

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America's Special Salad Oil and De Luxe Cooking Fat

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Made from the Heart of the Corn alone
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Douglas Oil suits the taste of most Americans better than olive oil. Made from the heart of corn, its origin is as attractive as its flavor. And its use for every culinary purpose is unlimited.

Its nutritious qualities are of the highest value. Measure for measure, Douglas Oil leads in calorie value. And calories stand for energy, as you know.

Douglas Oil

Douglas Oil makes better mayonnaise, more quickly and more surely than any other oil, because it blends more perfectly with the eggs and other ingredients. This mayonnaise is a delicious sandwich filling.

All salads dressed with Douglas Oil are splendidly balanced dishes. They tempt the appetite, vary the family menu and serve the interests of food conservation.

Use Douglas Oil for shortening just as you would butter or any other hard fat. The results are the same, but it is only necessary to use two-thirds as much. It is the best of all fats for frying, and the most economical. It doesn't absorb flavors or odors, so can be used again and again.

Ask your dealer for Douglas Oil. If he hasn't it in stock, insist that he get it for you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DOUGLAS COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Ia., U.S.A.
Producers of Foods From Corn

DOUGLAS COMPANY, 15 Park Row, New York City.

Watch for the coupon ad which tells how to get a 50-cent recipe book free

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The Most Perfect Safety Shaving Service at Quarter to Half Usual Cost

Cuticura Safety Shaving Set consists of: One Superior Safety Razor (no safer made), Six Standard Guaranteed Blades (no keener made), One Cake Cuticura Soap (shaves without mug, one soap for all uses—shaving, bathing, shampooing), One Box Cuticura Ointment (no sweeter soothing and healing emollient), and Sample Box Cuticura Talcum (an exquisite perfume and powder for the skin), all in "Ready-to-Mail" container at your druggist's and at Liggett Stores, everywhere, price $1.00, or mailed by Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

N. B. No matter what safety razor you use or what it costs, you can increase its efficiency and your shaving comfort and promote skin purity and skin health by shaving with Cuticura soap, the Cuticura way. No mug, no slimy soap, no germs, no free alkali, no waste, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. Three soaps in one, a shaving soap, a skin soap, a toilet soap at one price. No other soap just like it. For sample of Soap, Ointment and Talcum free by mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 4D, Boston."

MASS MEETING

To Protest Against the Treatment of Political Prisoners in Federal Military Prisons

To Be Held at

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 8:15 P. M.

AUSPICES OF NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES BUREAU

Speakers: Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, presiding; Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Norman M. Thomas.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Ring, square sapphire surrounded by 12 or 14 diamonds, platinum setting, Tuesday, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., somewhere between Hotel Laurelton, 147 West 55th St., to 7th Av., or 7th Av. to 54th St., or 52d St. on 5th Av.; liberal reward. Willett, Hotel Laurelton.

LOST—$200 REWARD.—LARGE, SQUARE SAPPHIRE, PLATINUM SETTING, DIAMOND ATTACHED, PLATINUM CHAIN; NO QUESTIONS; $100 REWARD INFORMATION AS TO FINDER. ROOM 2804, 55 LIBERTY ST.

LOST—Diamond ring around Ansonia Hotel; lady's black bag, containing twin stone diamond ring set in platinum; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to Room 12-18, Ansonia Hotel, 73d Street and Broadway.

LOST—Nov. 19, Pennsylvania sleeper leaving New York for Washington 11:34 P. M. Nov. 18, silver and gold cigarette case, marked "K. M. W." Liberal reward if returned to K. M. Whitcomb, 20 East 40th St., New York City.

LOST—Morning Dec. 4, looking at time 8:20, window Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av., small emerald and 8 diamond ring. Kindly return A. Boulsson, 111 West 53d St., after 6 evenings; reward.

LOST—Large silver pendant blue stone, Tuesday evening, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria or vicinity, to 34th St. car; valuable only as souvenir to owner; $10 reward. Return Miss Thursby, 34 Gramercy Park.

LOST—Package containing linens left in downtown subway, Times Sq., Saturday evening, Nov. 30; finder please notify William Coulson & Sons, 429 5th Ave.; suitable reward.

LOST—Black address book, inscribed "Compliments of Pacific Metal Works"; reward. Finder please return Room 333, Holland House.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe, Dec. 4, between 94th and B'way, and 95th and Riverside Drive; suitable reward. Mrs. M. Kahn, 230 Riverside Drive. Riverside 4806.

LOST—Diamond aviation pin; locality of 78th St. and 7th Ave., or Bloomingdale's store; great sentiment attached; large reward. Mrs. Ely, 52 East 78th St.

LOST—Black onyx pin with pearls, on way to Carnegie Hall, from 66th St. and 3d Av. to 59th St. crosstown car; reward. Return to Metcalfe, 137 East 66th St.

LOST—Tuesday night, roll of bills, top of Fifth Avenue bus leaving Washington Square about 11:10; reward. N. B. K. Brooks, Prince George Hotel.

LOST—$100 reward, no questions asked for the return of two diamond and topaz bar pin. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—In ladies' wash room, Peck & Zucca Restaurant, two pearl and diamond rings; suitable reward. K 572 Times Downtown.

LOST—Monday, Brooklyn Bridge, purse containing ring, money liberal reward. K 609 Times Downtown.

LOST—Black opal pin, Tuesday evening, Criterion Theatre or Ritz-Carlton; reward. B 260 Times.

LOST—White Sealyham terrier, male, answers to Pumpin; reward $50. Return 30 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 2219.

LOST—Sealskin muff on Monday morning; return to Hoboken or Hudson Terminal Lost and Found Dept.; reward.

LOST—Bar pin containing 6 diamonds, 2 pearls, and 3 sapphires; liberal reward. Max Mandel, 574 West End Av.

LOST—Black velvet bag containing money and trinkets; reward. C. B. S., 114 West 79th.

LOST—Black leather purse, red lined, in 5th Av. bus, Wednesday, at 1:20; reward. Mr. Aronson, 364 4th Av., 11th floor.

LOST—Blue georgette waist and white camisole; reward. 70 West 91st.

LOST—Finder keep money, return purse. Mrs. Beadon, 940 Park Av.

GENEROUS reward and no questions asked for return of diamond and platinum brooch (3/4 in. x 1 in.), lost between Ritz-Carlton and Netherlands Hotels, Nov. 26. Return to Apartment 1012, Netherlands Hotel.

$100 REWARD

for PEARL EARRING, small diamond at top, lost Wednesday morning, from East 61st St. and Park Ave. to 48th St. and Madison Av., thence to 47th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$75 REWARD.—No questions asked, return platinum lorgnette containing eleven diamonds; lost about Nov. 21. Albert R. Lee & Co., Inc., Insurance Adjusters, 15 William St., New York City.

$100 REWARD

for bracelet, 3 rows of diamonds and sapphires in flexible boxes, lost Tuesday in Ritz-Carlton; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD

For return of large dark gray police dog, or information leading to his recovery. K 598 Times Downtown.